

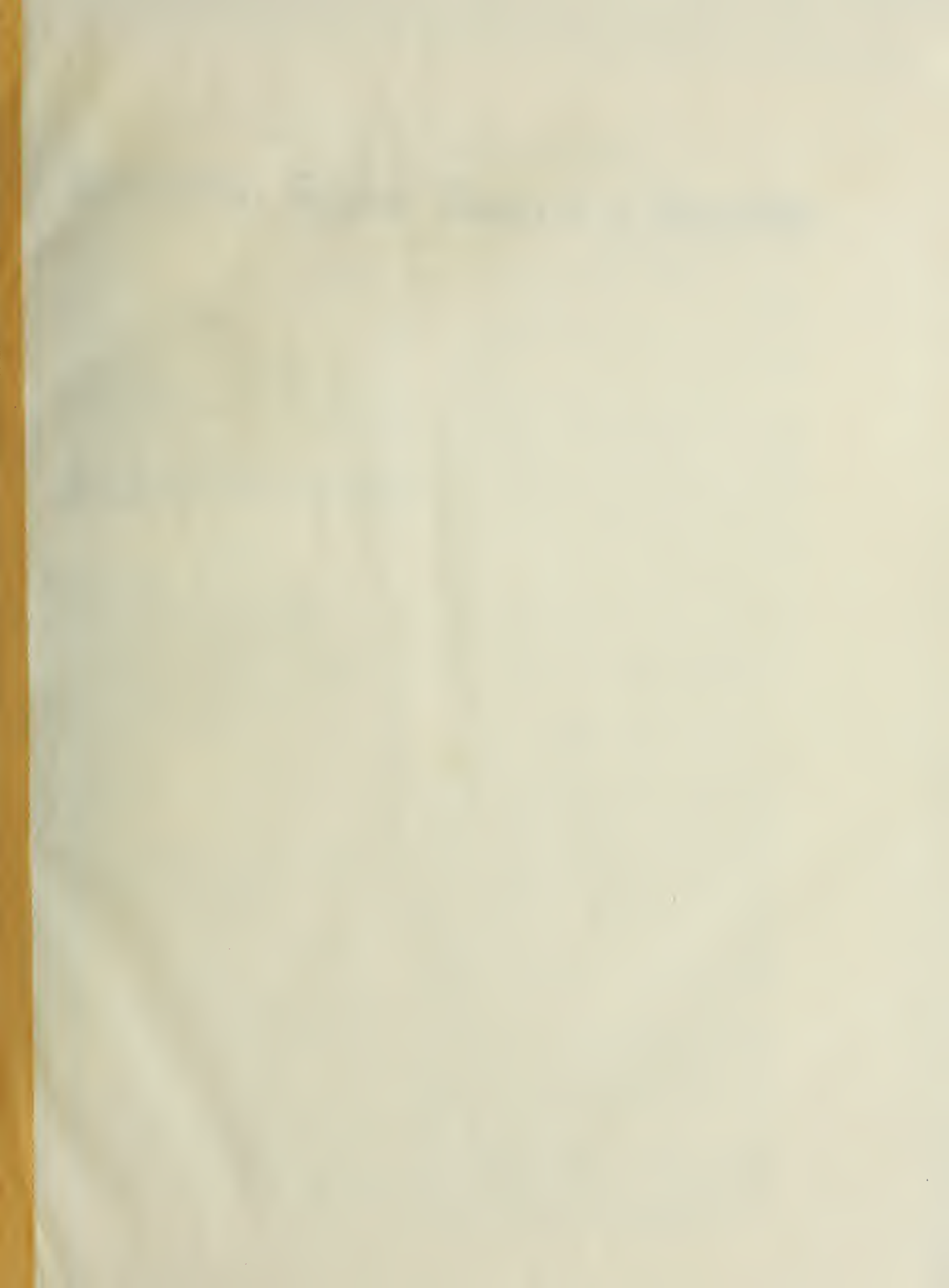
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MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1912.

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J. L. ANDERSON, CHIEF CLERK DPT. OF VITAL STATISTICS.
CHAS. A. CARTER, M. D., STATISTICIAN.
J. P. SIMONDS, M. D., SUPT. BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.
ADA E. SCHWEITZER, M. D., ASSISTANT BACTERIOLOGIST.
WM. SHIMER, A. B., M. D. ASST. PATHOLOGIST.
H. E. BARNARD, B. S., STATE FOOD AND DRUG COMMISSIONER AND CHEMIST.
B. E. BISHOP, B. S., ASSISTANT CHEMIST.
J. A. CRAVEN, WATER CHEMIST.
WILL H. McABEE, DRUG CHEMIST.
R. L. SACKETT, C. E. SANITARY ENGINEER.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR JULY, 1912.

Total number of deaths, 2,810; rate, 12.1. In the same month last year, 2,921 deaths; rate, 12.7. In the preceding month, 2,365 deaths; rate, 10.5. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 271 deaths, or 9.6 per cent. of the total; 1 to 4, 188; 5 to 9, 34; 10 to 14, 45; 15 to 19, 79; 65 and over, 767, or 27.3 per cent. of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: THE NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 939,532, reports 1,021 deaths; rate, 12.8. In the preceding month, 841 deaths; rate, 10.9. In the same month last year, 941 deaths; rate, 11.9.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,127,217, reports 1,129 deaths; rate, 11.8. In the preceding month, 988 deaths; rate, 10.7. In the same month last year, 1,211 deaths; rate, 12.8.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 603,757, reports 600 deaths; rate, 11.7. In the preceding month, 536 deaths; rate, 9.8. In the same month last year, 769 deaths; rate, 13.7.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Northern Section presents the highest death rate. The Southern Section presents the lowest. The Southern Section shows the highest death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis, also from diphtheria, scarlet fever, pneumonia, diarrheal diseases and cancer. The Northern Section shows the highest death rate from typhoid fever and external causes only. The Central Section shows the highest death rate from whooping cough, poliomyelitis, influenza, and puerperal fever.

RURAL: Population 1,546,115, reports 1,484 deaths; rate, 11.3. In the preceding month, 1,193 deaths; rate, 9.4. In the same month last year, 1,471 deaths; rate, 11.1.

URBAN: Population 1,184,391, reports 1,326 deaths; rate, 13.2. In the preceding month, 1,172 deaths; rate, 12. In the same month last year, 1,450 deaths; rate, 14.8. The death rates of the following cities were: Indianapolis, 14; Evansville, 15; Fort Wayne, 9.1; Terre Haute, 13.2; South Bend, 11; Muncie, 10.6; Richmond, 9.8; Anderson, 7.2; Hammond, 10.8; New Albany, 10.2; Lafayette, 19.7.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR JULY, 1912.

Typhoid fever was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. Sixty-three observers reported the disease present against 50 last month. The order of prevalence was as follows: Typhoid fever, diarrhea, rheumatism, tonsilitis, bronchitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, dysentery, scarlet fever, malaria fever, measles, diphtheria and membranous croup, whooping cough, intermittent and remittent fever, inflammation of bowels, other forms of tuberculosis, lobar pneumonia, smallpox, chickenpox, influenza, bronchial pneumonia, puerperal fever, poliomyelitis, rabies in human, cerebro-spinal fever, erysipelas, rabies in animals.

SMALLPOX: 30 cases in 13 counties, with no deaths. In preceding month 19 cases in 17 counties, with 3 deaths. In the same month last year, 44 cases in 11 counties, with no deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS: 306 deaths, of which 261 were of the pulmonary form and 45 other forms; males 131, females 175. Of the males, 23 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 46 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 33 were married in the same age period as above and left 88 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans caused by tuberculosis in one month, 134. Number of homes invaded, 293.

PNEUMONIA: Total deaths, 65; rate, 28 per 100,000. In the preceding month, 75 deaths; rate, 33.5. In the same month last year, 56 deaths; rate, 24.4. In July, pneumonia male deaths numbered 22; females, 43. Seventeen infants under 1 year of age succumbed to the disease. Nine infants in age period 1 to 4 died from same cause.

TYPHOID FEVER: 245 cases in 55 counties, with 32 deaths. In the preceding month, 153 cases in 49 counties, with 29 deaths. In the same month last year, 296 cases in 59 counties, with 72 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 78 cases in 24 counties, with 11 deaths. In the preceding month, 93 cases in 27 counties, with 7 deaths. In the same month last year, 116 cases in 24 counties, with 10 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 71 cases in 27 counties, with 2 deaths. In the preceding month, 146 cases in 35 counties, with 5 deaths. In the same month last year, 141 cases in 22 counties, with 4 deaths.

RABIES: No cases reported for this month. Six persons were bitten by rabid dogs and treated by the State Board of Health in July.

POLIOMYELITIS: 3 deaths: Hamilton County, female 1 year; Hendricks County, female 9 months; Vigo County, female 2 years old.

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES: 264. In the preceding month, 210. In the same month last year, 296. Of the deaths in July from external causes, 9 were murders, 38 suicides, 218 accidents. Of the murders, 7 chose gunshots; males, 4; females, 3. Methods used not named, male, 1; female, 1. Of the 38 suicides, 9 chose gunshot; males, 8; female 1; 9 chose hanging; males, 8; female, 1; 4 chose drowning; males, 3; female, 1; 1 chose strangulation; male, 1; 8 chose carbolic acid; males, 2; females, 6; other methods chosen, 9; males, 6; females, 3. Of the accidental deaths, railroads caused 38; interurbans, 2; street cars, 5; automobiles, 6; motorcycles, 2; machinery, 3; mining, 3; crushing injuries, 47; burns and scalds, 12; drowning, 45; gunshots, 4; horses and vehicles, 9; electricity, 7; lightning, 5; sunstroke, 2; and the remainder by various methods.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR JULY, 1912.

H. E. BARNARD, STATE FOOD AND DRUG COMMISSIONER.

During the month of July 257 samples of foods were examined to determine their conformity to the Pure Food Law. Of this number 190 were legal and 67 were classed as illegal, in most instances because of deviations from standards of composition established by law.

Four of the seven butters analyzed contained less than 82.5 per cent. of butter fat, due to the presence of an excess of moisture, salt and curd.

Ten of the 40 ice creams analyzed contained less than the required 8 per cent. of butter fat.

Of the 135 milks examined 26 were illegal, usually because of the presence of dirt. In a number of cases the samples were found to be either skimmed or watered. The work of the present year shows a recurrence of the former frequent practice of skimming and watering. That such a practice is nothing more nor less than thievery seems hardly to be realized by the dairymen who are responsible for it. In view of the large number of samples showing skimming or watering, special instructions have been given inspectors to urge a maximum penalty in every case brought before the court.

Included in the report for July are the results of the analyses of thirty-two samples of prepared mustard which have been in the course of investigation for some time. Of the samples examined 19 showed a deviation from the set standards either in respect to the protein content, fat content or increased carbohydrates due to the addition of starch.

Of the 13 vinegars examined 5 were below standard. Several of these illegal vinegars were, in fact, ciders, being low in acetic acid and relatively high in alcohol.

Of the 44 drug samples analyzed, 12 were illegal. Three samples of quinine were listed as illegal because of the fact that they contained more quinine than the prescription called for. The two-grain capsules contained three grains, and the three-grain, four grains. In the filling of a prescription to be used as a drug it is more dangerous to give an over dose than an under dose, and just as palpable a violation of law to give too much as too little. The only way to fill a prescription is to supply exactly what is called for.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1912.

CLASSIFICATION.	Legal.	Illegal.	Total.
FOODS.			
Beverages—			
Orange cider.....	1	0	1
Sodas.....	4	2	6
Temperance beers.....	4	0	4
Lard.....	2	0	2
Maple syrups.....	2	1	3
Meats.....	2	0	2
Milk products—			
Butter.....	3	4	7
Condensed milk.....	3	0	3
Cream.....	2	0	2
Ice cream.....	30	10	40
Milk.....	109	26	135
Mustards, prepared.....	13	19	32
Vinegars.....	8	5	13
Miscellaneous foods.....	7	0	7
Total.....	190	67	257
DRUGS.			
Catarrh cures.....	1	0	1
Cough cures.....	2	2	4
Face applications.....	3	0	3
Linseed oil.....	1	1	2
Olive oil.....	1	0	1
Quinine.....	0	3	3
Salts.....	1	0	1
Tonics.....	1	0	1
Miscellaneous drugs.....	22	6	28
Total.....	32	12	44

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1912.

During the month of July the inspectors visited 1,486 places where food is manufactured or from which it is distributed. Thirty-four of the places visited were in excellent condition, 834 were good, 527 fair, 78 poor, and 13 bad. Of the 21 dairies visited, 7, or 33½ per cent., were classed as bad, 6 per cent. poor, 5 per cent. fair, 2 good and 1 excellent.

Of the 483 grocery stores inspected 299 were good, 148 were fair, 16 poor, and 2 bad.

Of the 206 meat markets visited 2 were in excellent condition, 116 good, 82 fair, 5 poor, and 1 bad.

Seven of the 332 drug stores inspected were in excellent condition, 238 were rated as good, 82 fair, and 5 poor.

Of the 185 bakeries and confectioneries inspected 3 were in excellent condition, 86 good, 88 fair, 7 poor, and 1 bad.

Of the 166 hotels and restaurants visited 2 were graded excellent, 67 good, 76 fair, and 21 poor.

Other inspections made during the month included visits to poultry houses, fish markets, ice cream parlors and factories, slaughterhouses, canning factories, etc.

Of the 30 ice cream parlors inspected 21 were in fair condition, 4 were rated good, and 4 were poor. One place was graded excellent.

Of the 18 poultry houses visited 11 were fair only, 1 was good, 4 were poor, and 2 bad.

Eighty condemnation notices were issued during the month. Seventy-three establishments were condemned because of unsanitary conditions and 33 for improper construction.

During the month of July 13 cases were brought for violation of the Pure Food and Sanitary Food Law, and in every case a conviction was obtained. One case involved the sale of ice cream containing less than 8 per cent. butter fat. In eight cases dairymen were prosecuted for selling milk containing visible dirt. In four cases the milk had been watered or skimmed.

The total fines and costs amounted to \$266.50.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF
JULY, 1912.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies.....	21	1	2	5	6	7
Grocery stores.....	483	18	299	148	16	2
Meat markets.....	206	2	116	82	5	1
Drug stores.....	332	7	238	82	5	0
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	185	3	86	88	7	1
Hotels and restaurants.....	166	2	67	76	21	0
Poultry houses.....	8	0	1	4	3	0
Fish markets.....	5	0	2	2	1	0
Creameries.....	7	0	4	2	1	0
Ice cream parlors.....	30	1	4	21	4	0
Ice cream factories.....	7	0	1	2	4	0
Fruit stores.....	2	0	1	1	0	0
Wholesale grocery.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Flour mills.....	6	0	6	0	0	0
Bottling works.....	4	0	3	1	0	0
Slaughter houses.....	18	0	1	11	4	2
Canning factories.....	2	0	2	0	0	0
Lunch cart.....	1	0	0	0	1	0
Milk depots.....	2	0	0	2	0	0
Total.....	1,486	34	834	527	78	13

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATIONS DURING THE MONTH OF
JULY, 1912.

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons for Condemnation.		Total.
	Unsanitary Conditions.	Improper Construction.	
Bakeries.....	10	3	10
Canning factory.....	1	0	1
Confectioneries.....	6	4	6
Creamery.....	1	1	1
Dairies.....	2	1	2
Groceries.....	7	3	7
Grocery and meat markets.....	13	3	15
Hotels.....	5	3	5
Ice cream factory.....	1	0	1
Meat markets.....	4	1	4
Poultry house.....	1	1	1
Restaurants.....	20	10	24
Slaughter houses.....	2	3	3
Total.....	73	33	80

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1912.

COUNTY.	Lab. No.	Name and Address of Defendant	Why Prosecuted.	Date of Trial.	Final Disposition.
Clay.....	5057D	J. Spugnardi, Brazil.....	Selling ice cream below standard in butter fat.....	7-22-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Elkhart.....	3826F	D. Holderman, Elkhart.....	Selling milk containing visible dirt.....	7-24-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Elkhart.....	3827F	Chapin & Ullery, Elkhart.....	Selling milk containing added water.....	7-24-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Elkhart.....	3830F	J. H. Clipp, Elkhart.....	Selling milk containing visible dirt.....	7-24-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Elkhart.....	3831F	J. D. Comstock, Elkhart.....	Selling milk containing visible dirt.....	7-24-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Elkhart.....	3834F	S. J. Fletcher, Elkhart.....	Selling milk containing visible dirt.....	7-24-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Elkhart.....	3846F	H. Staley, Goshen.....	Selling milk containing added water.....	7-25-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Hamilton.....	5039D	Earnest Hollenbach, Noblesville.....	Selling milk containing added water.....	7-25-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Lake.....	3867F	Frank Murawski, Gary.....	Selling milk containing visible dirt.....	7-30-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Lake.....	3868F	Wm. & Louis Ladra, Gary.....	Selling milk containing visible dirt.....	7-30-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Lake.....	3870F	Albert Schneider, Gary.....	Selling milk below standard in butter fat.....	7-30-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Lake.....	3873F	H. W. Theil, Gary.....	Selling milk containing visible dirt.....	7-30-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Lake.....	3876F	Edw. F. Bender, Gary.....	Selling milk below standard and containing visible dirt.....	7-31-12	Fined \$10 and costs.

ANOTHER LIST OF ATROCIOUS FRAUDS.

H. S. Peterson & Company.

Various newspapers of the State have been recently publishing a so-called "Beauty Corner," which, upon investigation, proves to be a paid advertisement of H. S. Peterson & Co., Chicago, Ill. This advertisement appears in the paper as though it were edited by the paper itself and consisted of true pharmaceutical preparations. Among the ingredients named in these fake prescriptions are "Canthrox," "Parnotis," "Almozoin," "Spurmax," "Quinzoin," and "Luxor." These are the "jokers" of the prescriptions, because they are not pharmaceutical preparations, that is, they do not appear in the pharmacopœia or formulary under the names mentioned.

For the banishment of tan and freckles we are advised "to apply daily a plain spurmax lotion, made by stirring four ounces of spurmax into one-half pint of witch hazel, to which has been added two teaspoonfuls of glycerine." Quite a remarkable discovery, it seems to us, for, although spurmax has long been a household remedy under the name of epsom salts, we never knew it to be a complexion beautifier of the astounding virtues ascribed to "spurmax." The retail price of spurmax is fifty cents for four ounces, and the actual value is two cents. Again, we are told that "turkish baths are severe tax on the system, but that the parnotis treatment for fat reduction will reduce the weight any desired amount and will restore the figure to symmetrical lines without injury or inconvenience." Another wonderful discovery of new properties of "kitchen remedies," for under the name of parnotis the manufacturers receive fifty cents for a nickel's worth of baking soda and glauber's salt.

We are further advised that "frequent shampoos with canthrox will insure a fine growth of brilliant, fluffy hair, rich in its natural color and so responsive to the finger's touch that doing it up is a genuine pleasure." This may be true, but it would be a great step in reducing the high cost of living if coconut oil soap were purchased instead, for they are the same in composition, while canthrox costs ten times the price of coconut oil soap. Almozoin is recommended for overcoming roughness of the skin, and, upon analysis, proves to be borax, magnesia, and gum tragacanth, fifty cents worth of which has an actual value of three cents. Quinzoin, a hair tonic, is a mixture of baking soda and ground quassia, to which has been added a trace of quinine.

This is another series of prescription fakes almost identical with those advertised under the name of Valeska Suratt, and which, for the most part, are simple and cheap household mixtures, for which the public is charged from ten to fifteen times their ordinary value when sold under the "hifalutin" names.

Bad-Em Salz.

From the name of this preparation the layman would, in all probability, suppose it to be obtained from the famous medicinal springs of Europe, and attach great faith to it for this reason. That the manufacturer, the American Laboratories of Philadelphia, intended this impression to occur is seen in the following statement of the label:

"This powder reproduces the medical properties of the great European springs, famous for centuries for the cure of diseases of the stomach, intestines, liver, kidneys and bladder."

Analysis of the *salz*, however, reveals the following "medical properties:"

Sodium Chloride, 12.87 per cent.

Sodium Sulphate, 42.11 per cent.

Sodium Bicarbonate, 36.47 per cent.

Potassium Bitartrate, 8.89 per cent.

In other words, it is a mixture of common salt, baking soda, glauher's salt, and cream of tartar—not enough glauher's salt in a dose to have an effect, nor a sufficient amount of cream of tartar to neutralize the baking soda and thus form a weak laxative. It might possibly neutralize the acid in a sour stomach, but fifty cents for four ounces is rather an excessive price for baking soda.

Make-Well Remedy Company.

There has recently appeared on the market in this State a line of preparations made by the "Make-well Remedy Company of Indianapolis. A sample of their rheumatic tablets and catarrh powder were found by an inspector and sent into the Laboratory. The rheumatic tablets are composed of one-fifth sodium chloride, or common salt, and four-fifths ammonium chloride, which is more commonly known as sal ammoniac. The catarrh powder proved to be one-fifth potassium chlorate and four-fifths borax. In view of the ingredients found in these two preparations, we suggest a change of name for the company from "Make-well" to "Do-well."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CANNING INDUSTRY IN INDIANA.

Indiana is pre-eminently adapted for the production of canned fruits and vegetables, and this year one hundred and twenty-five factories will place the harvest of tens of thousands of acres in tin cans for future consumption. A few years ago the canning industry was operated by rule of thumb, it had no scientific management, and the necessity for such control was entirely unappreciated. The idea of the canner was to prevent his goods from spoilage; further than that he had little care. Within the last few years, and especially since the passage of the Pure Food and Sanitary Laws, the canning industry has made great development along other lines. The canner is now an expert; his plant is built to meet the needs of his business, and his goods are not only so packed that they will keep from spoilage, but they are made from the best of sound, ripe material and so prepared and processed that the flavor of the fresh, ripe fruit or vegetables goes into the can. The State Board of Health has been very active in regulating the canning industry, and this year the business will be carried on under better conditions, with more complete equipment and a fuller scientific control than ever before. Since the close of last year a dozen new factories have been built, not the former cheap sheds, but substantial buildings of brick and concrete, with the best machinery available.

In the interest of a better appreciation, on the part of the consumer, of the value and safety of canned goods, and

especially of the Indiana pack, it is not out of place to describe one of the newest factories but just completed. This is the tomato products plant at Paoli, Indiana. The plant is built into a solid limestone hillside. The main floor is upon a level with a private switch for convenience in loading the finished products. Upon this floor the goods are received and sealed in containers. The next floor is also in the side of the hill, and elevated ten feet above the lower or main level, and upon this floor are set the large copper kettles in which the tomato juice is reduced to the proper consistency.

The next floor up is again at an elevation of eight feet, and contains the heating vats in which the tomato juice is received from the finishing machines and quickly raised to the boiling temperature.

The next floor, six feet above, contains the cyclones and the washing and scalding machines, while above these are the large receiving tanks, eighteen feet in diameter, where the tomatoes are received, stored and soaked. At this level the growers deliver their loads, each one emptying his crates directly into the receiving tanks. By this method each grower has his own individual crates and does not change them during the season.

The tomatoes are stored in water, which also furnishes a cleansing soak. When required, they are taken from the tanks in automatic elevators and conveyed to the sorting belt. Passing on this belt after sorting, through the washing chamber and steam box, where the second "check" sorting is done, the fruit then goes through the cyclone to the finishing machine and on into the heating tank. The heating capacity of these tanks is such that within four minutes from the time the tomato is thrown on the sorting belt the juice is raised to the boiling point. From there it is delivered to the four gallon copper kettles, so constructed and equipped that the juice of the tomato, which is normally about 1.018 specific gravity, is reduced to the required consistency of 1.035 in ten minutes.

When it is considered that to accomplish this the juice must be reduced practically one-half, it will be appreciated how expeditious is the process employed. This is accomplished chiefly through large steaming room in the kettles and the application of high power fans, creating what might be termed a modified vacuum. Through a delicate and ingenious weighing device the boiling pulp is stopped at just the right consistency (1.035).

From the kettles the pulp goes into the receiving tanks, where it is held at just below the boiling point in order to secure complete sterilization. To this tank is attached an automatic filler, which fills three five-gallon cans at one operation. After the cans have been sealed and tested they are then placed in the storage room upon the main floor elevation.

With this unique building and arrangement the tomatoes are received thirty-five feet above the main floor and simply come through the gravity process to the finishing point and are then upon track delivery level.

The building is of reinforced concrete, with the upper works of vitrified brick. The retaining walls and floor are of waterproof Portland cement, and the side brick walls are plastered with the same material. The only wood in the building is what goes to make the roof. A system of drainage under the floor carries the waste and wash water into the drain, giving up-to-date sanitary arrangement. The discarded tomatoes and the refuse from the cyclones are conveyed out of the building and at once removed in dump cars a distance from the factory.

This plant, with its unique construction, which eliminates pumping material in the process of manufacture from

one machine to another and so minimizes the possibility of bacterial contamination and the growth of moulds, its perfect ventilation and drainage systems, its impervious floors, and, more than all else, its careful, scientific control, is the highest type of canning factory and its location in our State bespeaks for Indiana an increased appreciation of the value and purity of her food products.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR JULY, 1912.

J. P. SIMONDS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli, positive 113, negative 291, total 404; throat cultures for diphtheria, positive 17, suspicious 7, negative 70, total 94; blood for Widal test, positive 5, negative 127, total 132; blood for paratyphoid agglutination test, positive 1, negative 11, total 12; blood for malaria 15; miscellaneous blood specimens 18; for rabies, dogs' heads, positive 11, negative 12, unfit for examination 2; cat's head, negative 1; for gonorrhea, males, positive 19, negative 2; females, positive 4, negative 13, doubtful 6; sex not given, positive 1, negative 3; pathological tissues, carcinoma 14, miscellaneous (including Gasserian ganglions) 51; stools 52; urine 25; for spirocheta pallida, negative 1; stomach contents 1; pus 10; milk 11; cerebrospinal fluid 3 (one from a case of streptococcic meningitis).

Total number of specimens examined during July, 917.

Outfits sent out: Sputum, 692; diphtheria, 75; Widal, 137; malaria, 27; special, 70; bile media, 88. Total, 1,089.

RABIES OR HYDROPHOBIA.

(Continued.)

J. P. SIMONDS, SUPERINTENDENT BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY,
INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

From a practical point of view the most important facts to be learned concerning rabies are those which have to do with the prevention of the disease in animals and man.

CONTROL OF RABIES.

The first essential to the effective control of an epizootic of rabies is a method of accurate diagnosis. Dogs will become ill-tempered and bite from a variety of causes. It is necessary to determine definitely which dog that bites has rabies and which has not. It is now possible to diagnose rabies accurately by a microscopic examination of the animal's brain.

When an animal's head is sent to a laboratory according to the directions given in this Bulletin last month, the brain is at once removed and placed in a clean sterile dish. With a sharp knife the brain is opened and a small piece of a certain part, known as the hippocampus major, is removed. This is then mashed into a pulp, smeared on clean glass slides and stained. When this process is complete, the slide is placed under a microscope and a thorough search made for certain minute bodies, called Negri bodies after their discoverer, an Italian by the name of Negri. The presence of these bodies in the brain of an animal is now recognized as positive proof that the animal had rabies. They are not found in any other disease. The converse of this is not true, however. That is, the failure to find Negri bodies in the brain of an animal is not absolute proof that it was not suffering from rabies. The failure to find Negri bodies in the brains of animals actually suffering from rabies occurs only in cases of dumb rabies, or in those cases in which the animal was killed very early in the disease. Hence the importance of *not* killing a dog as soon as it bites its victim unless it is evidently ill.

After an accurate diagnosis of rabies has been made it is necessary to take steps to prevent its spread in the community. To do this all animals known to have been bitten by the rabid dog should be killed at once. It is never known with any definiteness how many dogs were bitten by any rabid animal, hence it is necessary, in order to absolutely prevent further spread of the disease, for the proper authorities to issue a muzzling ordinance, and after a certain date, properly announced, all unmuzzled dogs found running at large should be killed at once. This measure is especially necessary if more than one case of the disease has occurred in a community. A mistake frequently made in dealing with an epizootic of rabies is to muzzle dogs immediately after a rabid animal has passed through the community and then remove the muzzles at the end of a month. It should be remembered that a dog almost never develops rabies until three weeks to six months after being bitten. To muzzle dogs during the first month and then release them is to turn them loose just at the time when they are really likely to become dangerous.

There are two types of muzzles, the strap muzzle and the wire muzzles. The strap muzzle is a very cruel piece of harness and should never be used. The piece of leather buckled tightly around the animal's nose makes it impossible for the dog to pant, a process as essential to the dog's comfort and health as perspiration is to that of a man. The wire cage muzzle is not a thing of beauty, but it can be worn with practically no discomfort after the animal has once become accustomed to it.

The absolute enforcement of a muzzling ordinance not only protects humans against the bites of dogs that develop rabies, but it also protects the dogs themselves. It is, therefore, a real act of kindness to the dogs of a community to require that they be muzzled instead of allowing them to run at large to bite or infect each other at will. Doubtless if dogs were able to express their own feelings in the matter they would agree with the imaginary canine monologue that appeared in London Punch in 1891:

It is doggish interest, hydrophobia to stamp out;
'Tis a curse to us canines that no person can well doubt,
Who has sense.
They who think we doggies share old maids' sentimental fad,
Just as though it were a dog's privilege to go mad,
Must be dense.
Muzzles are a bore, of course; rather troublesome at times,
But I'd rather have my nose made incapable of crimes
Than go free
With the chance of "going off," giving friend or foe a bite.
To be clubbed to death or shot, murdered in my master's sight,
Don't suit me.

That rigid enforcement of a muzzling ordinance will effectually stamp out rabies has been abundantly proved by the experience of certain foreign countries. That a temporizing policy in the enforcement of such an ordinance will always prove ineffective is equally evident. Prussia and Holland have been practically free from rabies for more than thirty years, although the disease was very common in both countries up to 1875.

The most illuminating example of the effect of muzzling on the prevalence of rabies is shown by the results in Great Britain. In that country there were:

In 1887, 217 cases of rabies;
In 1888, 160 cases of rabies;
In 1889, 312 cases of rabies.

The increase in the number of cases caused alarm and muzzling was enforced, with the result that there were:

In 1890, 129 cases of rabies;

In 1891, 79 cases of rabies;

In 1892, 38 cases of rabies.

Opposition to muzzling arose and the ordinance was no longer enforced. As a result there were:

In 1893, 93 cases of rabies;

In 1894, 248 cases of rabies;

In 1895, 672 cases of rabies.

The ordinance was again enforced, but more vigorously than ever, so that there were:

In 1896, 438 cases of rabies;

In 1897, 151 cases of rabies;

In 1898, 17 cases of rabies;

In 1899, 9 cases of rabies;

In 1900, 0 cases of rabies.

Since 1900 there has not been a case of rabies in Great Britain.

If a muzzling ordinance could be rigidly enforced for two years throughout Indiana, this State would become as free from rabies as are Holland and Prussia. In these two countries the only cases that occur are in animals which come across the border from adjoining countries, which have not shown the wisdom to prevent the disease.

PASTEUR TREATMENT.

In 1886, the great Louis Pasteur perfected his method of preventing hydrophobia in man. Before that time a man bitten by a rabid dog could only look forward to a certain horrible death if the disease should develop in him. Not more than 15 to 20 per cent. of persons bitten by such animals ever develop this horrible disease, but the very uncertainty of the result must have been exceedingly disquieting.

This method of treatment is a preventive measure strictly. After the disease has once developed it has not the slightest curative value. The principle of the treatment is almost identical with the principle underlying vaccination against smallpox. In anti-smallpox vaccination, the poison from a disease of the cow is inoculated into man. This produces a slight, harmless sore, but it stimulates the body to produce substances which destroy the poison of smallpox. Vaccination thus protects the individual against that disease.

The material used in the preventive treatment of hydrophobia is prepared as follows: The brain of a dog which has died of rabies is ground into an emulsion and a drop or two injected beneath the skull of a rabbit. The material injected is called "street virus." This first rabbit will die of rabies in about twenty-one days. Some of this animal's brain is injected in a similar manner into a second rabbit. When this rabbit dies some of its brain is injected into a third, that of the third into a fourth, and so on, until about a hundred rabbits have been used. By this time the virus has become markedly changed in its qualities and is called "fixed virus." A very minute dose of it will kill a rabbit in seven days instead of twenty-one, but even in enormous amounts it is not poisonous to other animals or to man. It will produce the disease in the rabbit only. This virus is used for vaccinating humans against hydrophobia.

A rabbit that has been injected with "fixed virus" is chloroformed as soon as it is seen to be dying. Its spinal cord is removed with all the precautions used by a surgeon in an operation. The cord is tied at one end to a piece of sterile twine and suspended by the twine in a wide-mouthed,

glass-stoppered bottle, in the bottom of which are several sticks of caustic soda. The spinal cord is not allowed to touch the sides or bottom of the bottle. Thus suspended, the cord is protected from contamination and slowly dries. As it dries it loses more and more of its virulence, or strength. Each day the cord is lifted out of the bottle by means of the attached string, a small piece clipped off and placed in a bottle of sterile glycerine for preservation. This is spoken of as "one-day cord," "two-day cord," etc., according to the number of days it has dried in the large bottle.

When a patient comes for treatment a piece about the size of a split pea is clipped from one of the pieces of spinal cord, preserved in glycerine. It is then carefully ground up in a sterile mortar and made into an emulsion. This emulsion is injected into the patient with an ordinary hypodermic syringe. The entire course of treatment as administered at the Hygienic Laboratory in Washington and in the Laboratory of Hygiene of the Indiana State Board of Health, consists of twenty-five such injections extending over twenty-one days. Beginning with cord that has dried for eight days, stronger and stronger virus is used until one-day virus is injected.

That this method of prevention is effective is shown by the statistics of every Pasteur institute in the world. It must be borne in mind that not more than twenty per cent. of those bitten by dogs actually afflicted with rabies ever develop the disease, but that one hundred per cent. of these unfortunates die a very terrible death. There is no known cure for the disease once it has developed. There is also no means of determining who will be among the unfortunate twenty per cent. Hence the only sure protection is for every one bitten by a rabid animal to take Pasteur treatment with as little delay as possible.

The security this process affords is shown by the following figures: From 1886 to 1905, at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, France, 29,201 persons bitten by supposedly rabid dogs were given treatment. The mortality during the first year, while the treatment was still in a more or less experimental stage, was 0.94 per cent. This death rate has been gradually reduced to 0.15 per cent. The death rate among 1,608 patients treated at the New York Pasteur Institute was 0.68 per cent. Among 3,010 patients treated at the Chicago Pasteur Institute the mortality was 0.23 per cent. These figures compare very favorable with the 20 per cent. mortality among untreated patients. The death rate among untreated patients is, therefore, from 20 to 125 times greater than among treated cases. Nearly every one of the deaths which did occur in spite of treatment were in patients who either did not begin treatment for several weeks after being bitten, or had been very severely bitten—almost "chewed up"—especially about the head and face.

WHAT TO DO WHEN BITTEN BY A DOG.

1. Make every possible effort to secure the animal. If he can be caught and placed in confinement without special danger, he should be kept under observation for at least 10 days. If he remains perfectly healthy during this time, be assured that he has not rabies. If the animal can not be safely secured for observation it should be killed in a way that will not damage the brain, and the head only sent packed in ice in a water-tight container to the nearest laboratory where such specimens are examined. (Residents of Indiana should send such heads to The Laboratory of Hygiene, Indiana State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Ind.)

2. If the animal is proved to have rabies, go without delay to a Pasteur Institute for treatment. If the animal

did not have rabies, there is no more danger from its bite than from any other wound made with any dirty instrument.

3. Under the present law, residents of Indiana who are unable to pay for Pasteur treatment may receive it free by applying through their local health officers to the Indiana State Board of Health.

AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARD THE PURE MILK SUPPLY.

The city council of Chicago has just passed the milk ordinance drafted and urged by Dr. C. B. Young, Health Commissioner. This ordinance was defeated by the council when first proposed for passage, but the united efforts of mothers of babies and progressive citizens finally made its enactment possible. The ordinance provides that no milk shall be sold in Chicago unless it meets certain conditions. It provides for the sale of milk which is known to be clean or which has been made wholesome by pasteurization. Clean milk is held to be milk which is produced under sanitary conditions by tuberculin-tested cows, and held at a temperature not exceeding 55 degrees Fahrenheit on the road from the farmer to the consumer. Such milk must have a low bacterial count and must be similar in character to the so-called certified milk which already furnishes a portion of the supply of the city. All milk which is not produced under these conditions must be pasteurized.

The passage of this ordinance and its enforcement by Health Commissioner Young will provide a clean and wholesome milk for Chicago citizens and their children. It is to be hoped that Indiana cities which, with their smaller population and contiguous dairies have a far less serious problem before them, will be equally alive to the necessity of such constructive legislation.

HOW TO POISON RATS.

BY W. C. RUCKER, ASSISTANT SURGEON-GENERAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Get a loaf of stale bread, cut it into pieces about one inch square by three-quarters of an inch thick. Get a good rat poison. There are two chief kinds of rat poison on the market, one containing arsenic and the other phosphorus. You can tell phosphorus paste because it smells like a match head. Either one of these poisons is good, but in some respects phosphorus seems to be the better, as it shines at night, and the rats like its odor and taste. A small quantity will kill them, and, as it acts rather slowly, they go outside the house to die. If the poison used is too hard to spread easily on the bread, set the container in some hot water. Some pastes are thin enough so that this is unnecessary. Do not get any of the paste on your hands because it may burn the skin, and unless the hands are very carefully washed the poison may be carried to the mouth by the fingers soiled with it. It is best to wear a pair of leather or rubber gloves when preparing the poison. Spread the poison on the pieces of bread with a knife. Be careful that all sides of the pieces are smeared with the poison. As fast as poisoned pieces of bread are prepared they should be put in a covered bucket, and when a sufficient quantity is ready, it should be distributed. Bear in mind that arsenic poison has the disadvantage that it does not deteriorate, and therefore it may be taken by some animal which it is not intended to poison a long time after it has been put out; also bear in mind that phosphorus is liable to spontaneous combustion, especially when put in a warm place or exposed to the direct rays of the sun. Phosphorus pastes which have glucose as a base are less

liable to spontaneous combustion. Do not put the poisoned pieces of bread in the open because they may be taken by children or domestic animals, but put them in the rat holes where they can not be gotten at by human beings or domestic animals. When this is not practicable, get a small box and put small pieces of poisoned bread in a bowl, cover the bowl with the box, and bore a hole two inches in diameter in each end of the box. These holes are big enough to admit the rats and will keep out cats, dogs, and chickens. Keep track of every piece of poison put out; then after it has been out long enough you can collect the pieces of poison which remain untouched.

Rats will not take poison in places where there is plenty of other food. Therefore, to be most successful in rat poisoning, the premises should be thoroughly cleaned and all foodstuffs protected from rats by the use of metal screening or metal containers. Garbage should be placed in water-tight metal garbage cans only. A starved rat takes poison quite readily.

TO EDUCATE GIRLS IN SEX HYGIENE.

The New York State Department of Health has undertaken a state-wide campaign of education among women and girls on the subject of sex hygiene. The work is to be done by means of lectures, circulars and exhibits, and will be carried on in co-operation with other organizations, as the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Association of Women's Clubs, etc. It is proposed to reach girls working in industrial establishments. The New York State Cancer Laboratory will co-operate in the teaching of the means of prevention and necessity for early skilled treatment of cancer. In order to carry on this work the Commissioner of Health has appointed a staff of women, selected from different cities throughout the State, to deliver lectures.

MILK: Birmingham, Ala., has a milk ordinance which is truly intended to protect the people against milk from diseased cattle and against dirty milk. We quote three sections of this excellent ordinance, which are intended to prevent the pollution of milk with human infection:

"Sec. 1. Every dairy supplying milk to the citizens of Birmingham shall be, and is hereby required, to put into operation on its premises, 60 days after notice, some form of individual crematory, to be approved by the city health officer, for the disposal of human excreta, as a safeguard against the contamination of the milk from the excreta of those connected with said dairy and members of the family of the owner of same.

"Sec. 2. Any dairy provided with connection with sanitary sewer is exempt from the requirement of this ordinance.

"Sec. 3. Any dairyman, through himself or by agent or employe, found guilty of violating the provisions of this ordinance must on conviction be fined as provided in Section 806 of the city code of Birmingham."

Brockton, Mass., also has an excellent milk ordinance, and Section 9 here quoted shows the general quality of the same:

"No milk shall be brought into or carried within the city of Brockton for the purpose of sale which has been carried upon any wagon or vehicle which is not clean and free from offensive odors or upon which swill, refuse, garbage, or decaying, unwholesome, or filthy matter is carried."

When the cities and towns of Indiana have taken likewise precautions against disease, there will be less sickness among adults and fewer deaths among babies. Surely the intelligence of the people of this State will rapidly crystallize upon this subject for the prevention of milk-borne diseases.

ODE TO TANNER'S CREEK.

O Tanner's creek! O Tanner's creek!
 Thou art so green and likewise thick,
 There's something in thee makes me sick,
 O Tanner's creek! O Tanner's creek!

A moving mixture—sluggish, slow—
 Thou wert not always thusly so;
 For in the years of long ago
 There was in thee more H²O.

But now from thee and from each bank,
 Where weeds grow riotous and lank,
 Ariseth odors loud and rank
 Worse than a dessicating tank.

O Tanner's creek! I long to see
 A wholesome change soon wrought in thee
 Which shall restore thy purity.
 O Tanner's creek! When shall it be?

EDWARD S. SMASHEY, Lawrenceburg.

A HEROINE: This office has received a letter from a good woman in Indiana in regard to the awful disease with which she is afflicted. She talks like a strong woman, and must be one. She says: "Please kindly furnish me with information as to whether or not the State is prepared to treat syphilis with 606. I have been informed that this is true. I am the innocent victim of this disease and had no idea until two years ago that I had it in my blood. I took treatment with a firm of physicians here who have quit business and left town. I supposed I was cured and was told that was the case by those itinerants who took my money. I now know I should not have patronized advertising and traveling physicians but it is too late to regain my lost money and lost time. I have a large family and am unable to pay the fee asked for treatment by physicians here. My health is much impaired and I find I must try to be cured as soon as possible. So far as I know, none of my children has any symptoms of the disease, but they probably are infected."

It will be noticed that this good woman does not complain, she does not whine and she does not pity herself. She seems to be a real heroine. We were compelled to inform her that the State did not provide treatment with 606 free of charge. She was requested to call upon the health officer in her county, who in this instance is an unusually excellent and efficient man. He has written us that he probably will be able to bring relief to this good woman. He states that she is deserving in every way and that the conditions are truly pitiful. As in quite all instances of this kind, the husband was the source of the disease. He sowed his wild oats when he was a young man.

* * *

LIVE PARENTS: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Freeman, Inka, Indiana, recently had a child born to them, but the birth certificate was not promptly returned, and furthermore, the parents did not understand the importance of promptly naming the child and registering the name. Now the State Board of Health has received a letter from Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Freeman requesting that complete registration of the birth of their child be made and supplying the name. This certainly is progress for the registration cause, for when the people demand registration all apathetic doctors will arouse and not fail to meet progressive conditions.

ENLIGHTENED SELFISHNESS.

Under this title, the Philadelphia *North American* discusses the work of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for the conservation of life and health. After commenting on the loss of 1,600 human beings in the wreck of the Titanic and contrasting this loss with the certain loss of 9,000 lives every year in Philadelphia through preventable diseases, the *North American* says: "The business of the Equitable Life Assurance Society is to insure lives. Higher death-rate means loss of revenue and reduction of profits. So, with enlightened selfishness, the Equitable is endeavoring to stimulate interest in the problems of health and sanitation. The Equitable wants people to avoid illness and to enjoy length of days. With the Equitable, it isn't merely a humane interest. It is strictly business. To the Equitable saving lives means saving money, and yet this is not any more true of a life-insurance society than it is of the community. Every life has a money value to society. A definite economic loss is suffered every time an individual, who might have been saved, dies. A city is rated according to the number of its citizens willing and able to make a living. . . . The enlightened selfishness of powerful financial interests like the Equitable is a hopeful sign. . . . There is no influence that holds out more hope for progress than enlightened selfishness." The *North American* is right. It is the economic appeal of the health conservation movement which is encouraging. Purely moral causes win support slowly. But a cause which is both moral and economic can not fail to win, as soon as these two facts are recognized.—Journal of American Medical Association.

GLENWOOD PARK: This is the name of a park owned and maintained by the Louisville and Southern Indiana Traction Company near Albany. Every year a "chautauqua" is held there. Patrons report insanitary conditions. In a complaint sent to the State Board of Health by lady patrons, it is stated: "During the recent sixteen days of Chautauqua at Glenwood Park, the odor from the toilets polluted the air of the entire park. Spontaneous meetings have been held by the lady patrons and they have determined not to attend another year and to make public why they do not attend unless the insanitary conditions are relieved."

The State Board of Health has notified the traction company that this chautauqua shall not be held next year unless provisions are made for the sanitary disposal of the sewage.

* * *

HOW'S THIS? A certificate of death recently received assigns as the cause of death "Emphysema following bronchial asthma." For contributory cause is given "Narcotism from smoking and chewing large quantities of tobacco from two years of age." The decedent at death was four years old. Although poisoned by the parents, we are informed there is no law to reach them. "Oh, pshaw," said the doctor, "this is not the only way parents kill their children."

* * *

A GOOD DEATH CERTIFICATE. Dr. W. A. Moser of Cloverdale, Putnam County, knows a true "contributory cause of death" when he sees one. For instance, he reports a death from "Carcinoma of the face," and as contributory cause says, "Treated and robbed by a cancer quack in Terre Haute."

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR JULY, 1912.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	939,532
Total deaths	1,021
Death rate per 1,000	12.8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	79.1
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	16.3
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	5.0
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	95.5
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	95.5

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,127,217
Total deaths	1,129
Death rate per 1,000	11.8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	118.4
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	11.5
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	4.1
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	1.0
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	98.5

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	663,757
Total deaths	660
Death rate per 1,000	11.7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000 ..	151.2
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	14.2
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	5.3
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	1.7
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	124.5

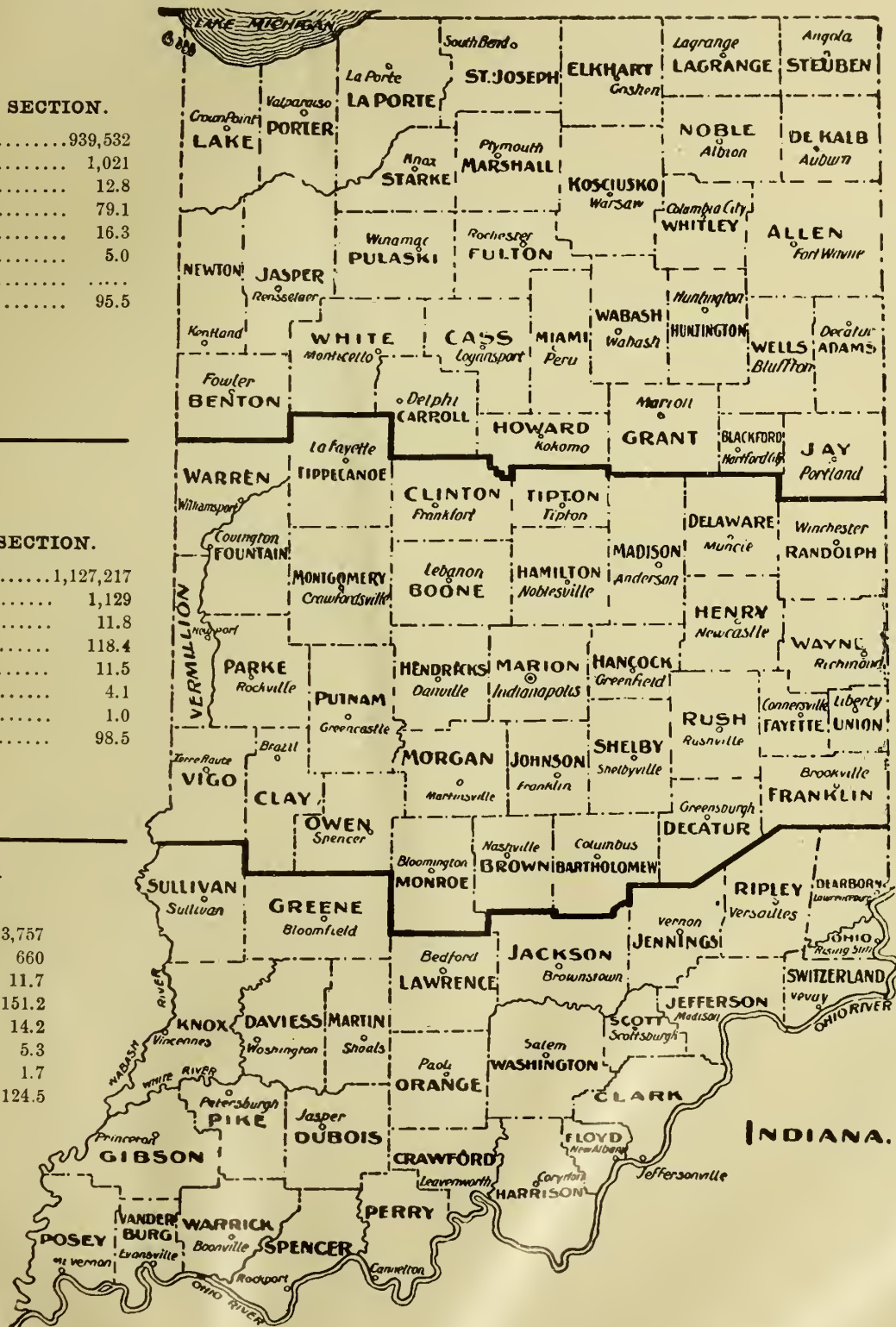


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of July, 1912. (Stillbirths excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Estimated, 1912.	Deaths Reported for					Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.					Deaths from Important Causes.																	
		Total Deaths Reported for July, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for June, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1911.	Total Deaths Reported for 1912 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1911 to Same Date.	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Rate for Year 1912 to Date.	Rate for Year 1911 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 inclusive.	5 to 9 inclusive.	10 to 14 inclusive.	15 to 19 inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Broncho-pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.
State of Indiana	2,730,506	2,810	2,365	2,921	20,459	20,420	12.1	10.5	12.7	12.8	13.0	271	188	34	45	79	767	261	45	32	11	2	6	27	65	240	3	7	13	180	264	233		
Northern Counties	939,532	1,021	841	941	7,010	6,581	12.8	10.9	11.9	12.7	12.1	100	54	16	13	26	245	63	16	13	4	2	9	17	76									
Adams.....	21,872	13	11	16	114	107	7.0	6.1	8.6	8.9	8.4																							
Allen.....	95,267	70	84	80	659	656	8.6	10.7	10.0	11.8	12.0	8	1	4	2	3	20	3	3															
Benton.....	12,688	5	2	6	55	72	4.6	1.9	5.5	7.4	9.7																							
Blackford.....	15,895	11	16	17	84	113	8.1	12.2	12.6	9.0	12.2																							
Carroll.....	17,972	14	9	22	97	113	9.1	6.1	14.3	9.2	10.8																							
Cass.....	36,652	37	51	38	365	295	11.9	16.9	12.3	17.0	13.9	5	1																					
Dekalb.....	25,129	21	32	20	181	149	9.8	15.5	9.4	12.3	10.2																							
Elkhart.....	49,487	35	34	58	304	375	8.3	8.3	13.9	10.5	13.1	8	3																					
Fulton.....	16,879	6	9	19	108	120	4.1	6.4	6.9	10.9	12.2																							
Grant.....	51,628	55	46	52	440	409	12.5	10.8	11.9	14.6	13.6	7	2																					
Howard.....	33,817	36	23	36	244	228	12.5	8.2	12.7	12.3	11.8	2	2																					
Huntington.....	29,060	15	28	27	191	187	6.0	11.7	10.9	11.2	11.1	2																						
Jasper.....	13,057	22	6	14	79	77	12.6	5.6	12.6	10.3	10.1																							
Jay.....	24,994	22	24	22	176	163	10.3	9.7	9.4	12.0	11.2																							
Kosciusko.....	27,980	26	24	27	188	209	10.9	10.4	11.3	11.5	12.8																							
Lagrange.....	15,148	16	20	15	112	118	12.4	16.1	11.6	12.6	13.3																							
Lake.....	87,361	125	100	113	780	639	16.8	13.9	16.0	15.2	13.2	48	20	4	3	3	11	8																
Laporte.....	46,555	46	53	51	402	373	11.6	13.8	13.1	14.8	14.0	8	3																					
Marshall.....	24,193	16	11	20	160	174	7.8	5.5	9.7	11.3	12.3																							
Miami.....	29,594	31	31	43	213	234	12.3	12.7	17.6	12.3	13.7	2	1																					
Newton.....	10,509	5	5	8	48	52	5.6	5.8	8.9	7.8	8.5																							
Noble.....	24,171	20	22	24	190	147	9.7	11.0	11.7	13.4	10.7																							
Porter.....	20,610	22	16	21	144	114	12.5	8.8	12.0	11.9	9.5																							
Pulaski.....	13,312	6	9	11	87	76	5.3	8.2	9.7	11.2	9.8																							
Starke.....	10,580	9	9	6	71	78	9.9	10.3	6.6	11.5	12.6																							
Steuben.....	14,320	17	13	18	128	105	14.0	11.0	14.8	15.3	12.6																							
St. Joseph.....	86,855	121	82	107	702	673	16.3	11.4	14.9	13.8	13.7	11	7																					
Wabash.....	26,932	21	26	25	175	176	9.1	11.7	10.9	11.1	11.2																							
Wells.....	22,468	16	16	11	123	115	8.4	8.6	5.7	9.3	8.8																							
White.....	17,608	19	15	13	127	103	12.7	10.3	8.6	12.3	10.0																							
Whitley.....	16,939	8	19	10	115	93	5.5	13.6	6.9	11.6	9.3																							
Central Counties	1,127,217	1,129	988	1,211	8,891	8,632	11.8	10.7	12.8	13.5	13.2	115	82	10	17	33	334	113	15	11	4	1	4	12	27	94	3	5	6	70	96	108		
Bartholomew.....	24,881	24	23	33	186	192	11.3	11.2	15.6	12.8	13.3																							
Boone.....	24,773	21	30	23	182	151	9.9	14.7	10.9	12.6	10.5																							
Brown.....	7,975	4	2	7	38	34	5.9	3.0	10.2	8.1	7.3																							
Clay.....	32,712	28	24	34	225	225	10.0	8.9	12.2	11.8	11.9																							
Clinton.....	26,827	23	27	22	177	171	10.1	12.2	9.6	11.3	11.0																							
Decatur.....	18,831	18	13	22	154	147	11.2	8.4	18.7	14.0	13.3																							
Delaware.....	51,720	44	47	45	372	344	10.0	11.0	10.3	12.3	11.5	8	5	1	1	2	7	6																
Fayette.....	14,507	17	12	16	112	129	13.8	10.0	13.0	13.2	15.3																							
Fountain.....	20,483	30	22	22	173	147	17.2	13.0	12.6	14.5	12.3																							
Franklin.....	15,335	6	13	12	111	112	4.6	10.3	9.2	12.4	12.5																							
Hamilton.....	27,054	29	16	32	203	216	12.6	7.2	13.9	12.8	13.7																							
Hancock.....	19,030	14	19	21	150	158	8.6	12.1	12.9	13.5	14.2																							
Hendricks.....	20,840	17	16	10	130	113	9.6	9.3	5.6	10.7	9.3	5	2																					
Henry.....	30,362	31	20	24	193	217	12.0	8.0	9.4	10.9	12.5	3	2																					
Johnson.....	20,443	16	18	17	140	141	9.2	10.7	9.8	11.7	11.9																							
Madison.....	65,454	3																																

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of July, 1912. (Stillbirths excluded.)

CITIES.	Population, Estimated, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for June, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1911.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1912 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1911 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.					Deaths from Important Causes.																	
							July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Rate for Year 1912 to Date.	Rate for Year 1911 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 inclusive.	5 to 9 inclusive.	10 to 14 inclusive.	15 to 19 inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.
Cities of the First Class. Population 100,000 and over	240,098	286	238	307	2,156	2,114	14.0	12.0	15.4	15.4	15.5	50	27	1	5	9	56	24	4	2	1	1	2		11	34		2	1	19	23		64	
Indianapolis	240,098	286	238	307	2,156	2,114	14.0	12.0	15.4	15.4	15.5	50	27	1	5	9	56	24	4	2	1	1	2		11	34		2	1	19	23		64	
Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000	253,337	262	231	348	1,977	2,202	12.2	11.1	16.6	13.4	15.4	53	17	5	7	9	49	21	5	2	2		4	8	30		3	16	27		61			
Evansville	70,711	90	60	104	543	692	15.0	10.3	17.5	13.1	17.0	22	6	1	1	15	11	1	1	1			2	18	1		4	5		24				
Fort Wayne	65,814	51	60	64	493	496	9.1	11.1	11.7	12.8	13.3	5	1	3	1	2	13	1	2	1			3	2	1		5	7		24				
Terre Haute	60,305	65	55	106	517	561	13.2	11.1	21.4	14.7	16.6	17	5	2	1	13	13	5	2	1			1	6	5		3	6		11				
South Bend	56,507	53	56	74	424	453	11.0	12.0	16.2	12.8	14.4	14	5	1	4	8	8	5	2	1			1	1	5		1	3	6		11			
Cities of the Third Class. Population 20,000 to 45,000	132,435	138	133	160	1,116	1,073	12.3	12.2	14.4	14.3	14.1	25	6	3	4	4	37	18	1	3		1	2	2	11				9	15		20		
Muncie	24,311	22	29	26	186	176	10.6	14.5	12.7	13.1	12.6	4	1		2	2	4	4					1		4				9	15		20		
Richmond	22,733	19	18	24	165	145	9.8	9.6	12.7	12.4	11.1	3			1	1	5	1						1					2	3		3		
Anderson	22,706	14	18	19	150	176	7.2	9.6	9.9	11.3	13.4	1			1	1	2	1											2	3		3		
Hammond	21,779	31	18	28	202	176	16.8	10.0	15.7	15.9	14.4	11	4	3	1	1	8	2	1	2				1	3				2	6		7		
New Albany	20,629	18	26	36	175	195	10.2	15.3	20.5	14.5	16.2	2				8	5	5	1						3				1	1		2		
Lafayette	20,277	34	24	27	238	208	19.7	14.4	15.8	20.1	17.8	4	1		2	16	4						1		2			2	2		9			
Cities of the Fourth Class. Population 10,000 to 20,000	224,885	247	242	264	1,905	1,711	12.9	13.1	14.8	14.5	14.0	61	25	2	3	6	60	21	1	5	1		1	1	7	51			1	20	30		28	
Elkhart	19,691	10	7	16	128	137	5.9	4.3	9.7	11.2	12.2	3	1			1	3	1							1					1	5		3	
East Chicago	19,666	30	18	22	184	157	18.0	11.1	13.5	16.0	14.1	12	7		1	1	2	1	1				1	1	2	9				4	2		2	
Marion	19,561	17	14	17	150	146	10.2	8.7	9.7	13.0	12.9	3				6	4	1												4	2		4	
Michigan City	19,444	23	12	24	164	155	13.9	7.5	14.8	14.5	14.0	3	2		1	2	5	4						1		2			4	2		6		
Logansport	19,334	24	26	15	189	148	14.6	16.4	9.4	16.6	13.3	18	6	1	1	12	1	3							2	18			4	5		7		
Gary	17,802	37	38	39	206	113	24.5	26.0	27.3	19.8	11.5	4	2			1	3	1							1	3			2	2				
Kokomo	17,650	20	16	21	153	204	13.3	11.0	14.5	14.8	20.6	5	3		1	5	1	1							1	7			2	2				
Vincennes	15,359	16	13	12	120	155	12.2	10.3	9.4	13.3	17.8	2	1			1	1	1							1	3			2	2				
Mishawaka	12,518	5	13	16	87	98	4.7	12.6	15.8	11.9	14.1	1				3	1	1								3				3	2		1	
Peru	11,154	11	11	21	80	109	11.5	11.9	22.6	12.3	17.1	1				3	1	1												3	2			
Elwood	11,028	5	7	10	69	60	5.3	7.7	10.7	10.6	9.3					5	1																	
Laporte	10,866	18	31	15	140	101	19.4	34.7	16.6	22.1	16.4	4	1	1		4	4	1							1	4			4	2		3		
Jeffersonville	10,412	14	12	26	104	120	15.8	14.0	29.3	17.1	19.8	1	1		1	1	4	1								1			1	1		1		
Huntington	10,350	8	13	10	80	75	9.1	15.2	11.4	13.2	12.5	2				2	2	1											1	1		1		
New Castle	10,050	9	11	9	61	69	10.5	13.3	11.2	10.4	12.5	1	1			2	2	1																
Cities of the Fifth Class. Population Under 10,000.	333,636	393	329	371	2,820	2,701	13.9	11.8	13.3	14.4	14.1	11	34	6	6	10	133	44	12	3	2			8	6	41		2	3	27	28			
Shelbyville	9,733	15	5	14	83	73	18.1	6.2	17.3	15.4	13.2	2	1			1	3	1																
Crawfordsville	9,643	15	6	10	85	72	18.3	7.5	12.6	15.1	13.1	2	1			1	4	1																
Brazil	9,495	9	14	13	87	87	11.1	17.9	15.9	15.4	15.6	1				6	1	1																
Bloomington	9,075	10	10	10	92	84	13.0	13.4	13.3	17.3	16.2	1				3	1	1																
Bedford	8,976	7	7	8	61	64	9.1	9.4	10.8	13.2	12.6	1				1	1	1																
Columbus	8,881	12	7	12	71	65	15.8	9.5	16.0	13.7	12.6	1				1	3	1																
Frankfort	8,787	12	10	9	67	58	16.0	13.8	12.2	13.0	11.5	1				2	2	1																
Wabash	8,693	6	8	8	60	63	8.1	11.2	10.8	11.8	12.4	1				2	1	1																
Goshen	8,584	10	6	11	59	64	13.7	8.5	15.1	11.8	12.9	1	2			1	2	1																
Washington	7,854	7	8	11	62	64	10.5	12.4	16.5	13.5	14.0					2	1	1																
Connersville	7,828	13	7	10	72	61	19.5	10.8	15.2	15.7	13.5					3	1	1																
Valparaiso	7,057	7	6	3	47	45	11.6	10.3	5.0	11.4	11.0					1	1	1																
Madison	6,934	8	11	11	60	70	13.6	19.2	18.7	14.8	17.3	7				5	2	1																
Whiting	6,847	10	5	8	59	53	17.2	8.9	14.3	14.7	13.8					1	1	1																
Clinton	6,560	14	4	8	55	53	25.2																											

Mortality of Indiana for July, 1912. (Stillbirths excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population Estimated 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for June, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1911.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1912 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1911 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.											
							July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Rate for Year 1912 to Date.	Rate for Year 1911 to Same Date.	Under 1.		1 to 4.		5 to 9.		10 to 14.		15 to 19.		65 and Over.	
												Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
State	2,730,506	2,810	2,365	2,921	20,459	20,420	12.1	10.5	12.7	12.8	13.0	271	9.6	188	6.6	34	1.2	45	1.6	79	2.8	767	27.3
Northern Counties	939,532	1,021	841	941	7,010	6,561	12.8	10.9	11.9	12.7	12.1	100	11.3	54	6.1	16	1.8	13	1.4	26	2.9	245	27.9
Central Counties	1,127,217	1,129	988	1,211	8,891	8,632	11.8	10.7	12.8	13.5	13.2	115	10.1	82	7.2	10	.8	17	1.5	33	2.9	334	29.5
Southern Counties	663,757	660	536	769	4,658	5,269	11.7	9.8	13.7	12.0	13.7	56	8.4	52	7.8	8	1.2	15	2.2	20	3.0	188	28.4
All Cities	1,184,391	1,326	1,172	1,450	9,975	9,804	13.2	12.0	14.8	14.6	14.7	200	15.0	109	8.2	17	1.2	25	1.8	38	2.8	335	25.2
Over 100,000	240,098	286	238	307	2,156	2,114	14.0	12.0	15.4	15.4	15.5	50	17.4	27	9.4	1	.3	5	1.7	9	3.1	56	19.5
45,000 to 100,000	253,337	262	231	348	1,977	2,202	12.2	11.1	16.6	13.4	15.4	53	20.2	17	6.4	5	1.9	7	2.6	9	3.4	49	18.7
20,000 to 45,000	132,435	138	133	160	1,116	1,073	12.3	12.2	14.4	14.3	14.1	25	18.1	6	4.3	3	2.1	4	2.8	4	2.8	37	26.5
10,000 to 20,000	224,885	247	242	264	1,905	1,711	12.9	13.1	14.8	14.5	14.0	61	24.7	25	10.8	2	.8	3	1.2	6	2.4	60	24.3
Under 10,000	333,636	393	329	371	2,820	2,701	13.9	11.8	13.3	14.4	14.1	11	2.7	34	8.6	6	1.5	6	1.5	10	2.5	133	33.8
Country	1,546,115	1,484	1,193	1,471	10,484	10,616	11.3	9.4	11.1	11.4	11.8	71	4.7	79	5.3	17	1.1	20	1.3	41	2.7	432	29.1

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population From Important Causes.																															
	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis.		Other Forms Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid Fever.		Diph- theria and Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Whoop- ing Cough.		Lobar and Broncho- Pneu- monia.		Diarrhea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years.)		Cerebro- Spinal Fever.		Acute Anterior Polo- myelitis.		Influen- za.		Puer- peral Septi- cemia.		Cancer.		External Causes.		Small- pox.	
	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.
State	261	112.8	45	19.4	32	13.8	11	4.7	2	.8	6	2.5	27	11.6	65	28.0	240	103.7			3	1.2	7	3.0	13	5.6	180	77.8	264	114.1		
Northern Counties	63	79.1	16	20.1	13	16.3	4	5.0			2	2.5	9	11.3	17	21.3	76	95.5					2	2.5	4	5.0	63	79.1	114	143.2		
Central Counties	113	118.4	15	15.7	11	11.5	4	4.1	1	1.0	4	4.1	12	12.5	27	28.2	94	98.5			3	3.1	5	5.2	6	6.2	70	73.3	96	100.6		
Southern Counties	85	151.2	14	24.9	8	14.2	3	5.3	1	1.7			6	10.6	21	37.3	70	124.5							3	5.3	47	83.6	54	96.0		
All Cities	128	127.5	23	22.9	15	14.9	6	5.9	1	.9	4	3.9	15	14.9	34	33.8	167	166.3					5	4.9	8	7.9	91	90.6	123	122.5		
Over 100,000	24	118.0	4	19.6	2	9.8	1	4.9	1	4.9	2	9.8			11	54.0	34	167.1					2	9.8	1	4.9	19	93.4	23	113.0		
45,000 to 100,000	21	97.8	5	23.3	2	9.3	2	9.3					4	18.6	8	37.2	30	139.8							3	13.9	16	74.5	27	125.8		
20,000 to 45,000	18	160.4	1	8.9	3	26.7					1	8.9	2	17.8	11	17.8	11	98.0									9	80.2	15	133.7		
10,000 to 20,000	21	110.2	1	5.2	5	26.2	1	5.2			1	5.2	1	5.2	7	36.7	51	267.6							1	5.2	20	104.9	30	157.4		
Under 10,000	44	155.7	12	42.4	3	10.6	2	7.0					8	28.3	6	21.2	41	145.0					2	7.0	3	10.6	27	95.5	28	99.0		
Country	133	101.5	22	16.8	17	12.9	5	3.8	1	.7	2	1.5	12	9.1	31	23.6	73	55.7			3	2.2	2	1.5	5	3.8	89	67.9	141	107.6		

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of July, 1912.

V. H. CHURCH, SECTION DIRECTOR, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section Average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes							
		Station.		Highest.	Date.	Station.		Lowest	Date.
71.9	0.0	Roine.....		100	15	Auburn.. ..		46	19

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section Average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes			
		Station.	Greatest monthly amount.	Station.	Least monthly amount.
5.65	1.10	Huntingburg	8.92	First Reserve	1.64

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

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The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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BIRTHS IN JULY, 1912.

Total births, 4,653 (stillbirths excluded); State rate, 20.1.

Males, 2,378; females, 2,275.

White males, 2,326; white females, 2,222.

Colored births, 105; males, 52; females, 53.

Stillbirths, 158; white, 151; colored, 7.

Northern Sanitary Section, population 927,229; rate, 20.8.

Central Sanitary Section, population 1,114,087; rate, 19.1.

Southern Sanitary Section, population 659,560; rate, 20.8.

Highest rate, Warren County, 32.4.

Lowest rate, Benton County, 9.3.

BIRTHS IN AUGUST, 1912.

Total births, 4,795 (stillbirths excluded); State rate, 20.7.

Males, 2,418; females, 2,377.

White males, 2,388; white females, 2,388.

Colored births, 80; males, 30; females, 50.

Stillbirths, 140; white, 136; colored, 4.

Northern Sanitary Section, population 927,229; rate, 20.0.

Central Sanitary Section, population 1,114,087; rate, 20.1.

Southern Sanitary Section, population 659,560; rate, 22.7.

Highest rate, Perry County, 39.6.

Lowest rate, Scott County, 7.0.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR AUGUST, 1912.

Total number of deaths, 2,888; rate, 12.4. In the same month last year, 2,653 deaths; rate, 11.5. In the preceding month, 2,810 deaths; rate, 12.1. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 310 deaths, or 10.7 per cent. of the total; 1 to 4, 276; 5 to 9, 48; 10 to 14, 50; 15 to 19, 82; 65 and over, 854, or 29.5 per cent. of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: THE NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 939,532, reports 954 deaths; rate, 11.9. In the preceding month, 1,021 deaths; rate, 12.8. In the same month last year, 887 deaths; rate, 11.2.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,127,217, reports 1,242 deaths; rate, 13.0. In the preceding month, 1,129 deaths; rate, 11.8. In the same month last year, 1,170 deaths; rate, 12.3.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 663,757, reports 692 deaths; rate, 12.3. In the preceding month, 660 deaths; rate, 11.7. In the same month last year, 596 deaths; rate, 10.6.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Central Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate. The Northern Sanitary Section presents the lowest death rate. The Northern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate from diphtheria, scarlet fever, pneumonia, cerebro-spinal fever, poliomyelitis, influenza, puerperal septicemia, cancer and external causes. The Southern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis, typhoid fever, whooping cough and diarrheal diseases.

RURAL: Population 1,546,115, reports 1,458 deaths; rate, 11.1. In the preceding month, 1,484 deaths; rate, 11.3. In the same month last year, 1,315 deaths; rate, 9.9.

URBAN: Population 1,184,391, reports 1,430 deaths; rate, 14.2. In the preceding month, 1,326 deaths; rate, 13.2. In the same month last year, 1,338 deaths; rate, 13.7. The death rates of the following cities were: Indianapolis, 14.3; Evansville, 13.1; Ft. Wayne, 13.0; Terre Haute, 14.6; South Bend, 10.2; Muncie, 12.1; Richmond, 14.0; Anderson, 14.0; Hammond, 16.8; New Albany, 16.5; Lafayette, 15.7.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR AUGUST, 1912.

Typhoid fever was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. This was also true in July. The order of prevalence was as follows: Typhoid fever, diarrhea, tonsillitis, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, rheumatism, pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchitis, diphtheria and membranous croup, dysentery, scarlet fever, malaria fever, intermittent and remittent fever, inflammation of bowels, poliomyelitis, measles, lobar pneumonia, whooping cough, influenza, bronchial pneumonia, tuberculosis (other forms), chickenpox, cerebro-spinal fever, puerperal fever, rabies in human, rabies in animals.

SMALLPOX: 11 cases in 5 counties, with no deaths. In the preceding month, 30 cases in 13 counties, with no deaths. In the same month last year, 31 cases in 13 counties, with no deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS: 278 deaths, of which 243 were of the pulmonary form and 35 other forms; males, 132; females, 146. Of the males, 22 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 44 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 48 were married in the same age period as above, and left 96 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans caused by tuberculosis in one month, 140. Number of homes invaded, 234.

PNEUMONIA: Total deaths, 84; rate, 36.3 per 100,000. In the preceding month, 65 deaths; rate, 33.5. In the same month last year, 62 deaths; rate, 27. In August the pneumonia male deaths numbered 46; females, 38. Fifteen infants under 1 year of age succumbed to the disease. Seventeen infants in age period from 1 to 4 died from same cause.

TYPHOID FEVER: 418 cases in 75 counties, with 70 deaths. In the preceding month, 245 cases in 55 counties, with 32 deaths. In the same month last year, 524 cases in 92 counties, with 102 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 247 cases in 39 counties, with 24 deaths. In the preceding month, 78 cases in 24 counties, with 11 deaths. In the same month last year, 135 cases in 34 counties, with 12 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 126 cases in 28 counties, with 3 deaths. In the preceding month, 71 cases in 27 counties, with 2 deaths. In the same month last year, 135 cases in 34 counties, with 4 deaths.

RABIES: 17 cases reported. Eleven persons were bitten by rabid dogs and treated by the State Board of Health in August.

POLIOMYELITIS: 26 cases in 16 counties, with 8 deaths. The deaths occurred in the following counties: Elkhart, female, 8 years, male, 20; Marion, male, 10 years; Noble, female, 13 years; Ripley, female, 16 years; Wabash, female, 6 years, male, 3 years; Wayne, female, 4 years.

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES: 247. In the preceding month, 264. In the same month last year, 261. Of the deaths in August from external causes, 9 were murders, 4 suicides, and 133 accidents. Of the murders, 6 male deaths were caused by gunshot; 1 female, drowning; 1 male, blunt instruments, and 1 male, cutting or stabbing. Of the suicides, 6 males chose gunshot, 6 males hanging, 2 males cutting throats, 19 chose carbolic acid, 15 males and 4 females; 8 chose other poisons, 1 male and 1 female; 2 illuminating gas 1 male and 1 female; stepping in front of train, 1 male. Of the accidental deaths, steam railroads caused 31; interurbans, 1; street cars, 4; automobiles, 3; crushing injuries, 9; mining, 3; machinery, 1; fractures, 16; falls, 20; burns and scalds, 6; drowning, 22; gunshots,

5; electricity, 8; lightning, 4; horses and vehicles, 6; other animals, 1; poisons, 22, and the remainder by various means.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR AUGUST, 1912

H. E. BARNARD, STATE FOOD AND DRUG COMMISSIONER.

During the month of August 75 samples of food were examined, and of this number 33 were classed as illegal. This high percentage of illegal samples is due to the fact that 17 of the 45 milk samples examined were either dirty, skimmed or watered. In addition to this, 7 temperance beers were examined and in every case found to contain as much alcohol as standard beers.

Five of the 9 ice cream samples were below standard, and 3 of the 4 vinegars contained less than the required acidity.

Of the 33 drug samples examined, but 1 was illegal.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1912.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total.
FOODS.			
Beverages—			
Blackberry cordial.....	1	0	1
Temperance beers.....	0	7	7
Extracts—			
Vanilla.....	0	1	1
Honey.....	1	0	1
Lard.....	1	0	1
Milk products—			
Ice cream.....	4	5	9
Milk.....	28	17	45
Mothers milk.....	2	0	2
Vinegar.....	1	3	4
Distilled.....	4	0	4
Total.....	42	33	75
DRUGS.			
Cough cures.....	1	0	1
Face applications.....	2	0	2
Linseed oil.....	1	1	2
Miscellaneous drugs.....	28	0	28
Total.....	32	1	33

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1912.

The inspectors reported results of their visits to 861 food-producing establishments in 65 cities and towns. Of this number, 19 places were in excellent condition, 519 were good, 272 fair, 45 poor, and 6 bad.

Of the 290 grocery stores visited, 178 were in good condition, 89 fair, 12 poor, and 11 excellent.

Fifty-four of the 75 meat markets visited were in good condition, 17 were fair, 3 poor, and 1 bad.

Five of the 185 drug stores were in excellent condition, 139 were classed as good, 38 fair, and 3 poor.

Of the 119 bakeries and confectioneries examined, 2 were in excellent condition, 75 were good, 39 fair, and 2 bad.

Of the 87 hotels and restaurants visited, 12 were in good shape, 36 fair, and 9 were poor.

Of the 28 slaughter houses visited, 5 were in good condition, 16 fair, 4 poor, and 3 bad.

Of the 26 canning factories inspected, 8 were in good condition, 14 fair, and 4 poor.

Forty-nine condemnation notices were issued during the month of August, 11 because of unsanitary conditions, and 28 because of improper construction.

Seven cases were filed for violation of the Food and Drug Law. In every case a conviction and fine of ten dollars and costs was obtained. Two cases involved the misbrand

ing of temperance beer, 1 the sale of watered milk, 1 the sale of dirty milk, and 1 because no statement of chloroform or alcohol content was made on a drug sample. In another case the alcohol content was not stated on the label of a cough syrup. One case involved the misbranding of soda.

The fines and costs amounted to \$146.65.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1912.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies.....	4	0	0	3	1	0
Grocery stores.....	290	11	178	89	12	0
Meat markets.....	75	0	54	17	3	1
Drug stores.....	185	5	139	38	3	0
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	119	2	75	39	1	2
Hotels and restaurants.....	87	0	42	36	9	0
Poultry houses.....	3	0	1	2	0	0
Fish markets.....	2	0	1	1	0	0
Slaughter houses.....	28	0	5	16	4	3
Creameries.....	6	0	1	4	1	0
Ice cream parlors.....	28	1	11	10	6	0
Ice cream factories.....	2	0	1	0	1	0
Canning factories.....	26	0	8	14	4	0
Fruit stores.....	3	0	0	3	0	0
Flour mills.....	2	0	2	0	0	0
Lunch room.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total.....	861	19	519	272	45	6

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATIONS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1912.

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons for Condemnation.		Total.
	Unsanitary Conditions.	Improper Construction.	
Bakeries.....	3	1	3
Canning factories.....	3	3	3
Confectioneries.....	1	1	1
Creameries.....	0	1	1
Drug stores.....	4	4	4
Dairies.....	1	3	3
Groceries.....	5	2	5
Grocery and meat markets.....	5	2	5
Grocery and drug stores.....	1	0	1
Hotels and restaurants.....	8	5	9
Meat markets.....	2	2	3
Milk depots.....	2	1	2
Slaughterhouses.....	9	3	9
Total.....	44	28	49

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1912.

COUNTY.	Lab. No.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Why Prosecuted	Date of Trial.	Final Disposition.
Boone.....	5928D	Chas. Smith, Lebanon.....	Misbranding Concord grape soda.....	8-6-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Lake.....	2816C	W. T. Norris, Hammond.....	No statement of alcohol on label of cough syrup.....	8-30-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Lake.....		A. E. Kepert, Hammond.....	Chloroform and alcohol not stated on label.....	8-23-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Madison.....	5992D	John Juday, Elwood.....	Selling dirty milk.....	8-26-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Madison.....	5996D	Ed. Hill, Elwood.....	Selling watered milk.....	8-26-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Montgomery.....	5973D	W. W. Alston, Crawfordsville.....	Misbranding temperance beer.....	8-29-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Montgomery.....	5968D	G. W. Miles, Crawfordsville.....	Misbranding temperance beer.....	8-28-12	Fined \$10 and costs.

ONLY THREE NEGATIVE VOTES: Dr. J. M. Miller, county health commissioner of Adams County, in a special monthly report tells of an experience at the town of Babo in his jurisdiction. He says: "Doctor Boyers and myself paid a visit to Babo August 20th and met the patrons of the Babo school. We had a pleasant meeting, discussing the whole subject from beginning to end. We advised the building of a new school building because the old one was clearly insanitary, and by its use the children were not fairly treated. When the question as to whether or not a new schoolhouse should be provided was put to the people present there were only three negative votes. Who says intelligence does not govern at Babo?"

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR AUGUST, 1912.

J. P. SIMONDS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli, positive, 100; negative, 265; total, 365; throat cultures for diphtheria, positive, 22; negative, 96; total, 118; Widal reactions, positive, 39; negative, 205; total, 244; paratyphoid agglutination tests, positive, 12; negative, 226; total, 238; for malaria, positive, 3; negative, 27; total, 30; for rabies, dogs' brains, positive, 14; negative, 9; total, 23; pus for gonorrhea, males, positive, 13; negative, 21; females, positive, 9; negative, 16; sex not given, positive, 4; negative, 7; total, 70; feces, 34; pus, 8; cancer, 7; miscellaneous pathological tissues (including gasserian ganglions), 46; blood, 16; urine, 30; miscellaneous, 6. Total specimens examined, 1,235.

Outfits sent out, sputum, 351; diphtheria, 143; Widal, 207; malaria, 46; special, 65; bile media, 40. Total, 852.

CURRENT REFERENCES ON PUBLIC HEALTH QUESTIONS.

Compiled by the Legislative Reference Department of the Indiana State Library.

(All of this material may be consulted at the State Library and may be loaned with the exception of the magazines. The reports and bulletins of State and city health departments may also, doubtless, be obtained from the board issuing them.)

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Engineering magazine, June, 1912. Sanitation of construction camps, by A. J. Provost, Jr., pp. 437-9.

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New York (state)—Health, State Department of. Education v. compulsion in securing reports of contagious dis-

eases, by E. C. Levy; paper before the Conference of sanitary officers of the State of New York, Buffalo, November 16-18, 1910. (In its report, 1910, pp. 899-904.)

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New York (State)—Health, State Department of. Report of special investigation of methods of garbage disposal in New York State. (In its Report, 1909, v. 2, pp. 919-925.)

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Kansas—Health, State Board of. Baneful effects of headache powders; report to the State board of health by the committee on headache preparations. (In its Bulletin, May, 1912, pp. 121-4.)

Health Appropriations.

New York (city)—Health, Department of. Estimates for budget of 1912. Needs of the department, by E. J. Lederle, and an editorial. (In its Monthly Bulletin, October, 1911, pp. 225-243.)

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U. S.—Public health and marine-hospital service. State and insular health authorities of the United States. (List of members of boards of health and State health officers.) (In its Public Health Reports, June 7, 1912, pp. 897-908.)

Health Departments—Legal Powers.

American City, August, 1912. Legal powers of health departments, requirements and limitations of police power laws—importance of safeguarding the right of the community to protect itself, by W. A. Evans, pp. 121-5.

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U. S.—Labor, Bureau of. List of industrial poisons and other substances injurious to health found in industrial processes. (In its Bulletin, May, 1912, pp. 733-79.)

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("The chief purpose of these papers is to describe how the community can best co-operate with preventive medicine.")

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Vermont—Health, State Board of. Hygiene of schools and the prevention of permanent disabilities in children. (In its Bulletin, September 1, 1911, pp. 11-32.)

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Lorand, Arnold. Old age deferred; the causes of old age and its postponement by hygienic and therapeutic measures. Ed. 3, 480 pp. 1911.

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Texas—Health, State Department of. Pellagra, by H. R. Beall. (Illustrated.) (In its Bulletin, v. 5, No. 9, September, 1911, pp. 3-9.)

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California—Health, State Board of. California tuberculosis commission. (In its Monthly Bulletin, December, 1911, pp. 141-157.)

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DR. WOOD'S STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

So much attention has been given lately to a statement by Dr. Thomas D. Wood, of Columbia University, that not less than 75 per cent. of the school children of the United States need medical attention, that we reproduce the statement in full as follows:

"Careful study of statistics and estimation of all conditions leads to the following personal conclusions:

"From 1½ to 2 per cent., or 400,000, of these have organic heart disease.

"Probably 5 per cent., or 1,000,000 at least, have now or have had tuberculous disease of the lungs.

"Probably 5 per cent., 1,000,000, have spinal curvature, flat foot, or some other moderate deformitory serious enough to interfere to some degree with health.

"Over 5 per cent., or 1,000,000, have defective hearing.

"About 25 per cent., or 5,000,000, have defective vision.

"About 25 per cent., or 5,000,000, are suffering from malnutrition, in many cases due in part at least to one or more of the other defects enumerated.

"Over 30 per cent., or 6,000,000, have enlarged tonsils, adenoids, or enlarged cervical glands which need attention.

"Over 50 per cent., or 10,000,000 (in some schools as high as 98 per cent.), have defective teeth, which are interfering with health.

"Several millions of the children possess, each, two or more of the handicapping defects.

"About 100 cities in the United States have as many different kinds of organizations for the care of health in the schools.

"The most important of all our national resources is the health of the people. The most valuable asset in our capital of national vitality is the health of the children.

"Public education is the logical, the strategic and the responsible agency of the nation, of each State and of each community for the conservation and enhancement of child health.

"To become an effective instrument for the protection and promotion of child health, it is essential that the school should not only be a sanitary, healthful place for children, but that the various agencies in public education should be so organized that each pupil may be given the best possible opportunity to escape weakness and disease and far more to realize the attainable best in growth, in development of biologic, intellectual, moral, social and economic power."

THE POLITICAL PARTIES AND PUBLIC HEALTH:

The Democratic platform contains a clause clearly and unequivocally declaring the Democratic party to be in favor of looking after the public health. It declares the public health is of the first and greatest importance and that the Government should consider the subject thoroughly and do what can be done for advancement.

The National Progressive party platform makes a like acknowledgment and unequivocally indorses all rational measures for the benefit of public health. It was a woman delegate, Miss Carpenter, from Massachusetts, who introduced the National Health Service Plank of the National Progressive party. Miss Carpenter also introduced the Equal Suffrage Plank in the platform of the National Progressive party. The health plank of the National Progressive party reads as follows:

"We favor the union of all the existing agencies of the federal government dealing with the public health into a single national health service without discrimination against or for any one set of therapeutic methods, school of medicine or school of healing, with such additional powers as may be necessary to enable it to perform efficiently such duties in the protection of the public from preventable disease as may be properly undertaken by the federal authorities, including the executing of existing laws regarding pure food; quarantine and cognate subjects; the promotion of appropriate action for the improvement of vital statistics and the extension of the registration area of such statistics; and co-operation with the health activities of the various States and cities of the nation."

In their Baltimore convention the Democrats, as already said, did not overlook the mention of the public health service, and included in their platform a plank which reads as follows:

"We reaffirm our previous declarations advocating the union and strengthening of the various governmental agencies relating to pure foods, quarantine, vital statistics and human health. Thus united and administered without partiality to or discrimination against any school of medicine or system of healing, they would constitute a single health service, not subordinated to any commercial or financial interests, but devoted exclusively to the conservation of human life and efficiency. Moreover, this health service should co-operate without interference with their prerogatives or with the freedom of individuals to employ such medical or hygienic aid as they may see fit."

Nothing could be fairer or squarer than a plank reading as does the above. It covers the ground which has been so often gone over by the doctors, both in and out of the American Medical Association, and in a concise way, without dodging the issue at a single point. This plank is worthy of

more than passing note by every member of the medical profession. It means, if the Democrats are successful in November, and if they pursue the policies of their platform to the letter, that we may be assured of better things in connection with medicine.

Not only should the administration of this Government exert itself to conserve the health of the Nation, but in addition it should be equally effective in insisting that the sick be furnished with the highest possible class of drugs. Any government which overlooks and regulates any possible thing which will make for the death of more than 100,000 babies in arms every succeeding year, will have done more than will a government which protects the interests of the few to the detriment of the many. What we need in the White House and in the Halls of Congress are men who possess stamina and who will not interfere with the interests of the many in the benefit of the few, regardless of the fact that a matter of dollars and cents may enter within the question. The conservation of the health of the people of the Nation is of much greater importance in the aggregate than is the making of a few dollars by a few men.

* * *

TOM THUMB WEDDINGS: Dr. H. A. Kokomoor, health officer of Dale, Ind., writes to us concerning a "Tom Thumb Wedding." He says: "A lady came to our town and got up a show. She collected and trained seventy-five children to represent what she called a Tom Thumb Wedding. She had several trunks full of costumes which the children were to wear. I did not know where these costumes had been, nor who had worn them, and recognized they might be infected. It was certainly true that certain of these costumes might have been worn by diphtheria, scarlet fever or measles carriers. Indeed, the probability seemed to me very great. To protect the health of the children I ordered that the costumes should be disinfected and thoroughly aired before they were used. The lady refused to disinfect. This broke up the Tom Thumb Wedding and the lady left town in high indignation. Some of the town people were also indignant and accused me of being a crank, and of hurting business."

We wrote Dr. Kokomoor we believed he had done a wise and proper thing. It is certainly rational to do what seems reasonable and necessary for the protection of the health of the children. It is possible for clothing to carry diseases as Dr. Kokomoor says. Our judgment is, he did wisely and did well to order the disinfection of the oft-worn garments before they were used to clothe children of his town.

* * *

TOO LATE: A certain school mistress, whose name, of course, cannot be mentioned, writes the State Board of Health as follows: "A few years ago I listened to an address upon tuberculosis delivered by a State Board of Health lecturer. At the time, I thought that I would never have the disease and I concluded the lecturer was unduly alarming in his statements. He told us, an entire class of teachers, that unless we mended our ways and lived differently and in accord with the laws of health, that one in seven of us would die of consumption. With a group of others we laughed at this statement and we all concluded we would take our chances rather than practice what we thought was self-denial necessary to lead "the right life." Now I find myself attacked with consumption. Tuberculosis of the lungs the doctors say. Evidently it is now too late for me to take advantage of the warning presented in the lecture I heard, but do you think it is too late for me to be cured?"

FROZEN FEET: Dr. H. E. Grishaw, health officer of Tipton County, writes us in behalf of the school children who are transported to school in wagons. He says: "I had several school children patients with frozen feet under my charge last winter. Some of them were so badly injured that they could not wear their shoes. All of my patients had their feet frozen while riding in the township wagons. The drivers of these wagons usually have a small oil stove that they keep between their feet. An ordinary lantern is quite sufficient for this purpose. The poor children have no such comfort furnished them. In this, both the school authorities and the parents are derelict. In past years before wagon transportation was introduced, I never knew of children having frosted feet when they walked to school."

Dr. Grishaw requests instructions how he can proceed to protect the little children against this assault upon them by the school authorities and their parents. We have instructed Dr. Grishaw that as county health commissioner he has the power, and it is his duty to summarily stop and abate any such conditions as he describes. We have also advised that he call the attention of the people of the county to this outrage upon the children, and there is no doubt that it will be remedied forthwith.

* * *

HURTS BUSINESS: A business man of Rushville, Ind., writes us as follows: "I dislike greatly to be compelled to write your office in regard to the existence of whooping cough in this city. I am in business, and I am free to say that my business has been hurt by the fact that whooping cough has been allowed to spread, and neither the health department nor the doctors seem to be the least interested in preventing its spread. I know the law commands that whooping cough shall be controlled so far by quarantine, and that it is the duty of health officers and all physicians to control it. Why it is not done I do not know, but appeal to the central board in this matter."

It is comforting, indeed, that business men are beginning to understand that having disease is not good business. They find this fact out because it hurts business, and we may remark it also hurts those who are afflicted. The local health officer was informed of this complaint and directed to take such immediate action as may be necessary.

* * *

IMPORTANCE OF REPORTING BIRTHS: D. J. Stout of Kirklin has written the State Board as follows: "Please let us know whether a birth was reported to you in the year 1910 for our child named Clara Stout. She was the daughter of D. J. and Nellie Stout. We fail to find any record of it in our city record book. The child was born September 23, 1910." The certificate of birth was not found, and inquiry resulted in the fact that the physician did not report the birth. Mr. Stout was asked why he desired to have the birth of his child recorded, and he replied: "My child is the heir to a small estate and I know that possibly the official record of her birth will be necessary in order to enable her to secure the property."

Here is an instance where the parent was compelled to "get after" the doctor and make him perform his whole duty in order to protect the property interests of his little child. Many physicians do not know, and do not feel the importance of reporting the births they attend. They do not know or appreciate that failure on their part to perform this duty may bring loss and disaster to helpless children. This very thing has happened several times in Indiana, and it is surely a cruel blow for a member of an educated profession to impose upon helpless babes.

CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG BOYS.

Is your boy one of those who go down the alley or any other place out of your sight and smokes cigarettes? Do not think your boy is too young. Investigate the case and find out whether he is a user.

From our best information the following large percentages of boys of different ages are using the "white coffin nails": 15 per cent. of the 12-year-old boys, 20 per cent. of the 13-year-old boys, 38 per cent. of the 14-year-old boys, 29 per cent. of the 15, 57 per cent. of the 16, 71 per cent. of the 17-year-old boys are either smoking now or have been recently. If these percentages are double what they should be the problem is serious enough. It becomes more serious when you compare the grades of the smokers with the nonsmokers. It has been worked out for about 500 boys between 12 and 17, with the following results:

	Ages 12 13 14 15 16 17					
Nonsmokers	80	90	89	84	87	85
Smokers	73	75	73	75	75	68

This carries its own comment. But the mental side of the boy is only one element. The moral, ethical, aesthetic and religious must be affected in a like degree.

The boys at the foot of the class are usually smokers; they are generally older than their fellows and are usually smaller, more sickly and decidedly more nervous.

Dr. Hurty adds: "Tobacco is, of course, a drug. If it did not contain a drug it would not be in demand. Like other drug habits, when it is once fastened upon a person it is difficult indeed to throw it off. Not only does economy, efficiency and health oppose cigarette smoking and tobacco using, but the law itself commands against the use among boys."

"Section 1641, First Revised Statutes, provides that any boy under 16 years of age who smokes cigarettes is a delinquent child and can be proceeded against as in manner provided by law and may be dealt with by the court in such a manner as may appear to be for the best interest of the child."

The dealer who sells to a child under 16 any kind of tobacco may be prosecuted for his act. I think our dealers are careful not to violate this law, and we urge them to be even more strict in the observance of this wholesome law.

Finally, we urge the parents to have a keen eye on the habits of their boys, and above all, know where your children are and in whose company they are.

I am a firm believer that every child should be under authority twenty-four hours of the day. So this belief leads me to say that the home should look after the child until the school takes charge, which is at the ringing of the first bell, both in the morning and the afternoon. I have seen children standing out on stormy days, before discovered by teachers, until the clothing was too damp to wear the rest of the day. If the children are cared for by the homes until time for the first bell, such things will not happen.

J. B. FAGAN,

Superintendent Schools, Bedford, Ind.

HOW IS A CONSUMPTIVE TO KNOW?

It is easy to tell late consumption, but then no good comes to the sick person from knowing what his disease is, because cure is beyond his reach. Even the few who are

cured have lungs so badly crippled that they have no endurance.

It is difficult to discover early consumption, but so much is gained by early diagnosis that it is all important. Very early consumption will get well after two to three months of rest, air and feeding. Early consumption will get well in six months. A diagnosis that is not made in one of these stages is not worth much to the patient of average means. The average man can find a way to rest for six months, but any need in excess of that is beyond him. Who should suspect that he is tubercular?

1. Any person who has been in contact, within a year, with a consumptive or a cougher should consider himself under suspicion.

2. Any person who catches one cold on top of another should suspect himself.

3. Any person who has a cough which holds on without cause.

4. Any person who does not feel vigorous, especially those who feel depressed before 8 in the morning and after 3 in the afternoon should take the morning and afternoon temperature. If the morning temperature is under 98 and the afternoon is over 99, he should consider himself under suspicion.

5. Any person losing weight without apparent cause.

Any person belonging to any of these groups should have his condition carefully looked into. This means a careful examination of the chest, a detailed inquiry into the history, and such other procedures as may be necessary. A good physician will probably want to watch the patient a while before he makes a diagnosis.

The procedures which are valuable in these early cases are:

1. Careful, painstaking examination of the chest.

2. Careful consideration of the history.

3. The use of tuberculin in the average case, and in the hands of the average physician is the most valuable of all. It is most reliable in the early cases which offer so much hope.

4. Examination of the sputum by the microscope, a procedure of great service in the late cases, but which does not help much in the early ones. It is desirable to have the diagnosis established before the tubercle bacilli appear in the sputum. The cases which have fever, sweats, coughing and spitting are late cases and easily diagnosed.

To know, and to know early, is an absolute necessity if the consumptive is to get well. For knowing early there are two requisites: First, to become suspicious just as soon as there is any reasonable ground for it; a sense of mental security not based on physical facts is a delusion which inevitably leads into situations from which there are no escapes. Second, a careful, comprehensive examination. —Dr. Evans' Health Talks, in Chicago Tribune.

CIGARETTE SMOKING: Prof. Everett Wiley, Superintendent of Schools at Whiteland, Ind., in reply to our circular letter concerning cigarette smoking, says: "There is not a cigarette smoker in our high school. The reason, I think, is clear. There are many cigarette smokers in town, but they are unable to keep up their grades and be promoted into high school." We have much testimony that cigarette smoking seems to retard the smoker. As stated by Professor Wiley, cigarette smokers fail to keep up their grades. The question arises whether or not this condition is due to cigarette smoking or is cigarette smoking due to the fact that those who smoke cigarettes are of dull intellect and slightly defective, as it were.

"PIG-TAIL SCHOOL." Mr. Crite Wheeler, a farmer near Carlisle, Sullivan County, writes as follows:

"In Jefferson township, this county, District No. 1, we have a schoolhouse which has been given the name of 'Pig-tail school.' Mr. Ben Figge is the trustee and lives at Pleasantville. This schoolhouse is in bad shape. It is old, dilapidated, much of the plastering has fallen off, seats are broken and the floor is full of cracks; there is no well to supply drinking water and the schoolhouse is insanitary in every way, and the trustee refuses to do anything. We appeal to you to protect our children against the trustee."

This is a sample of letters we are receiving very frequently at the State Board of Health office. The people are beginning to understand that ill health, disease and inefficiency are forced upon children by surrounding them with insanitary conditions. These letters are indeed a good sign. They mean that children in the State shall no longer be assaulted to make an "economy record" for trustees.

Mr. Wheeler was assured that the State Board of Health would look into this matter and that the school children of the "Pig-tail" schoolhouse would be protected.

* * *

A CERTAIN FARMER: Dr. Dicer of Albion, Noble County, gave an interesting account of an insanitary farm house. He says: "I know a family in Noble County who are filthy beyond description. They keep the milk and swill pails on a back porch with no covers on them, and are raising about 150 chickens in the house yard. These animals stay around the milk and swill pails and eat out of both, spilling their contents on the floor of the porch and on the side of the house until it is coated and filthy beyond description. Flies exist by the millions. The outhouse is a sorry affair. The flies also envelop it in quantities. These people sell 'country butter,' but none of it comes to my

house, and the question is—where does it go? Surely here is a chance to spread disease and the conditions are quite contrary to law, which says: 'It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation to maintain any conditions whatever which may generate, transmit or promote disease.'

"I forgot to say these people strain the flies out of the sour cream before they churn it to produce 'their country butter.' All instructions and urging of these people to maintain sanitary conditions are without avail. The interior of their house is simply awful. It is never clean and the people themselves never bathe. The beds are heaps of filthy rags and the floor is covered with a ragged carpet which is saturated with filth."

We wrote Dr. Dicer that he probably had to deal with feeble-minded people, for certainly persons even approaching the normal would not live in the manner described. We are awaiting a reply from Dr. Dicer, who, with the county health commissioner, will make inspection. If these people are feeble-minded, then, of course, it will be futile to arrest them and enforce the law, for they will simply take their punishment in jail and then return to the old habits. It will be found finally that it is necessary to place them under restraint. We do not know the conditions surrounding the Noble County poorhouse, but we do know if they are taken to some county poorhouses they will not live under any better conditions than they have lived at their own home; and all of this makes us exclaim—How long. O Lord, how long?

* * *

"Better to hunt in the fields for health unbought,
Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught.
The wise for cure on exercise depend;
God never made His work for man to mend."

—Exchange.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	939,532
Total deaths	954
Death rate per 1,000	11.9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	90.5
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	28.9
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	16.3
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	2.5
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	148.3

Total population	1,127,217
Total deaths	1,242
Death rate per 1,000	13.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	100.6
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	25.1
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	8.3
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	1.0
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	147.7

Total population	663,757
Total deaths	700
Death rate per 1,000	12.3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	133.4
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	40.9
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	5.3
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000
Diarrheal disease, rate per 100,000	152.9

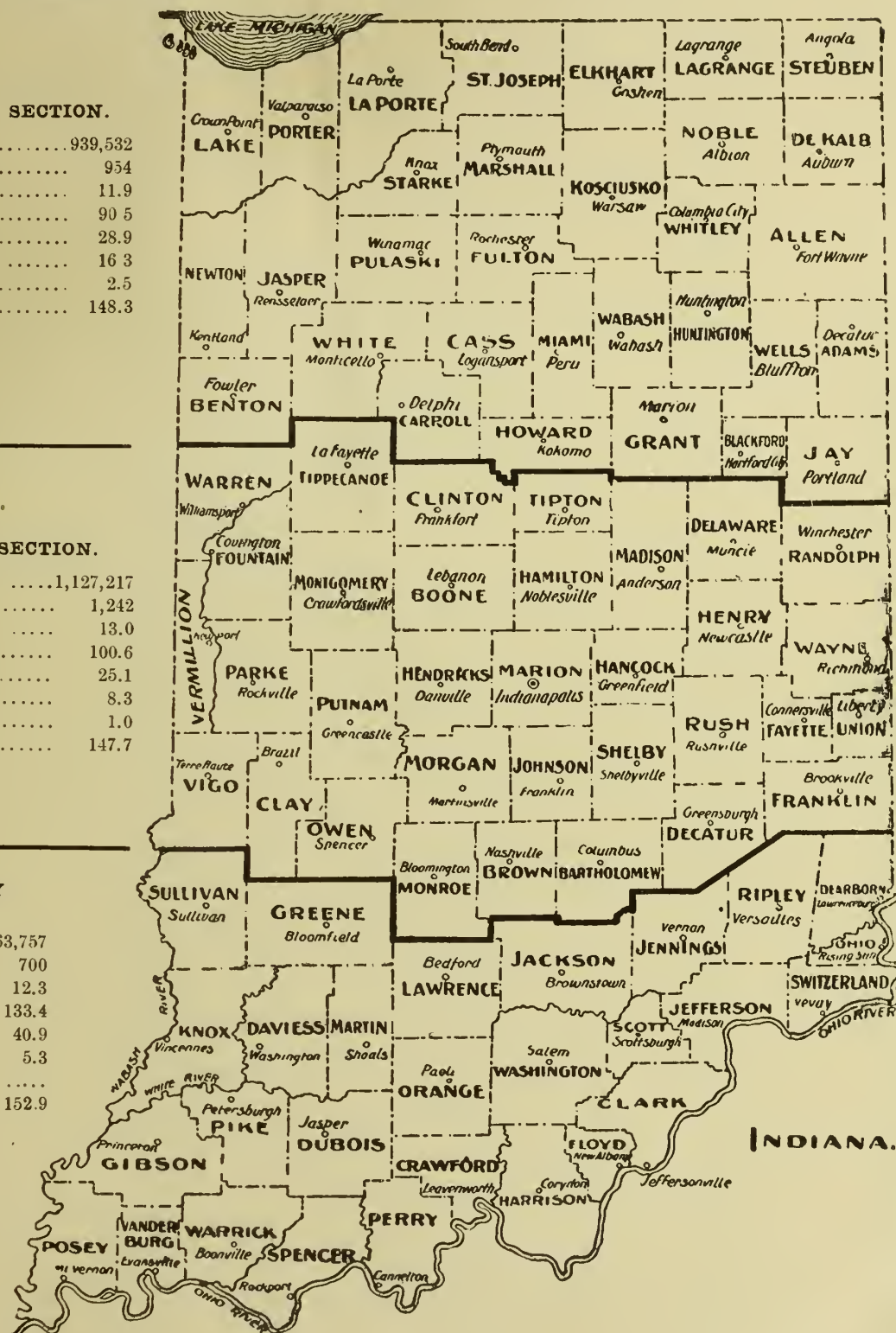


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of August, 1912. (Stillbirths excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Popu- lation, Esti- mated, 1912.	Deaths Reported for					Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.						Deaths from Important Causes.																	
		Total Deaths August, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1911.	Total Deaths Reported for 1912 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1911 to Same Date.	August, 1912.	July, 1912.	August, 1911.	Rate for Year 1912 to Date.	Rate for Year 1911 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 inclusive.	5 to 9 inclusive.	10 to 14 inclusive.	15 to 19 inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tubercu- losis.	Other Forms of Tub- erculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Broncho- Pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enter- itis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Polio- myelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	
State of Indiana.....	2,730,506	2,896	2,810	2,653	23,347	23,073	12.4	12.1	11.5	12.8	12.8	311	278	48	51	82	858	244	35	71	24	3	3	23	84	347	2	8	2	8	160	247	...	250	
Northern Counties.....	939,532	954	1,021	887	7,964	7,448	11.9	12.8	11.2	12.6	12.0	117	89	20	21	25	283	72	13	23	13	2	...	7	35	118	1	5	1	4	59	94	...	87	
Adams.....	21,872	19	13	23	133	130	10.2	7.0	12.3	9.0	8.9	...	1	1	1	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allen.....	95,267	97	70	92	756	748	11.9	8.6	11.5	11.8	11.9	10	11	1	4	2	23	8	5	3	2	...	...	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benton.....	12,688	7	5	5	62	77	6.5	4.6	4.6	7.3	9.0	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackford.....	15,895	13	11	14	97	127	9.6	8.1	10.4	9.1	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carroll.....	17,972	16	14	12	113	125	10.5	9.1	7.8	9.4	10.4	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cass.....	36,652	41	37	31	406	326	13.2	11.9	10.0	16.6	13.4	5	4	...	1	3	11	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dekalb.....	25,129	32	21	25	213	174	15.0	9.8	11.7	12.6	10.4	...	2	2	2	1	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elkhart.....	4,487	54	35	41	358	416	12.8	8.3	9.8	10.8	12.7	5	2	2	2	1	2	18	6	1	...	2	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fulton.....	16,879	17	6	17	125	137	11.8	4.1	11.8	11.1	12.1	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant.....	51,628	71	55	66	511	475	16.1	12.5	15.1	14.7	13.8	...	9	1	1	2	33	5	2	2	2	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howard.....	33,817	37	36	34	281	262	12.9	12.5	12.0	12.4	11.8	...	3	1	1	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huntington.....	29,060	21	15	34	212	221	8.5	6.0	13.8	10.9	11.4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jasper.....	13,057	6	14	8	85	85	5.4	12.6	7.2	9.7	9.7	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jay.....	24,994	19	22	22	195	185	8.9	10.3	10.3	11.7	11.1	...	6	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosciusko.....	17,980	16	26	28	204	237	6.7	10.9	11.7	10.9	12.7	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lagrange.....	15,148	11	16	5	123	123	8.5	12.4	3.8	12.1	12.1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake.....	87,361	147	125	106	927	745	19.8	16.8	15.0	15.8	13.4	60	24	3	1	1	11	8	1	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laporte.....	46,555	42	46	50	444	423	10.6	11.6	12.8	14.2	13.8	13	3	...	...	2	10	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall.....	24,193	19	16	23	179	197	9.2	7.8	11.2	11.0	12.2	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miami.....	29,594	27	31	27	240	261	10.7	12.3	11.0	12.1	13.3	3	2	...	1	1	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton.....	10,509	9	5	6	57	58	10.0	5.6	6.7	8.0	8.2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noble.....	24,171	26	20	16	216	163	12.6	9.7	7.8	13.3	10.1	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porter.....	20,610	22	22	17	166	131	12.5	12.5	9.7	12.0	9.5	1	...	1	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulaski.....	13,312	9	6	12	96	88	7.9	5.3	10.6	10.7	9.8	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starke.....	10,580	12	9	11	83	89	13.3	9.9	12.2	11.7	12.6	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steuben.....	14,320	17	17	13	145	118	14.0	14.0	10.7	15.0	12.3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph.....	86,855	77	121	88	779	761	10.3	16.3	12.3	13.3	13.5	19	7	4	4	2	22	13	...	1	1	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wabash.....	26,932	30	21	24	205	200	13.1	9.1	10.4	11.4	11.1	...	3	2	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wells.....	22,468	14	16	10	137	125	7.3	8.4	5.2	9.1	8.3	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White.....	17,608	17	19	20	144	123	11.3	12.7	13.3	12.2	10.4	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitley.....	16,939	9	8	7	124	100	6.2	5.5	4.8	10.9	8.8	...	1	1	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Counties.....	1,127,217	1,242	1,129	1,170	10,133	9,802	13.0	11.8	12.3	13.4	13.1	137	124	19	22	28	376	96	17	24	8	1	3	9	31	142	1	2	1	4	70	103	...	115	
Bartholomew.....	24,881	28	24	34	214	226	13.2	11.3	16.1	12.8	13.6	...	5	...	2	...	8	4	1
Boone.....	24,773	19	21	201	172	172	9.0	9.9	9.9	12.1	10.4	...	2	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown.....	7,975	4	4	6	42	40	5.9	5.9	8.8	7.8	7.5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clay.....	32,712	36	28	36	261	261	12.9	10.0	12.9	11.9	12.0	...	4	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clinton.....	26,827	21	23	18	198	189	9.2	10.1	7.9	11.0	10.6	...	1	...	1	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decatur.....	18,531	25	18	15	179	162	15.6	11.2	9.4	13.2	12.7	...	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware.....	51,720	50	44																																

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of August, 1912. (Stillbirths excluded.)

CITIES.	Population, Estimated, 1912.	Deaths Reported for					Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.					Deaths from Important Causes.																					
		Total Deaths Reported for August, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1911.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1912 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1911 to Same Date.	August, 1912.	July, 1912.	August, 1911.	Rate for Year 1912 to Date.	Rate for Year 1911 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 inclusive.	5 to 9 inclusive.	10 to 14 inclusive.	15 to 19 inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Bronchopneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.				
Cities of the First Class.																																						
Population 100,000 and over.	240,098	292	286	291	2,448	2,405	14.3	14.0	14.6	15.2	15.4	57	26	4	5	9	57	32	4	8	1	1	2		10	35	1	1	1		18	21		61				
Indianapolis.	240,098	292	286	291	2,448	2,405	14.3	14.0	14.6	15.2	15.4	57	26	4	5	9	57	32	4	8	1	1	2		10	35	1	1	1		18	21		61				
Cities of the Second Class.																																						
Population 45,000 to 100,000.	253,337	277	262	262	2,265	2,464	12.9	12.2	12.5	13.4	15.0	58	26	8	4	8	70	26	5	8	3			4	10	39					9	31		75				
Evansville.	70,711	79	90	63	622	755	13.1	15.0	10.6	13.1	16.2	17	4	1	5	5	13	6	4	2				1	3	11					1	12		22				
Fort Wayne.	65,814	74	51	72	566	568	13.0	9.1	13.2	12.9	13.2	8	9	1	2		18	4	4	3	2			5	7					2	4		29					
Terre Haute.	60,305	75	63	64	592	625	14.6	13.2	12.9	14.6	16.1	18	9	2	3		28	5	1	3	1			2	1	13				3	9		15					
South Bend.	56,507	49	53	63	473	516	10.2	11.0	13.7	12.5	14.3	15	4	4	2		11	11	1	3	1			1	1	8				3	6		9					
Cities of the Third Class.																																						
Population 20,000 to 45,000.	132,435	166	138	165	1,282	1,238	14.8	12.3	14.8	14.4	14.2	30	9	6	3	3	45	14	1	4	1			2	8	15					10	15		25				
Muncie.	24,311	25	22	32	211	208	12.1	10.6	15.6	13.0	13.0	4	2	3	1	1	7	2	1	2	1				1	1					2	2		1				
Richmond.	22,733	27	19	21	192	166	14.0	9.8	11.1	12.6	11.1	6	1	1	1	9	1	1						1	2					2	1							
Anderson.	22,706	27	14	33	177	209	14.0	7.2	17.2	11	6	5	2	1	1	1	8	3		1					2					2	1		4					
Hammond.	21,779	31	31	30	233	206	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.0	14.7	10	2			2	3	3						1	2	6				1	5		8					
New Albany.	20,629	29	18	23	204	218	16.5	10.2	13.1	14.8	14.8	3	1	1		11	3	3						2	3	3				1	3		1					
Lafayette.	20,277	27	34	26	265	234	15.7	19.7	15.2	19.5	17.5	2	1		1		8	2						1	1	1				2	3		11					
Cities of the Fourth Class.																																						
Population 10,000 to 20,000.	224,885	300	247	249	2,205	1,960	15.7	12.9	13.9	14.7	14.0	74	40	5	5	8	55	16	5	9	8	2		3	13	59	1			3	13	34		18				
Elkhart.	19,691	19	10	17	147	154	11.3	5.9	10.3	11.2	11.9	2	1				9	2	1						1	1				2	1		1					
East Chicago.	19,666	43	30	29	227	186	25.8	18.0	17.8	17.2	14.6	23	12				1	1							1	19	1			1	5		1					
Marion.	19,561	29	17	26	179	172	17.4	10.2	15.8	13.6	13.3		6	1		1	8	2	2	2											1							
Michigan City.	19,444	15	23	26	179	181	9.1	13.9	16.0	13.8	14.2	3				2	3	1	1	3					3						4		3					
Logansport.	19,334	23	24	23	212	171	14.0	14.6	14.5	16.3	13.4	5	1		1	3	4	1	1						1	2					1	3		4				
Gary.	17,802	48	37	31	254	144	31.8	24.5	21.7	21.3	12.8	20	6	3	1	1	2	3	1		3				15					1	10		4					
Kokomo.	17,650	26	20	19	179	313	17.3	13.3	13.1	15.1	27.6		2				8	1		3					3					5	1							
Vincennes.	15,359	21	16	19	141	174	16.1	12.2	15.0	13.7	17.4	5	3				5	2							1	5					1		2					
Mishawaka.	12,518	8	5	6	95	104	7.5	4.7	5.9	11.3	13.1	1	2		1	1	2	1							1	1				1	1		1					
Peru.	11,154	10	11	6	90	115	10.5	11.5	6.4	12.0	15.7	2	1		1		1	1												1	1							
Elwood.	11,028	10	5	13	79	73	10.7	5.3	13.9	10.7	9.9	3	1				1	2								3					2							
Laporte.	10,866	13	18	10	153	111	14.0	19.4	11.1	21.1	15.7	6	1				4								6								1					
Jeffersonville.	10,412	10	14	11	114	131	11.3	15.8	12.4	16.4	18.8		2			1	2														1	1		1				
Huntington.	10,350	11	8	13	91	88	12.5	9.1	14.8	13.1	12.8				1		2														1	1						
New Castle.	10,050	14	9	11	75	80	16.3	10.5	13.7	11.1	12.7	4	2	1			4									1				1	1							
Cities of the Fifth Class.																																						
Population Under 10,000.	333,636	394	393	371	3,214	3,072	13.9	13.9	13.3	14.4	14.0	17	40	8	8	14	131	33	2	5	5		1	8	8	44		2		18	37		2					
Shelbyville.	9,733	12	15	10	100	83	14.5	18.1	12.4	15.4	13.1						3	2	1						1					1	1							
Crawfordsville.	9,643	8	15	17	93	89	9.7	18.3	21.4	14.4	14.2					1	5	1													1							
Brazil.	9,495	9	9	18	96	105	11.1	11.1	22.1	15.1	16.4						3	1							2					2								
Bloomington.	9,075	16	10	10	108	94	20.8	13.0	13.3	17.8	15.8	3	5				4	1		1					1					1	2							
Bedford.	8,976	8	7	8	69	72	10.4	9.1	10.8	13.0	12.3						1	1							1					1	1							
Columbus.	8,881	13	12	14	84	79	17.1	15.8	18.7	14.1	13.4						2	3	1						1					2								
Frankfort.	8,787	7	12	6	74	64	9.3	16.0	8.1	12.5	11.1						1	1							1					1	1							
Wabash.	8,693	11	6	11	71	74	14.8	8.1	14.8	12.2	12.7						4														1							
Goshen.	8,584	16	10	7	75	71	21.9	13.7	9.6	13.0	12.4	3	1	2			2	2							1					1	1							
Washington.	7,854	7	7	6	69	70	10.5	10.5	9.0	13.1	13.3						1	1													1	1						
Connersville.	7,828	8	13	9	80	70	12.0	19.5	13.6	15.2	13.5						5	1							1						1	1						
Valparaiso.	7,057	6	7	8	53	53	10.0	11.6	13.5	11.2	11.3						2														1	1						
Madison.	6,934	13	8	7	73	77	22.1	13.6	11.9	15.7	16.6						6	2							1								2					
Whiting.	6,847	5	10	10	64	63	8.6	17.2	17.9	14.0	14.3	3	1				1	1													1							
Clinton.	6,560	12	14	10	67	63	21.6	25.2	18.9	15.2	15.1				1	1		1							1						2							
Princeton.	6,488	4	13	6	62	64	7.2	23.6	10.9	14.3	14.8						2																					
Seymour.	6,305	9	8	12	76	69	16.8	14.9	22.4	18.0	16.4			1	1		1								1					1	1							
Hartford City.	6,262	7	4	6	45	70	13.1	7.5	11.4	10.7	16.9						1	1							1						1	1						
Linton.	6,189	8	9		49	48	15.2																															

Mortality of Indiana for August, 1912. (Stillbirths excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Population Estimated 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1911.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1912 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1911 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.											
							August, 1912.	July, 1912.	August, 1911.	Rate for Year 1912 to Date.	Rate for Year 1911 to Same Date.	Under 1.		1 to 4.		5 to 9.		10 to 14.		15 to 19.		65 and Over.	
												Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
State	2,730,506	2,896	2,810	2,653	23,347	23,073	12.4	12.1	11.5	12.8	12.8	311	10.7	278	9.5	48	1.6	51	1.7	82	2.8	858	29.5
Northern Counties	939,532	954	1,021	887	7,964	7,448	11.9	12.8	11.2	12.6	12.0	117	12.2	89	9.3	20	2.0	21	2.2	25	2.6	283	29.6
Central Counties	1,127,217	1,242	1,129	1,170	10,133	9,802	13.0	11.8	12.3	13.4	13.1	137	11.0	124	9.9	19	1.5	22	1.7	28	2.2	376	30.2
Southern Counties	663,757	700	660	596	5,350	5,823	12.4	11.7	10.6	12.0	13.3	57	8.0	65	9.1	9	1.3	8	1.0	29	4.1	199	28.1
All Cities	1,184,391	1,430	1,326	1,338	11,405	11,142	14.2	13.2	13.7	14.5	14.5	236	16.5	142	9.9	31	2.1	25	1.7	40	2.7	358	25.0
Over 100,000	240,098	292	286	291	2,448	2,405	14.3	14.0	14.6	15.2	15.4	57	19.5	26	8.9	4	1.3	5	1.7	9	3.0	57	19.5
45,000 to 100,000	253,337	277	262	262	2,265	2,464	12.9	12.2	12.5	13.4	15.0	58	20.9	26	9.3	8	2.8	4	1.4	8	2.8	70	25.2
20,000 to 45,000	132,435	166	138	165	1,282	1,241	14.8	12.3	14.8	14.4	14.2	30	18.0	9	5.4	6	3.6	3	1.8	3	1.8	45	27.1
10,000 to 20,000	224,885	300	247	249	2,205	1,960	15.7	12.9	13.9	14.7	14.0	74	24.6	40	13.3	5	1.6	5	1.6	8	2.6	55	18.3
Under 10,000	333,636	394	393	371	3,214	3,072	13.9	13.9	13.3	14.4	14.0	17	4.3	40	10.1	8	2.0	8	2.0	14	3.5	131	33.2
Country	1,546,115	1,466	1,484	1,315	11,942	11,931	11.1	11.3	9.9	11.4	11.7	75	5.0	136	9.1	17	1.1	26	1.7	42	2.8	500	34.0

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population From Important Causes.																															
	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis.		Other Forms Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid Fever.		Dipb- theria and Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Whoop- ing Cough.		Lobar and Broncho- Pneumonia.		Diarrhea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years.)		Cerebro- Spinal Fever.		Acute Anterior Polio- myelitis.		Influ- enza.		Puer- peral Septi- cemia.		Cancer.		External Causes.		Small- pox.	
	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.
State	244	105.0	35	15.1	71	30.2	24	10.3	3	1.2	3	1.2	23	9.9	84	36.3	347	149.5	2	.8	8	3.4	2	.8	8	3.4	160	69.1	247	106.7	...	...
Northern Counties	72	90.5	13	16.3	23	28.9	13	16.3	2	2.5	...	...	7	8.7	35	43.9	118	148.3	1	1.2	5	6.2	1	1.2	4	5.0	59	74.1	94	118.1	...	...
Central Counties	96	100.6	17	17.8	24	25.1	8	8.3	1	1.0	3	3.1	9	9.4	31	32.4	141	147.7	1	1.0	2	2.0	1	1.0	4	4.1	70	73.3	103	107.9	...	...
Southern Counties	76	133.4	5	8.8	24	40.9	3	5.3	...	...	...	...	7	12.4	18	22.0	87	152.9	...	...	1	1.7	...	...	...	...	31	55.1	50	88.9	...	...
All Cities.....	121	120.5	17	16.9	34	33.8	18	17.9	3	2.9	3	2.9	17	16.9	49	48.8	192	191.2	2	1.9	4	3.9	1	.9	3	2.9	68	67.7	138	137.4	...	...
Over 100,000	32	157.3	4	19.6	8	39.3	1	4.9	1	4.9	2	9.8	...	...	10	49.1	35	172.0	1	4.9	1	4.9	1	4.9	...	...	18	88.5	21	103.2	...	...
45,000 to 100,000	26	121.1	5	23.3	8	37.2	3	13.9	...	...	...	...	4	18.6	10	46.6	39	181.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	41.9	31	144.4	...	...
20,000 to 45,000	14	124.8	1	8.9	4	35.6	1	8.9	...	...	...	...	2	17.8	8	71.3	15	133.7	...	...	1	8.9	...	...	...	10	89.1	15	133.7	...	...
10,000 to 20,000	16	83.9	5	26.2	9	47.2	8	41.9	2	10.4	...	...	3	15.7	13	68.2	59	309.6	1	5.2	...	...	...	...	3	15.7	13	68.2	34	178.4	...	...
Under 10,000	33	116.7	2	7.0	5	17.6	5	17.6	...	...	1	3.5	8	28.3	8	28.3	44	155.7	...	...	2	7.0	...	...	...	...	18	63.7	37	130.9	...	...
Country	123	93.1	18	13.7	37	27.4	6	4.5	...	...	...	...	6	4.5	35	26.7	155	117.6	...	...	4	3.0	1	.7	5	3.8	92	70.2	109	83.2	...	...

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of August, 1912.

V. H. CHURCH, SECTION DIRECTOR, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section Average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.					
		Station.		Highest.		Lowest.	
		Station.		Date.		Date.	
71.8	-1.7	Judyville.....		102		26	
		Huntingburg.....				30	

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section Average.	Departure from the normal.	Extremes.			
		Station.		Least monthly amount.	
		Station.		Greatest monthly amount.	
5.35	+2.15	Vevay.....		12.00	
		Hammond.....			

To be well born, is the first great hygienic commandment.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

(Entered as second-class matter at the Indianapolis Postoffice.)

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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1912

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WILL H. McABEE DRUG CHEMIST.
R. L. SACKETT, C. E. SANITARY ENGINEER.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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BIRTHS IN SEPTEMBER, 1912.

Total births, 4,517 (still births excluded); State rate, 20.1.

Males, 2,366; females, 2,151.

White males, 2,327; white females, 2,115.

Colored births, 75; males, 39; females, 36.

Stillbirths, 111; white, 105; colored, 6.

Northern Sanitary Section, population 927,229; rate, 20.4.

Central Sanitary Section, population 1,114,087; rate, 18.9.

Southern Sanitary Section, population 659,560; rate, 21.9.

Highest rate, Pike County, 35.9.

Lowest rate, Scott County, 2.9.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1912.

Total number of deaths, 2,802; rate, 12.5. In the preceding month, 2,888 deaths; rate, 12.6. In the same month last year, 2,409 deaths; rate, 10.8. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 262, equal to 9.3 per cent of total; 1 to 4, 255; 5 to 9, 63; 10 to 14, 59; 15 to 19, 66; 65 and over, 811, or 28.9 per cent. of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: THE NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 929,532, reports 864 deaths; rate, 11.2. In the preceding month, 954 deaths; rate, 11.9. In the same month last year, 858 deaths; rate, 11.2.

THE CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION, population 1,127,217, reports 1,196 deaths; rate, 12.9. In the preceding month, 1,242 deaths; rate, 13. In the same month last year, 1,027 deaths; rate, 11.2.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION, population 659,560, reports 742 deaths; rate, 13.6. In the preceding month, 692 deaths; rate, 12.3. In the same month last year, 724 deaths; rate, 9.6.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Southern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate, which is 1.1 higher than the State rate. The Southern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, diarrheal diseases and influenza. The Central Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate from cancer, external causes and puerperal fever.

RURAL: Population 1,546,115, reports 1,430 deaths; rate, 11.2. In the preceding month, 1,456 deaths; rate, 11.1. In the same month last year, 1,236 deaths; rate, 9.6.

URBAN: Population 1,184,391, reports 1,372 deaths; rate, 14.1. In the preceding month, 1,432 deaths; rate, 14.2. In the same month last year, 1,175 deaths; rate, 12.4. The death rates of the following cities were: Indianapolis, 14.7; Evansville, 13.2; Fort Wayne, 9.2; Terre Haute, 10.3; South Bend, 10.1; Muncie, 9.5; Richmond, 16; Anderson, 20.9; Hammond, 12.3; New Albany, 14.1; Lafayette, 20.4.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1912.

Typhoid fever, as in the previous month, was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. 83 per cent. of observers reported the disease present, as against 81 in the preceding month. The order of prevalence was as follows: Typhoid fever, diphtheria, tonsillitis, bronchitis, rheumatism, diarrhea, scarlet fever, pulmonary tuberculosis, dysentery, malaria fever, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, influenza, intermittent and remittent fever, whooping cough, inflammation of bowels, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis other forms, broncho-pneumonia, lobar pneumonia, chickenpox, erysipelas, measles, cerebro-spinal fever, puerperal fever, smallpox, rabies in animals, rabies in human.

SMALLPOX: 4 cases reported in 4 counties, with no deaths. In the preceding month, 11 cases in 5 counties, with no deaths. In the same month last year, 13 cases in 5 counties, with no deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS: 251 deaths, of which 200 were of the pulmonary form and 51 other forms. Males, 125; females, 126. Of the males, 18 were married in the age period 18 to 40, the prime of life, and left 36 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 45 were in the same age period and left 90 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans caused by tuberculosis in 1 month, 126. Number of homes invaded, 237.

PNEUMONIA: Total deaths, 91; rate, 40.6 per 100,000. In the preceding month, total deaths, 84; rate, 36.3. In the same month last year, 76; rate, 34.2. 23 infants under 1 year of age succumbed to the disease; 15 in the age period of 1 to 4. 22 of the pneumonia deaths were of persons between 60 and 80 years of age.

TYPHOID FEVER: 643 cases in 77 counties, with 93 deaths. In the preceding month, 418 cases in 75 counties, with 70 deaths. In the same month last year, 642 cases in 72 counties, with 91 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 608 cases in 53 counties, with 64 deaths. In the preceding month, 247 cases in 36 counties, with 24 deaths. In the same month last year, 267 cases in 40 counties, with 29 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 203 cases in 43 counties, with 5 deaths. In the preceding month, 126 cases in 28 counties, with 3 deaths. In the same month last year, 223 cases in 41 counties, with 10 deaths.

RABIES: 3 persons were bitten by rabid dogs and treated by the State Board of Health in September. There was one death in Dearborn County, female 58 years old. Was given Pasteur treatment 21 days after being bitten.

POLIOMYELITIS: 23 cases in 16 counties, with 8 deaths, in the following counties: Bartholomew, female, 7 years-old; Grant County, female, 7 years; Hamilton County, male, 11 years; Lagrange County, female, 5 years; Lake County, 1 female, 10 years, 1 male 20 years old; Newton County, male, 2 years old; Union County, male, 6 months old.

PELLAGRA: 1 case and 1 death in Jefferson County, male, 55 years old. This case occurred in the Southeastern Hospital for the Insane.

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES: 229. In the preceding month, 247. In the same month last year, 205. Of the deaths in September from external causes, 13 were murders, 43 suicides, and the remainder accidents. Of the murders, 7 males and 3 females were killed by gunshot; 1 male by blunt instruments; 2 males by stabbing. Of the suicides, 4 males and 2 females chose gunshots; 5 males and 1 female chose hanging; 2 males chose cutting; 6 males and 8 females chose carbolic acid; 5 males and 3 females chose various poisons; 1 male and 1 female chose illuminating gas; 2 males, drowning. Other means, 2 males and 1 female.

Of the accidental deaths, railroads caused 31, interurbans, 5; street cars, 4; automobiles, 4; horses and vehicles, 9; mining, 4; machinery, 3; falls, 33; burns and scalds, 14; drowning, 18; gunshots, 1; electricity, 1; lightning, 1; poisons of various kinds, 8; tetanus, 2, and the remainder by various methods.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR SEPTEMBER, 1912

H. E. BARNARD, STATE FOOD AND DRUG COMMISSIONER.

One hundred and twenty-three samples of food were analyzed during the month of September, and of this number, 72 were legal and 51 illegal. Of the entire number analyzed, 60 were milks, 21 of which were classed as illegal either because of the presence of visible dirt or insufficient butter fat.

Eight of the 19 ice cream samples examined contained less than the required 8 per cent. butter fat.

Out of 11 so-called temperance beers analyzed, 10 were illegal in that they contained as much alcohol as is present in ordinary beer. As a matter of fact, while sold as temperance beers, they were the usual product of the beer mislabeled in order to make their sale possible in so-called temperance communities.

All of the three vinegars analyzed were illegal.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1912.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total.
FOODS.			
Beers—Temperance.....	1	10	11
Beverages.....	1	0	1
Candy.....	1	0	1
Canned tomatoes.....	0	3	3
Extracts—			
Lemon.....	1	0	1
Vanilla.....	2	0	2
Flour.....	4	0	4
Meats—Prepared.....	5	2	7
Milk products—			
Cream.....	2	1	3
Ice cream.....	11	8	19
Milk.....	39	21	60
Mother's milk.....	1	0	1
Tomato pulp.....	0	1	1
Vinegars.....	0	3	3
Miscellaneous food products	4	2	6
Total.....	72	51	123
DRUGS.			
Ammonia.....	0	2	2
Face applications.....	2	0	2
Linseed oil.....	0	1	1
Spirits of Camphor.....	1	1	2
Miscellaneous drugs.....	1	0	1
Total.....	4	4	8

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1912.

During the month of September the food and drug inspectors visited 91 cities and towns and inspected 752 places where food is manufactured or distributed. Of this number, 16 places were reported as in excellent condition, 449 as good, 258 fair and 28 poor and one bad. Of the 12 dairies visited, none were in excellent or even good condition, 7 were fair and 5 were poor. Two hundred and thirty-seven grocery stores were inspected. Of this number, 166 were good, 57 fair, 3 poor, one bad and ten excellent. Fifty-five of the 75 meat markets inspected were in good condition, 19 were fair and one poor. Five of the 69 drug stores visited were in excellent condition, 47 were good, 16 fair and one poor. Seventy-three of the 99 bakeries and confectioneries were listed as good and 25 were fair. This report shows a better condition of bakeries and confectioneries than has ever before been reported. While no places are in excellent condition, none are listed as bad and but one poor. Forty-one of the 94 hotels and restaurants visited were in good condition, 48 fair and 5 poor.

Of the 27 ice cream parlors inspected, 9 were in good shape, 16 fair and 2 poor. Ice cream parlors are generally unclean and unsanitary, poorly ventilated, badly lighted and filled with the odor of sour milk.

Much of the time of the inspectors was given to the study of canning factories, 95 of which were visited during the month. Of this number, one was reported as in excellent condition, 35 were in good shape, 51 were fair and 8 were poor. That but 8 of the 95 factories in operation during the month were in poor condition shows a great advance in the matter of cleanly operation over the conditions obtaining in the industry a few years ago. The condition is still unsatisfactory, however. The 51 places graded as fair should certainly be listed in the good class, and many of them should be rated as excellent. When the canners of Indiana appreciate the fact that the consumer is interested in buying quality and cleanliness as well as volume, and that the cleanest and best factory turns out the best goods they will have solved the difficult problem of selling Indiana packed goods for the highest price on the canned goods market.

Thirty-eight condemnation notices were issued during the month, 27 because of unsanitary conditions and 32 alleging as well, improper construction. Twenty-five of the 38 places condemned were dairies, 14 because of unsanitary conditions and 23 because of improper construction.

During the month of September, 13 cases were brought for violation of the Pure Food and Sanitary Food Law, and in every case a conviction was obtained. Five cases were brought for the sale of milk containing visible dirt, two for the sale of skimmed milk and 4 for the sale of ice cream containing less butter fat than that required by the

standard. Two cases were brought because of the sale of beer as temperance beer.

The total fines and costs amounted to \$256.75.

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATIONS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1912.

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons for Condemnation.		Total.
	Unsanitary Conditions.	Improper Construction.	
Bakeries.....	2	1	2
Canning factories.....	2	2	2
Creamery.....	1	1	1
Dairies.....	14	23	25
Drug store.....	1	0	1
Ice cream parlor.....	1	1	1
Meat markets.....	2	2	2
Poultry house.....	1	1	1
Slaughterhouses.....	3	1	3
Total.....	27	32	38

THE UNSUBSIDIZED PRESS.

The progress of food and drug work in this State has been rapid and effective because of the fact that the work of the departments has been given wide publicity by the press. Through this agency we have been able to bring the results of our investigations promptly to the knowledge of the public, and so to arouse in it a demand for honest goods and proper labeling which the trade has willingly met.

In many States similar progress has not been possible because the press has refused to publish facts which should be known to its readers for fear of the possible effect upon its advertising. This has not been the case in Indiana, and our reports have been freely published even when they pointed out fraudulent claims and misrepresentation of products and materials widely advertised in parallel columns. This desire to serve the people is most creditable, but within the last month at least one of the leading journals of the State has gone further and has thrown out its vicious advertising, preferring to face a diminished revenue rather than to exploit its readers by the vulgar, immoral and false advertising of medical specialists.

The unscrupulous men who prey upon the real and fancied ills of the public and their greatest opportunity in reaching them through the daily press, and when ability to attract new victims through the widely read columns of the newspaper is denied them, their debasing and dangerous business will be but a fraction of that they now enjoy.

We realize how great the influence of the advertising department is upon the business policy of a newspaper, but we also appreciate the fact that the press is earnest in its endeavors to set only honest news and clean advertising before its readers. When this desire, as in the case above referred to, is crystallized into fact in the office of every newspaper in the State, the patent medicine fraud and the medical specialist quack will largely disappear.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1912.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies.....	12	0	0	7	5	0
Grocery stores.....	237	10	166	57	3	1
Meat markets.....	75	0	55	19	1	0
Drug stores.....	69	5	47	16	1	0
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	99	0	73	25	1	0
Hotels and restaurants.....	94	0	41	48	5	0
Poultry houses.....	9	0	2	6	1	0
Fish markets.....	2	0	1	1	0	0
Slaughterhouses.....	7	0	3	3	1	0
Creameries.....	7	0	1	6	0	0
Ice cream parlors.....	27	0	9	16	2	0
Ice cream factories.....	2	0	0	2	0	0
Canning factories.....	95	1	35	51	8	0
Flour mills.....	11	0	11	0	0	0
Brewing companies.....	2	0	2	0	0	0
Ice plant.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Milk depot.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Wholesale grocery.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Produce company.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total.....	752	16	449	253	28	1

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1912.

COUNTY.	Lab. No.	Name and Address of Defendant.	Why Prosecuted.	Date of Trial.	Final Disposition.
Delaware		J. E. Heaton, Muncie	Selling milk containing visible dirt.	8-27-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Elkhart	3829F	F. H. Coffman, Elkhart	Selling milk containing visible dirt.	8- 2-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Grant		John Sohn, Marion	Selling milk containing visible dirt.	9-26-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Randolph		George Sizemore, Union City.	Selling skimmed milk.	9-17-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Randolph		Harry Horn, Union City.	Selling ice cream below standard in butter fat.	9-17-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Randolph		Michael Hoover, Union City.	Selling ice cream below standard in butter fat.	9-17-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Randolph		Aaron Bennett, Union City.	Selling skimmed milk.	9-17-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Randolph		David Potter, Union City.	Selling milk containing visible dirt.	9-17-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Vigo	6030D	Geo. W. J. Hoffman, Terre Haute	Selling ice cream below standard.	9-25-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Vigo	6025D	H. A. Salchert, Terre Haute	Selling ice cream below standard.	9-25-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Vigo	6011D	Henry Stoffer, Terre Haute	Selling milk containing visible dirt.	9-13-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Washington		Wm. F. Bowles, Livonia.	Misbranding temperance beer.	9- 2-12	Fined \$10 and costs.
Washington		Ott E. Arnold, Livonia	Misbranding temperance beer.	9- 2-12	Fined \$10 and costs.



NOTICE TO HEALTH OFFICERS AND OTHERS SHIPPING WATER FOR ANALYSIS.

The above photograph shows specimens of water samples. The large bottle in the center is our standard glass stoppered water bottle, the neck of which is protected by cloth and sealed with wax so that it cannot be broken. The bottles on either side represent samples sent in for analysis. It was impossible to analyze the samples, first because there was not sufficient water, and secondly, because in many instances the bottles had not been properly cleaned. The analysis of a water is one of the most delicate of all chemical processes. It is impossible to determine the condition of a water sent in in a vinegar bottle, whisky bottle, lead stoppered flask or medicine bottle. If we should analyze the samples sent in in molasses jugs and pickle bottles stoppered with corn cobs our results would be utterly worthless.

Do not send in samples for analysis unless you have sent for and received our gallon glass stoppered, sterile bottle, together with full instructions for collecting, sealing and shipping the sample. If any other container is used the possibility is that the analysis cannot be made and that you will lose both time and the money paid in express charges.

If you suspect your water supply of being impure, write the Water Laboratory of the State Board of Health, setting out fully why you desire the analysis, and the source of the sample to be taken. Upon receipt of your request a securely packed bottle will be shipped you immediately. The only cost to you for this service will be the expressage on the container and sample.

Now look at the picture again.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1912.

WM. SHIMER, SUPERINTENDENT.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli, positive, 80; negative, 247; total, 327; throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli, positive, 126; negative, 222; suspicious, 37; unsatisfactory, 4; total, 389; blood for Widal reaction, positive, 35; negative, 194; total, 229; blood for paratyphoid agglutination tests, positive, 1; negative, 171; total, 172; blood for malaria parasites, positive, 2; negative, 16; total, 18; blood for counts, 11; for rabies, dog's brains, positive, 6; negative, 15; total, 21; Gasserian ganglion for rabies, positive, 18; negative, 4; total, 22; guinea pigs injected for rabies, 10; pus for gonococci, males, 24; females, 15; total, 39; of these specimens, 18 were positive and 21 negative; pus for tubercle bacilli, positive, 1; negative, 11; total, 12; urine for tubercle bacilli, positive, 0; negative, 9; urine or microscopical examination, 32; feces for tubercle bacilli, negative, 3; feces for typhoid bacilli, negative, 6; pathological tissues, 30; miscellaneous specimens, 7. Total number of examinations made, 1,337.

Outfits sent out: Sputum, 692; diphtheria, 746; Widal, 429; malaria, 36; special, 63; bile media, 13. Total, 1,979.

The number of examinations made during September exceed those of August by 92. This increase is made up of diphtheria cultures. The following table shows the number

of positive diphtheria cultures for August and September during six years:

Year.	August.	September.
1912.....	22	126
1911.....	57	126
1910.....	18	35
1909.....	29	49
1908.....	33	649
1907.....	8	38

This increase in the prevalence of the disease in September is due to the association of children susceptible to diphtheria with children who are carrying the bacilli about in their throat and yet showing no clinical evidence of the disease. The best means of eradicating diphtheria from the community and preventing epidemics is to take throat cultures from every child in every room where there is one or more clinical cases of this disease. Every child with diphtheria bacilli in the throat should be excluded from school and treated as a clinical case. In most cases the dismissal of school is not necessary. No child should be released from quarantine before one negative report on throat culture is obtained. All release cultures should be taken by the health officer in charge.

The following counties sent four or more positive cultures to the Laboratory during September: Delaware, Grant, Hancock, Hendricks, Knox, Madison, Vanderburgh, Vermillion and Vigo.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION CONGRESS AT INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 4, 1912,

HEALTH RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That, as health and brains are the first and most important factors for efficient life, therefore the fourth National Conservation Congress favors and urges the adoption of all rational and scientific methods which will lead to their attainment.

To be well born is the primal requirement, and the first step to secure well-bornness is to stop the multiplication of those bearing hereditary defects of body and mind. We believe that science is capable of solving the problem satisfactorily and that improvement is possible under existing conditions. We earnestly urge its consideration by the public.

We believe that every State should have wisely ordered health laws, and also that a National Health Department should be created comporting with the dignity and importance of the Nation and the cause. Such department should be so empowered and so supported as to enable it effectively to work for the promotion of the physical and hence the moral and intellectual health of the people.

PURE FOOD RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, Uniform State legislation regulating the refrigeration of perishable food stuffs is advisable; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Congress recommends that the succeeding Food Committee of the National Conservation Congress be requested to study the questions involved in the production, collection, sanitary preparation, transportation, preservation and marketing of perishable foods and to report its findings to the succeeding Congress as a basis for uniform legislation.

RESOLUTION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WILD LIFE.

In view of the enormous losses annually sustained by the agricultural interests of the United States, on account of the ravages of injurious insects, which might be kept more under control by an increase of insect eating birds; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge the passage of federal laws for the protection of all migratory birds;

That we urge the passage of State laws for the prohibition of spring shooting and of the sale of game.

VITAL STATISTICS RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The accurate registration of births and deaths, which has been called the Bookkeeping of Humanity, is a fundamental necessity for a study and knowledge of disease, and for all public health work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Congress affirms its belief in the importance of vital statistics registration, and that it recommends that all States now without proper vital statistics laws be urged to adopt as early as possible the model bill for the registration of vital statistics endorsed by the United States Bureau of the Census and by many prominent professional and scientific bodies.

"Better to hunt in the fields for health unbought,
Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught.
The wise for cure on exercise depend;
God never made His work for man to mend."

DIPHTHERIA AT CARLISLE.

L. W. BARRY, ASSISTANT PATHOLOGIST.

On September 11, 1912, Dr. F. L. Robbin, Health Officer of Carlisle, Ind., reported an outbreak of diphtheria and asked for aid.

We visited Carlisle September 12, 1912, and found that there were four cases of diphtheria which had developed about September 7, 1912.

On September 8, 1912, Dr. Robbins was called to see a child about three years of age which had some respiratory embarrassment and frequent vomiting. A full history could not be obtained from the parents, and diphtheria was not diagnosed until after the death of the child, which occurred the following day.

A diagnosis of diphtheria having been made, a strict quarantine was established upon the families in which the disease had appeared. A general quarantine which forbade the intermingling of children under 18 on the streets, or rather public places, was ordered. The opening of the public schools was also postponed indefinitely. A joint meeting of the city health and school boards was called on the evening of my arrival. At this meeting it was deemed advisable to open the public schools and raise the general quarantine on the following Monday, providing no new cases developed.

No attempt had been made to isolate any of the patients from any other members of the family. Antitoxin had been given to one patient with good results. All those affected were under 14 years of age.

The source of the infection was not determined.

Cultures made from the swabs taken from the throats of the three clinically diphtheria patients showed typical diphtheria bacilli.

The following orders were issued by Dr. F. L. Robbins and myself:

- (1) Open public schools and immediately report all cases of sore throat occurring in school.
- (2) Give diphtheria antitoxin as a prophylactic measure to children of the families in which the disease was present.
- (3) All members of the families should use a mild antiseptic gargle.
- (4) All cases of sore throat should be reported immediately to the health officer.
- (5) No case should be discharged until cultures from two swabs taken at different times from the throat of the patient be reported negative by the Bacteriologist of the State Board of Health.

RABIES AT AURORA.

WM. SHIMER, M. D.

During the month of August the mother of several pups owned by Albert Cheak, Second street, Illinois Building, Aurora, developed rabies. She then bit John Bealman and Adolph Holler. Her head was sent to the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Indiana State Board of Health and was found to contain Negri bodies. Dr. Jas. F. Treon, City Health Officer, ordered all of the pups killed. This order was carried out only in part, the female pups only were killed, while the males were either sold or given away.

Jesse Brooks of Ohio County obtained one of these male pups. At his home it bit the owner and two children of Harry Thompson. Because it was biting his Beagle hound pup, Brooks gave it to George Conway, who was passing one day in an automobile, and told him to let it out in Aurora. The pup was given to a son of J. E. Baker, Jr.,

and while there it bit the following people: John E. Baker, Jr., and son, Mr. and Mrs. James Gilbert and Mrs. G. Brankamp. Finding that the pup was making things too interesting for herself and neighbors, Mrs. Baker had the pup taken down town and dropped. It had no more than arrived when it bit John Stevens. After this bite it was immediately killed and its head sent to the State Bacteriological Laboratory, where its brain was found to contain Negri bodies. One of the people bitten by this pup died September 7, 1912, of rabies. She began Pasteur treatment August 14th, and finished September 3, 1912. What could be a more fitting climax to such gross ignorance and criminal neglect?

TEACH IN THE SCHOOLS.

1. That as a rule diseases are preventable. We usually bring sickness and disease upon ourselves by wrong and irrational living.

2. That as a rule diseases are curable if detected in time.

3. That as a rule if a person gets sick, he or she is to blame for it, either through ignorance, carelessness or accidents.

4. That dirt should be avoided, not that it necessarily means disease, but that disease harbors in it.

5. That flies, like many forms of living things, are scavengers, but any good they may do is far overbalanced by the diseases they spread. They fly from the manure heap, the privy, the festering sore, the clot of sputum, etc., and alight on the butter, molasses, sugar, cream and milk jug, and plunge into the tea or coffee cup, the pudding-sauce boat, or bread and butter, with their padded feet loaded with particles of what they last rested on.

6. That mosquitoes in cold countries are a nuisance chiefly, but in warmer climes they form the intermediary host for the propagation of the germs of malaria, a most serious malady, and in the tropics and hot countries another variety of mosquito is the sole cause of dreaded yellow fever, it being the intermediary host of the germ of that malady. That they can only reproduce by hatching in still water-swamps, lagoons, water barrels, or old tin cans, filled with rain water. That they can be controlled by removing the water or by covering it with oil, which prevents the larvæ from breathing. That the mosquito net properly used can protect a person from malignant types of these insects.

7. That rats, in addition to their objectionable qualities, are the most active agents in disseminating the fatal bubonic plague; any good they may do is inappreciable.

8. That insects are, with few exceptions, unmitigated evils, not only to the farmer, but any other person.

9. That birds of all kinds are our best friends, even the crow and the hawk. Any tax they collect from the barn, cherry tree, fruit garden or field is more than amply repaid by their destruction of insects, small animals and consumption of weed seeds that would overrun our tillable fields to a greater extent than they do.

10. That to kill a wild bird (unless when needed as food) is a sin.

11. That we are our brother's keeper—for we are likely to suffer if he be diseased mentally or physically.

12. That pure (out of door) air is the best tonic.

13. That milk need not be poisonous.

14. That infectious diseases can be eradicated, and they are chargeable with 90 per cent. of sickness, expense and death in the community.

15. That coarse food is not necessarily bad food—very often quite the reverse. Eat moderately of plain food and chew thoroughly.

16. That choice rich viands require care in their use. They are dangerous.

17. That pure water is the only fluid required for health.

18. That stimulants of any kind are rarely required and rarely do any good as ordinarily used.

19. Stimulants are risky to use, and hence should be avoided unless ordered by the physician.

20. That the body must be kept clean and all its functions kept in order.

DON'T COME. The doctors and business men of Colorado say most emphatically to consumptives who think they will be better and get well in Colorado—"Don't come unless you are prepared to pay your expenses for at least one year. The patience of the people is exhausted in caring for persons who come here with small means and who cannot help themselves. Fully 90 per cent. of them die and return in the baggage car. The Colorado climate is a good one but the Colorado people cannot support all the indigent consumptives who come here." It is also true that consumption can be cured in any climate. The cure is mostly a mode of life. It consists in living in the open air, rest, plain food and attention to all the functions of the body. A report on this subject says, "We do not desire to minimize the natural health-giving resources of our beautiful State, but the dependent consumptive who comes to Colorado commits an irreparable wrong to himself and to society."

Governor O. B. Colcuitt of Texas wrote to Governor Harmon of Ohio as follows:

"Tell your people who have limited finances and who are afflicted with tuberculosis to stay away from Texas and the Southwest. The records of one southwestern city show there were 48 natives of your State who died there of tuberculosis during a period of 5 years, and that 55 bodies of consumptives were shipped back to your State for burial. Invalids coming to the Southwest should have funds sufficient to carry them for one year, as they cannot hope for restoration to health and strength under that period of time. Invalids cannot hope to secure assistance from private individuals because their demands for aid from strangers have exhausted the patience of the people."

* * *

FROZEN FEET: Dr. H. E. Grishaw, health officer of Tipton County, writes us in behalf of the school children who are transported to school in wagons. He says: "I had several school children patients with frozen feet under my charge last winter. Some of them were so badly injured that they could not wear their shoes. All of my patients had their feet frozen while riding in the township wagons. The drivers of these wagons usually have a small oil stove that they keep between their feet. An ordinary lantern is quite sufficient for this purpose. The poor children have no such comfort furnished them. In this, both the school authorities and the parents are derelict. In past years, before wagon transportation was introduced, I never knew of school children having frosted feet when they walked to school."

Dr. Grishaw requests instructions how he can proceed to protect the little children against this assault upon them by the school authorities and their parents. We have instructed Dr. Grishaw that as county health com-

missioner he has the power, and it is his duty to summarily stop and abate any such conditions as he describes. We have also advised that he call the attention of the people of the county to this outrage upon the children and there is no doubt that it will be remedied forthwith.

CURRENT REFERENCES ON PUBLIC HEALTH QUESTIONS.

Compiled by the Legislative Reference Department of the Indiana State Library.

(All of this material may be consulted at the State Library and may be loaned, with the exception of the magazines. The reports and bulletins of State and city health departments may also, doubtless, be obtained from the boards issuing them.)

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Maine—Health, State Board of. Swimming to the relief of drowning persons; treatment of frost bites; sunstroke. 2 pp. (Health of home and school, leaflet No. 14.)

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Los Angeles—Health Department. Report of meat inspection. (In its report for year ending June 30, 1911. pp. 58-60.)

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Milwaukee—Health Department. Special dairy products number. (Illus.) 30 pp. (Healthologist, October, 1911.) (The municipal milk supply, The interior product and its reason, Standards and their value, City supervision of its milk supply, Milk as the ideal city food, Pasteurization, Care of milk in the home, Ice-cream and its adulteration.)

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U. S.—Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Report of the commission on milk standards appointed by the New York milk committee. (In its Public Health Reports, May 10, 1912. pp. 673-700.)

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U. S.—Mines, Bureau of. Electrical accidents in mines, their causes and prevention. 13 pp. 1912. (Miners' Circular 5.)

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U. S.—Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Notes on mosquito eradication, by G. W. McCoy. (In its Public Health Reports, June 28, 1912. pp. 1029-1034.)

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Pennsylvania—Health, State Department of. Opportunities for the trained nurse in sanitary service. 10 pp. (Health Bulletin, March, 1912.)

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U. S.—Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Anti-rat ordinances of Oakland, Cal., and of Seattle, Wash. (In its Public Health Reports, August 23, 1912. pp. 1372-1374.)

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New York (State)—Health, State Department of. School for sanitarians; paper read before the conference of sanitary officers of the State of New York, Rochester, November 10-12, 1909. (In its Report, 1909, Vol. 1, pp. 468-479.) (Urges scientific training for public health officers.)

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U. S.—Mines, Bureau of. City smoke ordinances and abatement, by S. B. Flagg. 55 pp. 1912. (Bulletin 49.) (Smoke ordinances of thirty-four cities are summarized or given in full.)

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New York (State)—Conference of sanitary officers. Pollution of interstate waters, by T. Horton. (In its Report of the Sixth Annual Conference, 1911. pp. 56-67.)

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U. S.—Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Establishments licensed for the propagation and sale of viruses, serums, toxins and analogous products. (In its Public Health Reports, July 5, 1912. pp. 1067-1068.)

THE NEGLECTED CHILD.

Dr. Otis Nesbit, of Valparaiso, has for several years made a special medical study of school children. He speaks as follows of his experiences:

The physical examination of the pupils in the Valparaiso public schools in 1911-1912 was made by three physicians, each examining about the same number of pupils.

The principal defects and diseased conditions found in the pupils of the grades were as follows:

Number of pupils examined.....	609
Per cent. with hypertrophied tonsils	61
Per cent. with enlarged cervical glands.....	48
Per cent. with defects of vision.....	23
Per cent. with defect of breathing.....	15
Per cent. with adenoids	10
Per cent. with defect of hearing.....	6
Per cent. with anemia	5

Per cent. with discharging ear	1
Per cent. with goitre	12

In a study of the condition of children's teeth, made by seven dentists, the examinations including all the pupils in the Valparaiso public schools, it was found that 88 per cent. of them had diseased teeth. That 175 first permanent molars had been extracted and that 1,400 were diseased.

If this same condition prevails over the entire State, there are in Indiana:

497,849 children with enlarged tonsils.
373,387 with enlarged cervical glands.
178,914 needing eye-glasses.
77,788 with adenoids.
116,683 other nasal obstructions.
46,673 with defective hearing.
7,778 with discharging ears.
93,346 with goitre.
684,542 with diseased teeth.
136,900 first molars have been extracted.
1,088,500 first molars are diseased.

We have not completed our study of the mental conditions, but if Goddard's findings should prevail in this State we have in our schools today 31,115 precocious children, 116,683 backward or mental defectives and 23,336 feeble-minded. This does not take into account 329,895 children in the State under school age.

ANSWERING NUMEROUS INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

The Transactions will be complete in about 4,000 printed pages.

The number of copies will correspond to the number of advance subscriptions.

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There will be no distribution through booksellers.

Subscriptions cannot be received after the first volume goes to press.

Subscriptions should be sent without delay to

John S. Fulton, Secretary-General,
New Jersey Ave. and B St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

INCREASE IN PRISONERS: The ratio of prisoners to the total population in the United States has increased from 29 per 100,000 in 1850 to 125 per 100,000 in 1904.

In the United States the number of murders and homicides per million of the entire population has nearly trebled in the last fifteen years.

In 1880 there were 183 insane persons per 100,000, while in 1903 there were 225 insane persons per 100,000.

In reviewing these facts and other facts pertaining to idiocy, the superintendent of the Ohio institution for feeble-minded says: "Unless preventive measures against the progressive increase of the defective classes are adopted, such a calamity as the gradual eclipse, slow decay and final disintegration of our present form of society and government is not only possible, but probable." It is undoubtedly true there has been a rapid increase of the unfit, of the defective, of the insane and the criminal, and there has been a slow increase, perhaps a decrease of the fit, of the normal, and those of the gifted stock. With this fact in mind, an English writer says: "Although this suppression of the best blood of the country is a new disease in modern Europe, it is an old story in the history of nations and has been the prelude to the ruin of states and the fall and decline of empires."

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1912.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	939,532
Total deaths	864
Death rate per 1,000	11.2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	63.6
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	32.4
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	14.2
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	2.5
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	146.7

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,127,217
Total deaths	1,196
Death rate per 1,000	12.9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	89.8
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	37.9
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	27.0
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	1.0
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	132.1

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	663,757
Total deaths	742
Death rate per 1,000	13.6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	124.9
Typhoid, rate per 100,000	60.6
Diphtheria, rate per 100,000	51.4
Scarlet fever, rate per 100,000	3.8
Diarrheal diseases, rate per 100,000	172.7

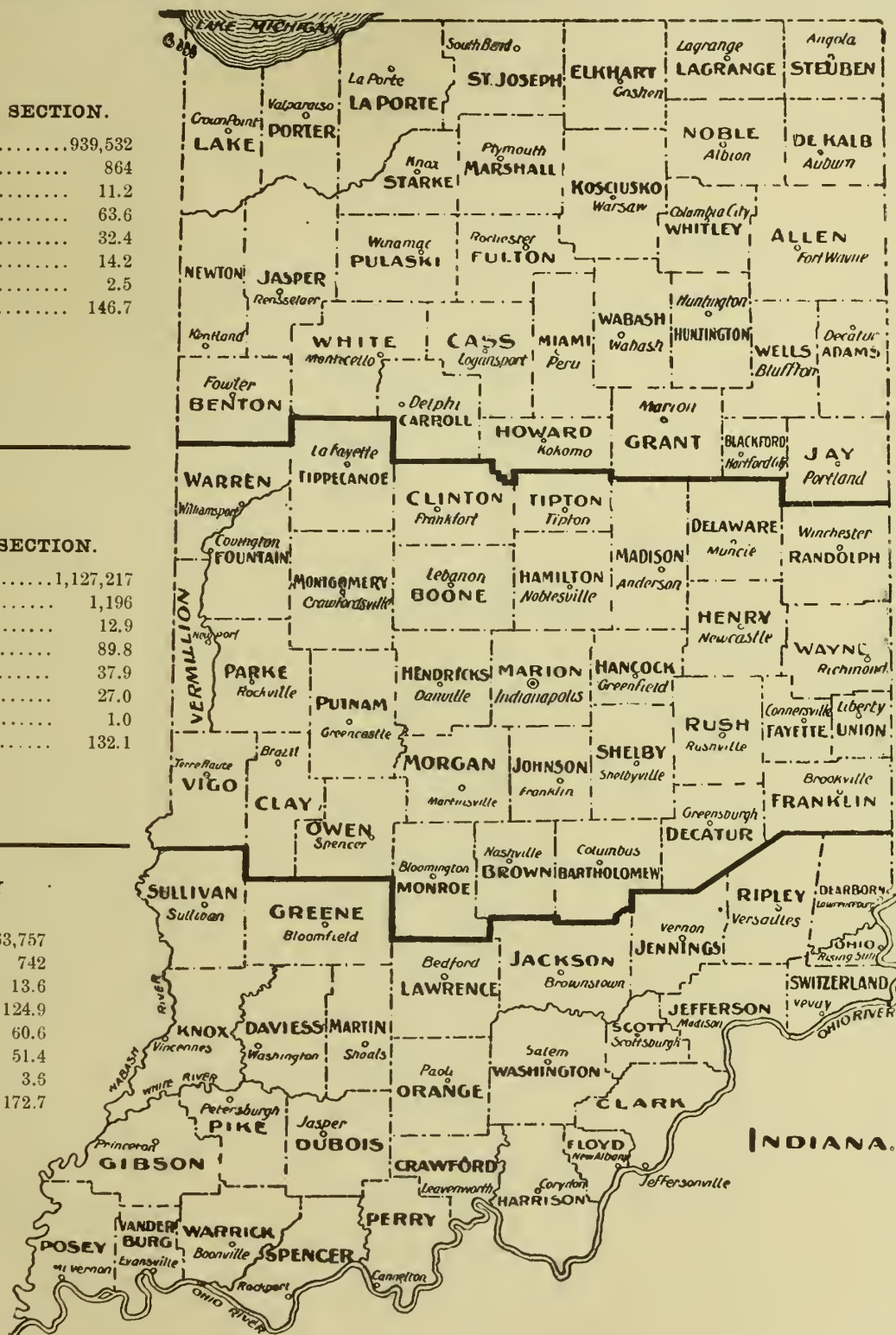


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of September, 1912. (Stillbirths excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Estimated, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1912.	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1911.	Total Deaths Reported for 1912 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1911 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.					Deaths from Important Causes.																	
							September, 1912.	August, 1912.	September, 1911.	Rate for Year 1912 to Date.	Rate for Year 1911 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 inclusive.	5 to 9 inclusive.	10 to 14 inclusive.	15 to 19 inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Bronchopneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.
State of Indiana.....	2,730,506	2,803	2,882	2,409	26,152	25,482	12.5	12.4	10.8	12.9	12.6	262	255	63	56	66	811	200	51	93	64	5	1	15	91	329	8	8	4	16	136	229	...	259
Northern Counties.....	939,532	864	954	858	8,828	8,306	11.2	11.9	11.2	12.7	11.9	115	72	11	19	11	267	49	15	25	11	2	1	10	27	113	1	5	...	2	44	80	...	70
Adams.....	21,872	18	19	9	151	139	10.0	10.2	5.0	9.3	8.5	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allen.....	95,267	69	97	69	825	817	8.8	11.9	8.9	11.7	11.6	11	4	...	3	2	17	4	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benton.....	12,688	11	7	2	73	79	10.5	6.5	1.9	7.7	8.2	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackford.....	15,895	12	13	18	109	145	9.2	9.6	13.8	9.2	12.2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carroll.....	17,972	16	16	12	129	137	10.8	10.5	8.1	9.7	10.1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cass.....	36,652	37	41	35	443	361	12.2	13.2	11.7	16.3	13.2	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dekalb.....	25,129	11	32	21	224	195	5.3	15.0	10.1	12.0	10.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elkhart.....	49,487	52	54	48	410	464	12.7	12.8	11.9	11.1	12.6	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fulton.....	16,879	21	17	18	146	155	15.1	11.8	12.9	11.7	12.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant.....	51,628	62	71	58	573	533	14.6	16.1	13.7	15.0	13.8	...	4	...	1	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howard.....	33,817	26	37	38	307	300	9.3	12.9	13.6	12.2	12.0	4	3	1	1	...	12	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huntington.....	29,060	28	21	25	240	246	11.7	8.5	10.5	11.1	11.3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jasper.....	13,057	9	6	11	94	96	8.4	5.4	10.2	9.7	9.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jay.....	24,994	19	19	20	214	205	9.2	8.9	9.7	11.5	10.9	...	2	...	1	2	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosciusko.....	27,980	21	16	27	224	264	8.7	6.7	11.7	10.8	12.6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lagrange.....	15,148	9	11	21	132	144	7.2	8.5	16.8	11.8	12.7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake.....	87,361	112	147	104	1,039	849	15.5	19.8	15.2	16.1	13.6	33	11	3	3	1	4	4	1	2	6	...	1	3	28	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laporte.....	46,555	48	42	43	492	466	12.5	10.6	11.4	14.3	13.5	15	3	...	...	...	12	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall.....	24,193	14	19	11	193	208	7.0	9.2	5.5	10.8	11.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miami.....	29,594	32	27	22	272	283	13.1	10.7	9.1	12.4	12.8	7	3	...	...	...	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton.....	10,509	13	9	4	70	62	15.0	10.0	4.6	9.0	7.8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noble.....	24,171	14	26	22	230	185	7.0	12.6	11.1	12.8	10.2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porter.....	20,610	16	22	20	182	151	9.4	12.5	11.8	11.9	9.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulaski.....	13,312	15	9	12	111	100	13.7	7.9	10.9	11.2	10.0	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starke.....	10,580	11	12	10	94	99	12.6	13.3	11.5	12.0	12.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stauben.....	14,320	16	17	13	161	131	13.6	14.0	11.0	15.2	12.2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph.....	86,855	80	77	91	859	852	11.2	10.3	13.1	13.4	13.4	24	9	2	3	...	17	4	1	3	1	...	2	1	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wabash.....	26,932	21	30	28	226	228	9.5	13.1	12.6	11.3	11.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wells.....	22,468	17	14	14	154	139	9.2	7.3	7.6	9.2	8.2	...	3	1	1	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White.....	17,608	18	17	20	162	143	12.4	11.3	13.8	12.4	10.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitley.....	16,939	16	9	12	130	112	11.5	6.2	8.6	10.4	8.6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Counties.....	1,127,217	1,196	1,242	1,027	11,232	10,829	12.9	13.0	11.2	13.5	12.9	107	97	30	20	30	350	83	22	35	25	1	...	3	38	122	5	3	1	12	59	99	...	157
Bartholomew.....	24,881	24	28	15	238	241	11.7	13.2	7.3	12.9	12.9	...	1	1	1	...	11	1
Boone.....	24,773	25	19	22	226	194	12.3	9.0	10.8	12.3	10.4
Brown.....	7,975	3	4	5	45	45	4.5	5.9	7.6	7.6	7.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clay.....	32,712	32	36	19	203	280	11.9	12.9	7.1	12.1	11.4	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clinton.....	26,827	25	21	18	223	207	11.3	9.2	8.1	11.2	10.3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decatur.....	18,831	20	25	17	199	179	12.9	15.6	10.9	14.3	12.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware.....	51,720	49	50	52	471	449	11.5	11.4	12.2	12.3	11.6	13	5	...	4	...	11	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fayette.....	14,507	12	12	12	136	162	10.0	9.7	10.1	12.7	15.0	...	1																					

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR HEALTH.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

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The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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BIRTHS FOR JANUARY, 1916

Total births 5,375 (stillbirths excluded); State rate 22.1.
Males 2,807; females 2,569.
White males 2,753; white females 2,536.
Colored births 86; males 53, females 33.
Stillbirths 184; white 174; colored 10.
The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000 reports 2,081 births; rate 24.6.
The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368 reports 1,967 births; rate 19.7.
The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684,552 reports 1,298 births; rate 22.4.
Highest rate, Lake County, 38.8.
Lowest rate, Union County, 7.5.
Total births to date for 1915, 61,761.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR JANUARY, 1916

Total deaths reported 4,092; rate 16.8. In the preceding month 3,122 deaths; rate 13.0. In the same month last year 3,103 deaths; rate 12.9. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age 461 or 11.2 per cent of total; 1 to 4, 173; 5 to 9, 63; 10 to 14, 54; 15 to 19, 91; 65 and over, 1,729 or 42.2 per cent of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000 reports 1,404 deaths; rate 16.6. In the preceding month 1,009 deaths; rate 12.0. In the same month last year 943 deaths; rate 11.3.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368 reports 1,764 deaths; rate 17.6. In the preceding month 1,372 deaths; rate 13.8. In the same month last year 1,389 deaths; rate 14.0.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684,552 reports 924 deaths; rate 15.9. In the preceding month 741 deaths; rate 12.8. In the same month last year 771 deaths; rate 13.4.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Central Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate, which is 0.8 higher than that for the whole state. The Central Section presents the highest death rate also for whooping cough, cerebro-spinal fever, and cancer. The Northern Section presents the highest death rate for scarlet fever, measles, lobar and broncho pneumonia, diarrhea and enteritis, and external causes. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, influenza and puerperal septicemia.

RURAL: Population 1,552,380 reports 2,092 deaths; rate 18.2. In the preceding month 1,568 deaths; rate 11.9. In the same month last year 1,490 deaths; rate 11.3.

URBAN: Population 1,385,540 reports 2,000 deaths; rate 18.0. In the preceding month 1,554 deaths; rate 14.3. In the same month last year 1,613 deaths; rate 14.9. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis 19.9; Evansville 15.8; Fort Wayne 15.7; Terre Haute 16.5; South Bend 17.7; Gary 12.5; East Chicago 20.1; Muncie 10.1; Hammond 22.4; Richmond 18.8; Anderson 16.4; Elkhart 11.6; Michigan City 21.8; Lafayette 20.1; New Albany 20.0; Logansport 20.1; Marion 22.0; Kokomo 19.2.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR JANUARY, 1916

Influenza was reported as the most prevalent disease. The order of prevalence is as follows: Influenza, scarlet fever, tonsillitis, acute bronchitis, lobar pneumonia, diphtheria and croup, pulmonary tuberculosis, acute rheumatism, bronchial pneumonia, measles, chickenpox, typhoid fever, whooping cough, diarrhea and enteritis, erysipelas, smallpox, other forms of tuberculosis, malaria fever, intermittent and remittent fever, rabies in human, cerebro-spinal fever, dysentery, puerperal fever, cholera morbus, rabies in animals, pellagra, trachoma, poliomyelitis.

SMALLPOX: 104 cases in 14 counties with no deaths. The following counties reported smallpox present: Bartholomew County 2 cases, Delaware 1, Gibson 6, Jackson 6, Jennings 8, Knox 11, Lake 4, Laporte 1, Miami 5, Newton 2, Porter 3, Vanderburg 53, Wabash 2.

TUBERCULOSIS: 326 deaths, of which 292 were of the pulmonary form and 34 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 146, females 180. Of the males, 30 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 60 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 62 were married in the same age period as above, and left 124 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 184. Number of homes invaded, 311.

TYPHOID FEVER: 104 cases in 25 counties with 26 deaths. In the preceding month 180 cases in 41 counties with 36 deaths. In the same month last year, 112 cases in 35 counties with 34 deaths.

PNEUMONIA: 697 deaths; rate 287.7 per 100,000. In the preceding month 350 deaths, rate 145.8. In the same month last year 424 deaths; rate 176.7. Males numbered 365, females 332. Of the pneumonia deaths, 102 were under 1 year of age and 112 in the age period 80 to 100.

DIPHTHERIA: 240 cases in 46 counties with 40 deaths. In the preceding month 317 cases in 49 counties with 45 deaths. In the same month last year 300 cases in 47 counties with 33 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 363 cases in 56 counties with 11 deaths. In the preceding month 399 cases in 57 counties with 13 deaths. In the same month last year 792 cases in 59 counties with 15 deaths.

MEASLES: 817 cases in 39 counties with 12 deaths. In the preceding month 891 cases in 28 counties with 10 deaths. In the same month last year 316 cases in 27 counties with 3 deaths.

RABIES: 11 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during the month. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total 189, males 129, females 60. *Suicide:* Total 42, males 29, females 13. Suicides by poison 14, by hanging or strangulation 6, by drowning 4, by firearms 14, by cutting or piercing instruments 3, by jumping from high places 1. *Accidental or Undefined:* Total 140, males 95, females 45. Poisoning by food 2, other acute poisonings 1, conflagration 3, burns (conflagration excepted) 11, absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) 10, accidental drowning 6, traumatism by fire arms 7, traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments 1, traumatism by fall 37, traumatism in mines 5, traumatism by machines 2, railroad accidents and injuries 34, street car accidents and injuries 4, automobile accidents and injuries 4, motorcycle accidents and injuries 1, injuries by other vehicles 3, injuries by animals 4, excessive cold 1, other external violence 4. *Homicide:* Total 7, males 5, females 2. Homicide by firearms 5, by cutting or piercing instruments 2.

HEALTH OFFICERS ATTENTION

Delayed Birth and Death Certificates.

Each month the statistical department receives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during the preceding months, which are not sent to this department in time to be tabulated with the report for the current month. With the report for January the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter. The delays gave a number indicating the inefficiency of health officers.

BIRTHS

Allen 72—4 for 1912, 11 for 1913, 18 for 1914, 36 for 1915; (New Haven 2 for January, 1915, 2 for February, 1915, 3 for March, 1915); (Monroeville 1 for April, 1915, 1 for May, New Haven 1 for May); (Monroeville 1 for July, 1915), Monroeville 1 for December, 5 from Ft. Wayne; Benton 6, (Oxford 3, Fowler 1); Blackford 1 (Hartford City); Boone 8 (Lebanon 2); Carroll 1; Clark 5—1 for November, (Borden 1, Port Fulton 1); Clay 1; Daviess 2 (Washington 1, Cannelburg 1 for March, 1915); Decatur 4 (Greensburg 1); Dekalb 2 (Garrett 1); Delaware 3—1 for April, 1915, (Normal 2); Dubois 7—1 for March, 1915 (Huntingburg 1, Jasper 1); Elkhart 1—city for September; Fayette 3—1 for September, (Connersville 2); Floyd 3 (New Albany, 1 for September); Gibson 1— for September; Grant 11—1 for September, 1 for November; (Marion 1 for October; Upland 2 for November, 3 for December); Greene 3; Hamilton 4, (Noblesville 3); Hancock 1—Fortville; Harrison 2; Hendricks 3; Henry 3 (New Castle 2, Spiceland 1); Howard 3—1 for August, 1 for October (Kokomo 1); Huntington 1— for October, Jefferson 2— for November; Johnson 2; Knox 3 (Vincennes 1 for July); Kosciusko 1—Warsaw; Lake 15 (East Chicago 6, Gary 2—1 for June, 1909, Hammond 1— for August, 1915, Crown Point 1, Whiting 2—1 for March, 1915; Laporte 3—1 for October, 1 for November; Lawrence 1 (Bedford for May); Madison 10 (Anderson 2—1 for March; Alexandria 1, Elwood 6—1 for October); Marion 6—1 for October, (Indianapolis 4—1 for May, 2 for October, 1 for December); Miami 4 (Peru 3); Monroe 2; Montgomery 1 (Crawfordsville for March); Morgan 4—1 for March, (Brooklyn 1); Noble 2—1 for March, 1911; Ohio 1 for October; Orange 3—1 for November; Parke 2 (Rockville 1); Pike 3 (Petersburg 1); Posey 2 (Mt. Vernon 1); Pulaski 1 (Francesville); Ripley 3— for October Scott 2; Shelby 6 (Shelbyville 5—1 for November); Spencer 1; Starke 1; Steuben 2; St. Joseph 7 (South Bend 1— for March, 1 for November; Mishawaka 1 for March, 1 for August, 1 for October, 1 for December); Sullivan 5—3 for October; (Hymera 1); Tippecanoe 5 (Lafayette 2, Clarks Hill 2—1 for August); Tipton 1; Vanderburg 11 (Evansville 9—1 for October); Vermillion 13 (Clinton 8); Vigo 8—2 for May, 2 for October (Terre Haute 1 for January, 1914); Wabash 2—(City 2 for October, Roann 1); Warren 1; Warrick 7—Boonville 2; Newburgh 3; Washington 3 (Salem 1); Wayne 2 (Richmond 1); White 6—3 for November; (Brookston 1); Whitley 1 (Columbia City); Total 313.

DEATHS

Allen 1— for December; Brown 2— for November; Carroll 3; Clark 3 (1 for Charlestown, 1 for Borden); Clay 1; Crawford 5 (Maringo 1); Dubois 1; Fayette 1—Connersville; Floyd 1—Greenville; Gibson 1; Grant 5; Harrison 2—(Corydon 1 for September); Hendricks 2; Henry 2—New Castle 1; Jackson 2—Crothersville 1; Jefferson 2—1 for November; Kosciusko 1; Lake 2—Hammond 1, East Chicago 1; Madison 2, Lapel 1 for November; Marion 1—Indianapolis; Martin 2—Shoals; Newton 1—Goodland; Orange 2—West Baden; Parke 1; Perry 1; Randolph 1; Ripley 1; Shelby 1; Spencer 1; Sullivan 1—Shelburn for August; Vermillion 1; Vigo 1; Washington 1; Wayne 1; Centerville; White 3—Brookston 2; Total 59.

Sir Almoth E. Wright, the eminent English physician and discoverer says a cure for pneumonia is found in ethylhydrocupreinhydrochlorate. There is as yet, no common simple name for this alcohol-copper compound. The drug is harmless to human tissues in proper dilutions but quickly destroys pneumonia germs.

**REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY
INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
FOR JANUARY, 1916**

Will Shimer, M.D., Superintendent

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive.....	135	
Negative.....	293	
	—	428
Urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Suspicious.....	1	
Pus for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative.....	6	
Feces for tubercle bacilli—		
Suspicious.....	2	
Negative.....	3	
	—	5
Widal tests for typhoid fever—		
Positive.....	17	
Negative.....	61	
	—	78
Paratyphoid tests for typhoid fever—		
Negative.....	23	
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—		
Positive.....	105	
Suspicious.....	33	
Negative.....	216	
Unsatisfactory.....	4	
	—	358
Epidemic diphtherias—		
Negative.....	8	
Brains for rabies—		
Dogs:		
Positive.....	9	
Negative.....	3	
Cats:		
Positive.....	2	
Negative.....	2	
Pig:		
Positive.....	1	
	—	17
Blood for counts.....	10	
Blood miscellaneous.....	1	
	—	13
Blood for malaria plasmodia—		
Positive.....	1	
Negative.....	12	
	—	13
Pus for gonococci—		
Females:		
Positive.....	12	
Suspicious.....	3	
Negative.....	5	
Males:		
Positive.....	23	
Suspicious.....	6	
Negative.....	3	
Sex not given:		
Positive.....	5	
Suspicious.....	3	
Negative.....	1	
	—	61
Pus miscellaneous.....	3	

Pathological tissues—	
Carcinoma:	
Carcinoma of breast.....	1
Carcinoma of liver.....	1
Carcinoma of pancreas.....	1
Carcinoma of uterus.....	3
Miscellaneous tissues.....	19
	—
Urine for chemical analysis.....	24
Feces for typhoid bacilli—	
Negative.....	1
Tape worm for identification.....	1
Spinal fluid for meningococci—	
Negative.....	4
Stomach contents.....	1
Milk.....	1
	—
Total number specimens examined.....	1,069
Diphtheria examinations made on potassium tellurate.....	267
	—
Total number examinations made.....	1,336

Doses of antityphoid vaccine prepared and sent out....	162
Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies—	
Negative.....	3
Guinea pigs inoculated for virulence of diphtheria bacilli—	
Positive.....	2
Negative.....	4
	—
	6

**OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING
JANUARY, 1916**

Tuberculosis.....	654
Diphtheria.....	446
Widals.....	116
Blood counts.....	48
Gonococci.....	127
Malaria.....	24
Bile Media.....	6
	—
Total number sent out.....	1,421

**PATIENTS WHO HAVE FINISHED "PASTEUR" TREATMENT
JANUARY, 1916**

Name	Town	County	Age	Sex	Treat- ment began	Treat- ment finished
1. Dras Cox.....	Madison.....	Jefferson...	12	M	12-22-15	1- 4-16
2. Ida May Tilley...	Indian Springs...	Martin....	12	F	12-22-15	1- 4-16
3. Gilbert Fiddle....	Indianapolis...	Marion....	4	M	12-20-15	1- 9-16
4. Willie Krohner....	Indianapolis...	Marion....	15	M	12-22-15	1-11-16
5. Gerald Gross.....	Indianapolis...	Marion....	8	M	12-28-15	1-17-16
6. Mr. Wm. Barnhill.	Fishers.....	Hamilton..	39	M	1- 7-16	1-20-16
7. Lawrence Barnhill.	Fishers.....	Hamilton..	12	M	1- 7-16	1-20-16

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS

For many years Koch insisted that no other bacilli except those of leprosy and smegma could be mistaken for tubercle bacilli. He maintained that if these organisms were eliminated any slender rodshaped bacilli that retained the fuchsin in a decolorizer composed of ethel alcohol containing 20% nitric acid were tubercle bacilli. Many methods of decolorizing and staining have been devised to absolutely differentiate tubercle bacilli from smegma and leprosy bacilli. Eighteen years ago

Petri and L. Rabanowitsch while searching for tubercle bacilli in butter and milk discovered and isolated a bacillus morphologically resembling tubercle bacilli but which did not cause tuberculosis when injected into guinea pigs and was different culturally from tubercle bacilli.

About the same time A. Miller of Gobersdorf discovered that a flask of broth, into which a few days before some green hay had been inoculated, contained a great many bacilli resembling tubercle bacilli. This organism would not kill guinea pigs and grew vigorously on ordinary media.

During the last few years many other discoveries of acid fast bacilli have been made. All of the bacilli so far discovered can be classified as follows:

Class 1. Acid fast bacilli found in nature of which Moellers grass bacillus is a type. These bacilli are widely scattered in nature.

Class 2. The acid fast bacilli found in butter and milk. There is considerable doubt about the frequency of these bacilli.

Class 3. Harmless acid fasts of man of which the smegma bacillus is a type. Other organisms of the same kind have been found in nasal mucus, comedones and wax from the ears.

Class 4. The pathogenic acid fasts of men and animals. Tubercle bacilli and lepra bacilli are the most important of this class.

In the routine examinations of sputum acid fast bacilli are found that look somewhat like tubercle bacilli. For the past four months all sputum examinations showing tubercle-like bacilli have been reported as containing organisms resembling tubercle bacilli and another specimen was requested. The following is a result of 1,478 sputum examinations:

Percentage found positive 39%. Of these 1,478 specimens 84 or 5.5% were found to contain acid fast bacilli resembling tubercle bacilli. Of these 84, specimens were examined from 14 patients one or more times and six were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

The following tabulation shows the results of subsequent examinations of specimens containing acid fast organisms.

ACID FAST BACILLI SPECIMENS.

Name.	1st ex.	2nd ex.	3rd ex.	4th ex.	5th ex.	6th ex.
M. H.	—(I)	+?(G)	—(G)	+(D)	+?(G)	—(D)
B. C.	—(I)	—(I)	+(G)	+?(D)	(G)	+?(D)
W. G. O. .	+(D)	+?(G)	—(D)	.....	.....	.....
M. G.	+(D)	—(D)	+?(G)	.....	.....	.....
E. G.	+?(D)	+?(D)	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. W.	+?(G)	+(D)	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. A. A. .	+?(D)	—(D)	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. D.	+?(D)	—(D)	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. F.	+?(G)	—(D)	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. G.	+?(D)	—(G)	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. K.	—(D)	+?(G)	—(D)	.....	.....	.....
E. L.	+?(G)	+?(D)	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. W.	+?(D)	—(D)	.....	.....	.....	.....
W.	—(G)	+?(G)	.....	.....	.....	.....

+ = tubercle bacilli. +? = acid fast organisms resembling TB.

Conclusions.

1. Acid fast organisms resembling tubercle bacilli are relatively frequent in sputum if searched for diligently enough.

2. No patient should be pronounced tuberculous on the finding of acid fast organism in a single examination.

3. The laboratory findings should be correlated with the clinical finding in making a diagnosis of tuberculosis.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR JANUARY, 1916

H. E. Barnard, State Food and Drug Commissioner

During the month of January 196 samples of food were analyzed. Of this number 160 were classed as legal and 36 illegal. One hundred and twenty samples of bologna, frankfurters, hamburger and pork sausage sent in for analysis or collected by our inspectors were analyzed during the month. Of the total number examined 23 samples were illegal because of the presence of sulphites and starch.

Seventeen samples of butter were analyzed. One package sold for a pound was classed as illegal because it contained only 14½ ounces.

Twelve of the 41 samples of milk submitted to the laboratory were below standard and were classed in the illegal list.

Fifty-nine drug samples were analyzed during the month.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1916

CLASSIFICATION	Number Legal	Number Illegal	Total
FOODS			
Beverages—			
Beers, Temperance.....	3	.....	3
Soda.....	1	.....	1
Whiskey.....	1	.....	1
Meat Products—			
Bologna.....	.....	1	1
Frankfurters.....	1	1	2
Hamburger Sausage.....	38	12	50
Pork Sausage.....	58	9	67
Milk Products—			
Butter.....	16	1	17
Cream.....	2	.....	2
Ice Cream.....	8	.....	8
Milk, Breast.....	2	.....	2
Milk.....	29	12	41
Tomato Pulp.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	160	36	196
DRUGS.			
Aspirin Tablets.....	56	.....	56
Codein Tablets.....	1	.....	1
Cough Syrup.....	1	.....	1
Quinine.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	59	.....	59

REPORT OF THE WATER LABORATORY FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1916

During the month of January, 116 samples were submitted to the Water Laboratory for examination. A sanitary analysis was made of 57 of this number, the remainder being examined bacteriologically only.

Of the 57 samples, 35 were private supplies and 16 from public water systems. 28 of the samples from private supplies were deemed potable and 7 contaminated. The samples from public supplies were collected from the water systems of the following cities and towns: Loogootee, Albion, Ft. Wayne, Madison, Noblesville, Richmond, Portland, Goodland and Seymour. All public supply samples were of a satisfactory character. Six samples of ice were examined and all found to be suitable for drinking and domestic purposes. Eight samples of water or ice were submitted by the railroads of the State that certificates might be issued for supplies to be used in interstate passenger service.

In addition to the above sanitary analyses, 59 bacteriological samples were examined. These were taken from the public supplies of Indianapolis, Madison, Mishawaka and Terre Haute.

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1916

The inspectors' report for the month of January shows 1,103 sanitary inspections made. Nine of these places were reported as in excellent condition, 603 good, 449 fair, 37 poor and 5 bad.

Of the three dairies visited one was in good condition, one fair and one bad.

Four hundred and thirty-one grocery stores were visited during the month. Of this number 3 were rated excellent, 241 good, 177 fair, 9 poor and one bad.

Of the 222 meat markets inspected 3 were classed as excellent, 111 good, 98 fair, 7 poor and 3 bad.

Fifty-five of the 67 drug stores visited were rated good, 7 fair and 5 poor.

One hundred and sixty-four bakeries and confectioneries were visited during the month. Of this number 3 were excellent, 95 good, 60 fair and 6 poor.

Seventy-four of the 156 hotels and restaurants were rated good, 77 fair and 5 poor.

Four of the 11 ice cream parlors visited were rated good, 6 fair and one poor.

Six poultry houses were inspected. Of this number 5 were found fair and one poor.

Two of the 6 slaughterhouses were rated good and 4 fair.

Other inspections were made of milk depots, creameries, wholesale groceries, fish markets, flour mills, bottling works, saloons, etc.

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1916

INSPECTIONS	No. Inspected	No. Excellent	No. Good	No. Fair	No. Poor	No. Bad
Dairies.....	3	0	1	1	0	1
Grocery stores.....	431	3	241	177	9	1
Meat markets.....	222	3	111	98	7	3
Drug stores.....	67	0	55	7	5	0
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	164	3	95	60	6	0
Hotels and restaurants.....	156	0	74	77	5	0
Milk depots.....	7	0	2	3	2	0
Creamery.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Wholesale groceries.....	2	0	2	0	0	0
Slaughter houses.....	6	0	2	4	0	0
Wholesale meat markets.....	2	0	1	1	0	0
Fish markets.....	6	0	2	3	1	0
Flour mills.....	4	0	4	0	0	0
Ice cream parlors.....	11	0	4	6	1	0
Poultry houses.....	6	0	0	5	1	0
Bottling works.....	3	0	2	1	0	0
Ice cream factories.....	6	0	2	4	0	0
Ice and cold storage plants.....	2	0	2	0	0	0
Brewing company.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Saloons.....	2	0	1	1	0	0
Potato chip factory.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total.....	1,103	9	603	449	37	5

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1916

CLASSIFICATION	Reasons for Unsanitary Conditions	Condemnation Improper Construction	Total
Bakery.....	2	3	3
Dairy.....	1	1	1
Groceries.....	11	9	11
Hotels.....	2	2	2
Livery stable.....	1	1	1
Meat markets.....	5	4	5
Total.....	22	20	23

Eleven prosecutions were brought during the month. Three of the cases were brought for the sale of fictitious

aspirin tablets; 4 for selling candies not properly covered; one for exposing cakes at a soda fountain and three for selling hamburger and sausage containing sulphites.

The total fines and costs amounted to \$228.10.

Twenty-three condemnation notices were issued during the month because of improper construction of buildings and unsanitary conditions.

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1916

County	Names and Addresses of Defendants	Why Prosecuted	Date of Trial	Final Disposition
Elkhart....	Peter Polezoes, Goshen	Selling candy not properly covered	1-7-16	Fined \$20.00
Elkhart....	E. J. Sumtiener, Goshen	Selling candy not properly covered	1-7-16	Fined \$20.00
Marion.....	C. Heitkam, Indianapolis	Selling misbranded aspirin	1-31-16	Fined \$22.50
Marion.....	George Kutche, Indianapolis	Exposing cakes at soda fountain	1-22-16	Fined \$21.00
Marion.....	Michael Manella, Indianapolis	Selling candies not properly covered	1-15-16	Fined \$23.00
Vermillion..	Smith Grocery Co., Clinton	Selling hamburger containing sulphites	1-25-16	Fined \$18.80
Vermillion..	Alice Tutwiler, Clinton	Selling candies not properly covered	1-25-16	Fined \$18.80
Vigo.....	J. C. Gillis, Terre Haute	Selling misbranded aspirin	1-26-16	Fined \$21.00
Vigo.....	S. Locke, Terre Haute	Selling misbranded aspirin	1-21-16	Fined \$21.00
Vigo.....	C. M. Mooney, Terre Haute	Selling sausage containing starch	1-27-16	Fined \$21.00
Vigo.....	John Rassel, Terre Haute	Selling weinerwurst containing starch	1-27-16	Fined \$21.00

FOOD HANDLERS MUST BE HEALTHY

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH PUTS PROVISION OF SANITARY LAW INTO FORCE BY RULING REQUIRING MEDICAL INSPECTION—LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS MAKE INSPECTIONS

The Sanitary Food Law passed in 1911 makes it illegal for a diseased person to handle food. It also penalizes the man who hires him.

The State Board of Health, in a recent order, directs all employees to require a certificate of freedom from disease from their workmen. The order applies to all food handlers, bakers, cooks, grocer's clerks, waiters, employees in canneries, slaughterhouses, dairies, every one who in any way comes in contact with food.

The State Board of Health will furnish the necessary blanks and local health officers may be called on to make the examinations.

This means that hereafter the man who wants to work with food must show his certificate of good health. It means that the diseases of bad living and immorality will not be found among the men who handle our food.

The State Board of Health will receive the heartiest co-operation from the hotel and restaurant proprietors, canners, confectioners and bakers, all of whom have urged the rigid enforcement of the law.

That the consumers of food will welcome the elimination of the unfit from contact with their food goes without saying.

Concerning Drugs Dr. Osler says: "The only drugs that are worth an oyster-shucker's oat are those that smell good, taste good, look good and are harmless." Dr. Barker, who is Dr. Osler's successor at Johns Hopkins University says: "In my opinion there are but six efficacious drugs known, to wit: mercury, iron, quinine, salicylic acid, and two more."

MORTALITY OF THE INDUSTRIAL POPULATION OF INDIANA.

By Dr. L. J. Dublin, Statistician Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

The mortality experiences of the industrial life insurance companies in Indiana are of interest because they are essentially the mortality experience of the industrial population of the State. Nearly eight per cent. of the people in the State are insured in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company alone. The returns of this Company are, therefore, representative and present an instructive collection of facts about the vitality of the working classes.

In the two years 1913 and 1914 combined, the Company paid 6,779 claims on white and colored lives. These claims correspond to a death rate of 11.6 per thousand exposed. In the general population of the State, one year of age and over, the death rate was 11.5 per thousand for the year 1913 (the last year for which figures are available). The rates of the two experiences are, therefore, almost identical and the surprising fact is established that the industrial population, in so far as mortality is concerned, is very representative of the population at large.

In like manner, the detailed returns of the Company for white persons insured in the City of Indianapolis and vicinity parallel closely those for the population at large; the figures are given in the following table:

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY— INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT—MORTALITY EXPERIENCE, 1913

Deaths and Proportions of Deaths from Principal Causes for White Lives, Indianapolis, Ind.*

Cause of Death	M. L. I. Co. Experience Ind. Dept., 1913*		General Population 1 Yr. Age and Over	
	Number of Deaths	Percent. of Total	Number of Deaths	Percent. of Total
(Death rate per 1000: M. L. I. Co. 12.4) Population 113.2) All causes.....	523	100.0	2,977	100.0
Typhoid fever.....	9	1.7	52	1.8
Measles, scarlet, fever, whooping, cough, diphtheria, and croup.....	17	3.3	86	2.9
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	98	18.7	344	11.6
Cancer—all forms.....	35	6.7	213	7.2
Organic diseases of the heart.....	61	11.7	320	10.7
Pneumonia—all forms.....	37	7.1	209	7.0
Nephritis and Bright's disease....	35	6.7	241	8.1
External causes....	51	9.8	298	10.0

*The Company figures cover deaths in Indianapolis and its environs.

The chief cause of death among the policyholders is tuberculosis of the lungs. Of all the deaths 18.7% were from this cause; in the general population of the State over one year of age the corresponding figure was only 11.6% of the total deaths. This striking difference in the representation of tuberculosis may be directly charged to the greater life-strain upon the working classes of the community. The chief significance of a high tuberculosis mortality lies in the fact that it affects the main working periods of life, the average age at death of the tuberculous being 37 years. The infectious diseases of children, including measles, scarlet fever, whooping

cough and diphtheria, also show a higher proportionate representation among the policyholders than in the population at large.

Typhoid fever mortality is rather high in Indiana as is indicated in the statistics of the Company and of the general population. There were nine deaths among the insured in Indianapolis and vicinity and fifty-two in the general population in the year 1913. This latter figure corresponds to a typhoid rate of 23.0 for the population one year of age and over. It is to be hoped that the extension of sanitary systems of sewage disposal, combined with strict supervision of water supplies, will soon result in a reduction of the typhoid rates to the low level which has been reached in many other communities.

The Metropolitan figures for cancer, for the organic diseases of the heart, and for pneumonia are about the same as those for the population at large. Nephritis and Bright's disease, however, show a much better mortality among the insured than in the general population. Deaths from external causes, including suicide, homicide, and accidental deaths, are about equally represented in both experiences. This is rather surprising in view of the fact that the working classes are more frequently exposed to accidents and other hazards which often result in violent death, and usually show a much higher death rate from this cause.

The mortality among the wage earning classes of the country at the productive years of life is a matter of great interest to the Executives of the Company and they have in recent years inaugurated a campaign of education against the preventable diseases and have instituted a system of visiting nursing of sick policyholders. It has been demonstrated that this applied preventive work, in conjunction with general community factors, has resulted in lowering the death rate in the Industrial Department both for white and colored lives. In the experience of the Company as a whole, the mortality has dropped 7.8% among white lives and 3.8% among colored lives in the last three years. Such results as this give great encouragement to the further extension and development of live conservation work on the part of life insurance companies.

NOTICE TO JUNK DEALERS

In accordance with a rule of the State Board of Health passed January 7, 1916, and reading as follows:

"Junk dealers and dealers in second hand bottles are ordered not to collect or buy bottles or other packages that may be used as containers for food and drink that are not clean or that have been stored under unsanitary conditions."

You are hereby instructed that the sale or having in possession of bottles intended to be used as containers for food or drink that are foul, filthy or unfit for such use is prohibited. This order shall be construed to apply to all bottles or receptacles that have been used as containers for oils, paints, kerosene and other petroleum products, excrementitious matter, adherent organic matter and all other matter or material that may not be easily removed by washing with water.

County, City and Town Health Officers, State Food Inspectors and all other officers whose duty it is to enforce the Pure Food and Sanitary Food Laws, will be governed by this notice.

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

**FULL-TIME HEALTH OFFICER
CITY OF MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN**

Fred H. Begole, Mayor

Dept. of Public Affairs. Dept. of Public Health and Safety

January 4, 1916.

Secretary State Board of Health.

Dear Sir:—I have something that I am sure will be of interest as showing what can be done in a city of 12,000 people by employing a full-time health officer. The following tables give the number of deaths in Marquette for the last ten years:

Year	No. of deaths	Year	No. of deaths.
1906.....	194	1911.....	212
1907.....	207	1912.....	222
1908.....	187	1913.....	199
1909.....	187	1914.....	180
1910.....	196	1915.....	163

Only a part of the year 1914 did we maintain a full-time health officer, but the result was that there were less deaths in our city in that year than in any of the previous ten years.

In 1915 our system was in perfect working order and the number of deaths, including still-borns, prematures, and people who have come to Marquette for our hospital service from small towns outside, is 163. In order to know what the actual death rate of Marquette is I have kept a separate record of non-residents who have died here in our city hospitals. These deaths have totaled 29, still-borns and prematures number 25. This leaves us 109 deaths in Marquette, from people who live here.

I could reduce this somewhat lower by eliminating the deaths from what we call floating population. We have a great many foreigners working in the lumber woods that claim Marquette for their home simply because it is the most attractive place to come and get drunk. Quite a number of our deaths last year were from this class of people, who have been taken sick and brought here to our hospitals for treatment.

It seems to me that the record of Marquette, Michigan, is one of the strongest arguments for the adoption, by all cities of 10,000 population and over, of a full-time health officer.

FRED H. BEGOLE,
Mayor.

MRS. BESSIE WOODS, of Bellville, Ohio, writes the State Board of Health requesting a transcript of the birth of her son, Michael O'Toole, who was the child of her first husband. She says: "I know my boy was born on Monday, June 1, but am not certain whether it was 1895 or 1896. I want a transcript of his birth to prove this point because his grandfather O'Toole left him a neat little sum of money which is tied up in the Pennsylvania Orphans' Court and is not obtainable until the date of birth is proven. My son Michael wants this money to pay for his education as he wishes to prepare himself for some profession."

As the law requiring births to be reported to the State Board of Health did not go into effect until 1907, it is obvious the record cannot be found in this office. We have written to the county health officer of Jay county directing him to make a search in the county records for this birth, but we greatly fear he will not find it. We have been trying for years to give the information to all mothers concerning the importance of making legal record of the births of their children and we have also been striving for years to impress upon physicians and midwives that their duty is not performed when in attendance

upon a birth until legal record is made of the same. It does not become a physician or a midwife to strike a mother or a defenseless infant by refusing or neglecting to report a birth.

**FOOD, MILK AND MEAT INSPECTORS MEET IN
CONFERENCE WITH STATE BOARD OF HEALTH**

All health officials who are especially interested in food work, pure milk supplies, better meats and cleaner groceries are cordially invited to attend a meeting of the food and milk inspectors of the state at the State House, March 16th, 1916.

This meeting will follow the Annual Conference of Weight and Measure Officials, and it is called for the purpose of giving local inspectors an opportunity to discuss their work and problems with men who have similar responsibilities in other cities.

Inspector Kitchen, who is in charge of the enforcement of the Federal Food Law in Indiana, will explain the work of Government inspectors and show how city inspectors may help him.

Dr. Morgan, City Sanitarian of Indianapolis will tell of the work of his departments of sanitation, milk and meat inspection. The State Food Inspectors will be on hand to give instructions and explain the many laws and rules the local official as a deputy food inspector of the State Board of Health is bound to enforce.

This is the first meeting of food, milk and meat inspectors ever called by the State Board of Health. It is hoped that every inspector in the State may be able to attend and a program of addresses, discussions and practical inspection work is promised that will make the meeting valuable and instructive.

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF BOTTLED BEVERAGES

In order to prevent the use of unfit bottles and containers for food and drink, the State Board of Health on January 7, 1916, passed the following rule:

"All packages and containers designed to be refilled with food or drink shall, when emptied, be cared for in such a manner that they may not become foul or contaminated and that they may be readily and thoroughly cleaned before use. It is understood that such care will require milk bottles, ice cream cans, etc., to be washed and rinsed with water as provided by Section 1, Chapter 69, Acts 1913, and that beer, soda and other bottles intended to be refilled shall, when emptied, be returned to the case with neck down and kept in a clean place until collected or shipped to the owner."

Venders of soft drinks, saloon keepers, grocers, and other persons handling or selling bottled beverages shall conduct their business as required by the rule as above stated.

County, City and Town Health Officers, State Food Inspectors and all other officers whose duty it is to enforce the Pure Food Law, will be governed by this notice.

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE DENTISTS AND DOCTORS OF SULLIVAN COUNTY will unite forces and become one organization. The Monthly Notes of the Sullivan County Medical Society tell of this consolidation. The Notes say—"With M.D's. laying forty seven diseases upon foci of dental inspection, it is about time that we gave the dentists a chance to come and hammer back. Every dentist in the county is invited to join us and attend all our meetings. The March meeting will be held at the office of Dr. Edward Billman in Sullivan."

MR. CHAS. WINTER OF ORIOLE, Perry County, Indiana, desires a transcript of his birth. He was born in Perry County, December, 1873, but that was before the State Board of Health, under the authority of the law, began the collection of birth certificates. This law was first put in force October 1, 1907.

FREE DENTAL DISPENSARIES are to be established in Detroit. The city council of that city has appropriated the sum of \$30,000 for the equipment and maintenance of free dental dispensaries during the coming year. It is evident the people of Detroit appreciate the economy of saving the lives of children and increasing their efficiency. The State Board of Health proposed a general law permitting cities and towns to establish free medical and dental dispensaries and we were laughed out of the committee room.

THOMAS E. CARSON was born May 1, 1894, and now comes Mr. J. F. Ale, clerk of Pulaski County, where the boy was born, and demands from the State Board of Health a transcript of the boy's birth. The State Board was not authorized to collect certificates of birth until October 1, 1907, and, therefore, the certificate of the birth of Thomas E. Carson is not to be found in the central office. Nevertheless, the story tells the very great importance of birth registration. Those mothers who do not require their physicians to register their babies are omitting a duty which they will in all probability have to pay for some day.

THE RESIGNATION OF Dr. D. W. Dryer for ten years health commissioner of LaGrange County, has been handed to his county commissioners. Dr. Dryer is quitting the service as he says because he is tired and he intimates that he believes his highest usefulness is past. These are certainly good reasons for resigning and we must commend Dr. Dryer if he really believes that his highest usefulness is declining for sending in his resignation. He is a strong man to take such a stand. In his letter of resignation, Dr. Dryer says: "I am glad to go out with the thought of many pleasant relations with the people and with the State Board of Health and the officials of LaGrange County." Dr. Dryer has done a good work and it is with regret the State Board of Health hears of his resignation.

TRANSCRIPT OF BIRTH WANTED, is a common demand at the office of the State Board of Health these days. A demand of this kind comes from Waterloo, Indiana, dated February 18th, and signed by Mrs. C. E. Boyer. She says her son, Dr. George A. Kennedy, is a practicing dental surgeon in Berlin, Germany, and the German Government demands a certificate of his birth. He was born in 1872. The great State of Indiana did not commence collection of births until 1881. Every effort of the doctors to secure a proper registration law from the legislature failed up to 1881 and then a very inadequate law was passed. We could not help Mrs. Boyer, but hope she will find some way to prove to the German Government that the doctor is a true child of the Great Republic. Registration of births is highly important to individuals, to the State, and to the science of medicine.

"OUR LITTLE DAUGHTER DIED AUGUST 29, and we want a transcript of her birth certificate." This is the request from a father and mother who live in New Harmony. They do not state why they desire the transcript of the birth record, but, of course, they need it for some special purpose. It unfortunately cannot be supplied from this office because it is not here. The attending physician neglected his duty when he did not report this birth and he should not have been paid his fee as the law provides.

THE FIRST HAY FEVER LAW has been passed by the New Orleans mayor and city council. This ordinance is entitled—"An Ordinance for the Better Protection of the Public Health and Particularly to Prevent the Spread of Disease." The several sections of the ordinance are directed against weeds or grass over two feet in height. The ordinance makes it unlawful to permit weeds or grass to grow on vacant lots or indeed anywhere. The penalties for violation of the ordinance are: A fine of not less than one dollar nor more than twenty-five dollars, and in default of payment of fine, by imprisonment in the parish prison for not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction.

SURGEON TRASK OF THE U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE says: "The practicing physician who fails to report a case of communicable disease, thereby endangers the welfare of the communities and exposes others to the dangers of contracting disease, and among those exposed may be others of his patients. Such a man is neither a good physician nor a good citizen and is opposed to the principle of control of disease for the protection of the community. There are all too many such physicians and the sooner the science of medicine gets rid of them the better."

To this one may appropriately add—that that doctor is a violator of the law of his state who does not promptly report the births, deaths, and cases of infectious diseases he attends. Further, such doctor does not perform his duty to his patients.

KILLING BABIES seems to be a flourishing industry in the United States. The U. S. Census Bureau reports that the 1910 death rate for infants per 100,000 was 36 per cent. higher for cities than for rural districts. For all ages the excess of urban over rural death rates was only 19 per cent. This certainly was bad enough. For children under 5 years it was 38 per cent. higher for cities. For children under 1 year, the percentage of mortality excess for cities over country districts was 44 per cent. and for those 9 to 12 months of age, the percentage was 71 per cent. far greater than at other ages. Here is positive and direct evidence that living in cities is very dangerous. The results are expressed in higher sickness and in higher death rates. In this connection we must remember that this loss of life is only part of the high price we pay for city civilization(?). As the babies did not ask to come, they deserve a better fate than being introduced into sickness with pain and frequently death. Eighty per cent of the babies that die are bottle fed.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR JANUARY, 1916.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	998,000
Total deaths.....	1,404
Death rate per 1,000.....	16.6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	92.2
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	14.1
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	9.4
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	16.5
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	7.0
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	10.6
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	9.4
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	298.1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	37.8
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	179.8
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	5.9
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	76.8
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	83.9
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	.....

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	1,178,368
Total deaths.....	1,764
Death rate per 1,000.....	17.6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	123.2
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	15.0
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	11.0
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	11.0
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	5.0
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	3.0
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	13.0
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	286.5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	5.0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	4.0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	181.3
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	6.0
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	101.2
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	81.1

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	648,552
Total deaths.....	924
Death rate per 1,000.....	15.9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	156.9
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	12.0
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	12.0
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	25.8
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	.....
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	.....
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	10.3
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	274.2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	6.9
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	277.7
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	12.0
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	56.9
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	63.8
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	.....

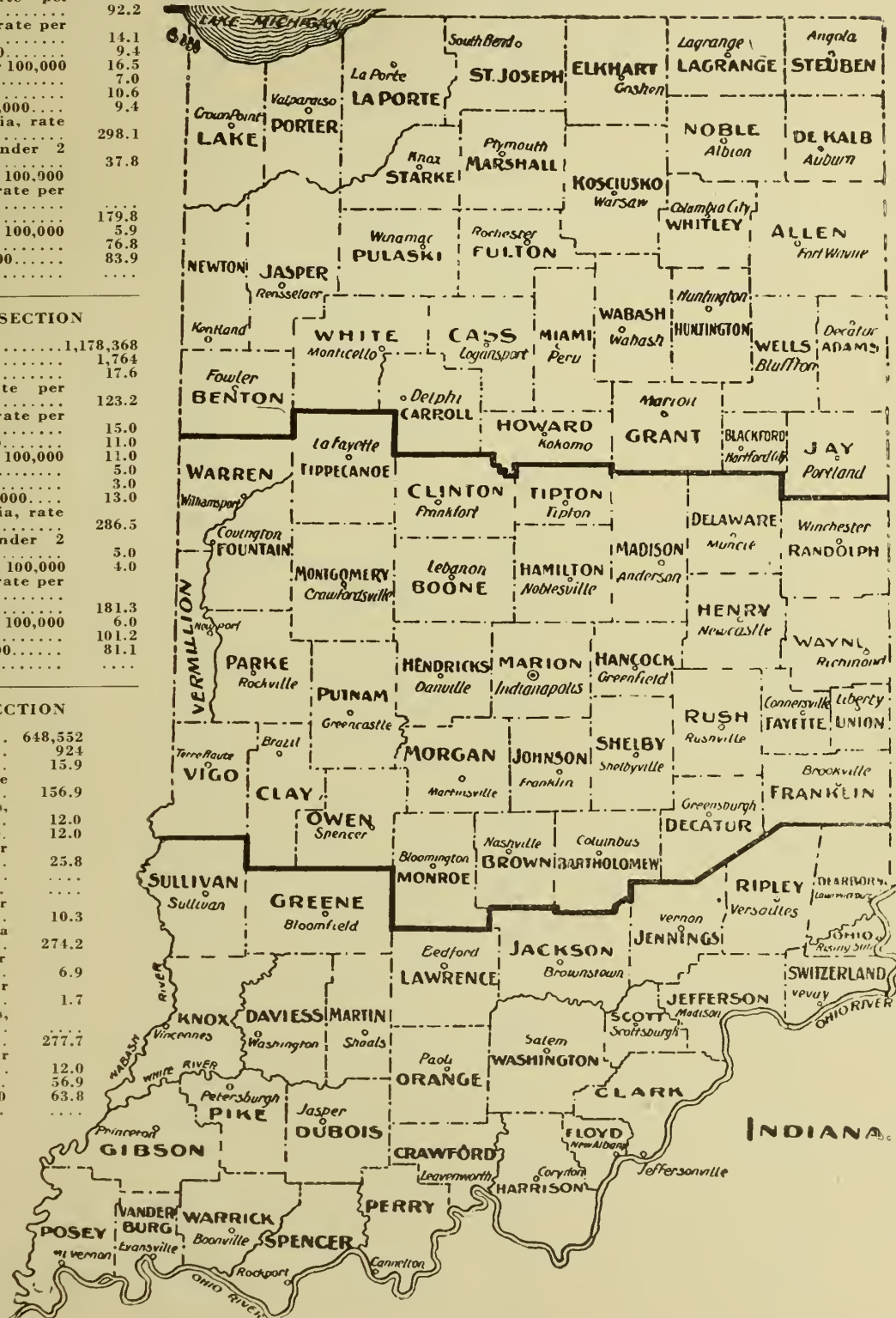


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of January, 1916. (Stillbirths excluded)

STATE AND COUNTIES	Population, Estimated, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for January, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for December, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for January, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to Date	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to Same Date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.				Important Ages						Deaths from Important Causes																		
							January, 1916	December, 1915	January, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to Date	Rate for Year 1915 to Same Date	Under 1 Year	1 to 4 inclusive	5 to 9 inclusive	10 to 14 inclusive	15 to 19 inclusive	65 Years and Over	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Lobar and Broncho Pneumonia	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Influenza	Puerperal Septicemia	Cancer	External Causes	Smallpox	Deaths in Institutions	Deaths of Non-Residents
State of Indiana...	2,860,920	4,092	3,123	3,103	4,092	3,103	16.8	13.0	12.9	16.8	13.0	461	173	63	54	91	729	292	34	26	40	11	12	27	697	41	5	494	18	199	189	524	195	8	
Northern Counties	998,000	1,404	1,009	943	1,404	943	16.6	12.0	11.1	16.6	11.1	184	60	31	16	30	612	78	12	8	14	6	9	8	252	32	5	152	5	65	71	195	8		
Adams.....	22,000	22	13	25	22	25	11.7	6.9	13.4	11.7	13.4	3	1	2	2	11	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	7	2	7	2	7	2	7	2	
Allen.....	109,791	141	101	93	141	93	16.2	11.7	10.6	16.2	10.6	13	5	2	2	1	59	7	3	1	1	2	2	22	2	14	1	10	7	41	8	1	1		
Benton.....	12,688	15	8	11	15	11	13.9	7.4	10.2	13.9	10.2	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Blackford.....	16,195	17	11	17	17	17	12.3	8.0	12.4	12.3	12.4	1	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Carroll.....	17,980	20	12	9	20	9	13.1	7.8	5.8	13.1	5.8	1	1	1	1	14	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cass.....	37,788	83	42	49	83	49	25.8	13.1	15.3	25.8	15.3	3	1	2	1	40	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	6	8	8	5	4	35	22	1	1		
Dekalb.....	25,429	30	24	22	30	22	13.9	11.1	11.0	13.9	11.0	2	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Elkhart.....	51,403	73	41	62	73	62	16.7	9.4	14.3	16.7	14.3	11	3	1	1	2	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	7	7	3	4	5	1	1	1	1	
Fulton.....	16,879	27	21	13	27	13	18.4	14.6	9.0	18.4	9.0	4	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Grant.....	52,436	117	77	68	117	68	26.3	17.3	15.3	26.3	15.3	3	4	3	1	4	71	7	1	2	2	1	3	18	5	10	1	2	2	46	14	1	1		
Howard.....	36,377	46	42	35	46	35	14.9	13.8	8.1	14.9	8.1	4	5	1	1	19	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Huntington.....	29,372	32	22	19	32	19	12.8	8.8	7.6	12.8	7.6	4	2	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Jasper.....	13,109	17	8	13	17	13	15.3	7.1	11.6	15.3	11.6	3	1	2	1	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jay.....	25,126	37	22	16	37	16	17.3	10.3	7.5	17.3	7.5	3	1	2	1	23	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kosciusko.....	28,156	24	29	17	24	17	10.2	12.1	7.1	10.2	7.1	3	1	2	1	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lagrange.....	15,148	30	13	11	30	11	23.3	10.1	8.5	23.3	8.5	3	1	2	1	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lake.....	115,165	163	157	115	163	115	16.6	11.7	11.2	16.6	11.2	62	11	5	2	1	14	9	2	2	2	1	3	1	41	25	7	7	1	17	25	1	1	1	
Laporte.....	49,170	87	45	48	87	48	20.8	11.1	11.7	20.8	11.7	3	2	1	1	4	34	4	2	2	1	1	1	20	2	9	9	3	6	14	1	1	1	1	
Marshall.....	24,265	30	26	30	24	30	14.5	12.6	12.6	14.5	12.6	3	2	1	1	19	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Miami.....	30,570	42	32	34	42	34	16.2	12.4	13.1	16.2	13.1	2	1	2	1	25	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Newton.....	10,529	11	3	10	11	10	12.3	3.3	11.1	12.3	11.1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Noble.....	24,819	32	24	31	32	31	15.2	11.4	14.7	15.2	14.7	3	1	1	1	22	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Porter.....	20,890	34	20	21	34	21	19.2	11.3	11.8	19.2	11.8	3	1	1	1	22	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pulaski.....	13,312	10	10	10	10	10	9.0	8.8	8.8	9.0	8.8	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Starke.....	10,632	17	7	7	17	17	18.8	7.7	7.7	18.8	7.7	4	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Steuben.....	14,504	15	19	14	15	14	12.2	15.4	11.3	12.2	11.3	2	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Joseph.....	96,884	134	104	79	134	79	16.2	12.8	9.7	16.2	9.7	21	9	5	4	3	46	9	1	1	1	1	1	27	3	5	5	3	3	20	6	1	1	1	1
Wabash.....	26,956	31	25	16	31	16	13.5	10.9	6.9	13.5	6.9	6	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wells.....	22,668	24	24	20	24	20	12.5	12.4	10.4	12.5	10.4	3	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
White.....	17,632	22	12	13	22	13	14.7	8.0	8.6	14.7	8.6	3	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whitley.....	17,127	22	15	19	22	19	19.5	11.0	13.3	19.5	13.0	1	2	1	1	3	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central Counties...	1,178,361	1,764	1,372	1,389	1,764	1,389	17.6	13.8	14.4	17.6	14.4	176	61	18	27	39	723	123	15	11	11	5	3	13	286	5	4	181	6	101	81	274	1	1	
Bartholomew.....	25,153	36	27	28	36	28	16.8	12.6	13.1	16.8	13.1	3	2	1	1	15	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Boone.....	25,173	43	18	23	43	23	20.1	8.4	10.7	20.1	10.7	6	3	1	1	22	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	17	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brown.....	7,975	13	7	8	13	8	19.2	10.2	11.7	19.2	11.7	4	2	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1													

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of January, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

CITIES	Population, Estimated, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for					Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Important Ages						Deaths from Important Causes																						
		Total Deaths Reported for January, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for December, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for January, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to date	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date		January, 1916	December, 1915	January, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to Date	Rate for Year 1915 to Same Date	Under 1 Year	1 to 4 inclusive	5 to 9 inclusive	10 to 14 inclusive	15 to 19 inclusive	65 Years and Over	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Lobar and Broncho-pneumonia	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis	Influenza	Puerperal Septicemia	Cancer	External Causes	Smallpox	Deaths in Institutions	Deaths of Non-Residents
Cities of the First Class. Population 100,000 and over..	265,890	449	359	390	449	390	19.9	16.2	17.6	19.9	17.6	45	11	7	7	11	125	29	1	5	3	1			1	77	1			23	4	27	20	134	30	
Indianapolis.....	265,890	449	359	390	449	390	19.9	16.2	17.6	19.9	17.6	45	11	7	7	11	125	29	1	5	3	1			1	77	1			23	4	27	20	134	30	
Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000.	282,282	394	304	309	394	309	16.4	13.0	13.2	16.4	13.2	41	21	7	8	9	121	31	6		6	3	2	1	74	6			25	2	21	20	79	2		
Evansville.....	76,467	103	87	107	103	107	15.8	13.8	17.0	15.8	17.0	9	9			6	30	11			2				20				13		3	6	19	2		
Fort Wayne.....	73,338	98	75	72	98	72	15.7	12.3	11.8	15.7	11.8	7	3			3	39	7			1				13				5	1	9	7	26	11		
Terre Haute.....	68,897	97	73	71	97	71	16.5	12.7	11.2	16.5	11.2	16	1			1	24	9	3		1	2	1	21	1			3	1	4	6	22	4			
South Bend.....	63,580	96	69	49	96	49	17.7	13.1	9.3	17.7	9.3	19	8			2	28	5			4				20				4	5	1	12	12	3		
Cities of the Third Class. Population 20,000 to 45,000.	304,643	461	369	343	461	343	17.8	15.1	16.7	17.8	16.7	88	23	7	6	11	134	27	7	3	8	1	3	2	87	25	1		33	2	29	36	77	2		
Gary.....	33,802	36	37	25	36	25	12.5	13.2	8.9	12.5	8.9	10	4	1				2	2						8				1	1	5		10			
East Chicago.....	26,938	46	38	26	46	26	20.1	12.9	14.3	20.1	14.3	26	5			1	2							16	10					1	5		2			
Muncie.....	25,535	22	40	23	22	23	10.1	11.8	6.10	10.1	11.0	3	1		1	6			1						3				3	6			2			
Hammond.....	25,195	48	42	33	48	33	22.4	20.2	15.9	22.4	15.9	16	1	3						1	2			9	9			2		3	2	10	7			
Richmond.....	24,369	39	34	15	39	15	18.8	16.6	7.3	18.8	7.3	3	1		2	14			3	1				4	4			3		2	3	3				
Anderson.....	23,626	33	26	29	33	29	16.4	13.0	14.5	16.4	14.5	6	1			1	8							8	3			2	1	3	2	5	1			
Elkhart.....	21,327	21	16	31	21	31	11.6	9.0	17.4	11.6	17.4	4				9								3	3			2		1	2	4				
Michigan City.....	21,112	39	18	22	39	22	21.8	10.2	18.0	21.8	18.0	6	2		1	12								11	1			1		3		7	4			
Lafayette.....	21,061	36	40	41	36	41	20.1	22.5	23.1	20.1	23.1	3	1			1	11				1			1	1			1		2	5	19	7			
New Albany.....	20,629	35	27	37	35	37	20.0	15.4	21.2	20.0	21.2	5	2		1	19									8				6		1	1	5	1		
Logansport.....	20,470	35	21	31	35	31	20.1	11.2	21.8	20.1	21.8	2			1	20			1	1					8				4	3	2	5	5	2		
Marion.....	20,369	38	30	30	38	30	22.0	17.5	17.5	22.0	17.5	1	2			3	17				1				6				4		1	5	4			
Kokomo.....	20,210	33	26	19	33	19	19.2	15.6	11.1	19.2	11.1	3	3			2	15			1	2				4				4	2	1		3	1		
Cities of the Fourth Class. Population 10,000 to 20,000.	152,429	212	151	151	212	151	16.4	12.8	12.8	16.4	12.8	12	15	1	7	7	87	15	5		1	3	1	1	34				22		14	12	22			
Vincennes.....	17,215	23	23	21	23	21	15.7	16.1	14.7	15.7	14.7	1	1			1	9			2					4					2			2			
Mishawaka.....	15,046	12	11	8	12	8	9.4	8.9	6.5	9.4	6.5					1	5			1					3					1			4	2		
Peru.....	12,996	21	11	12	21	12	19.0	10.1	11.0	19.0	11.0	2	1			1	12								4					1	1		2			
Laporte.....	12,266	23	13	15	23	15	22.1	12.8	14.8	22.1	14.8					2	9			1									4		1	1	6	2		
New Castle.....	11,258	14	7	12	14	12	14.5	8.1	14.0	14.5	14.0					1	5								1					1	4		2			
Elwood.....	11,028	14	10	14	14	14	14.9	10.6	14.8	14.9	14.8	3	3		1	1									1				3		1	1				
Crawfordsville.....	10,731	19	13	18	19	18	20.9	14.5	20.9	20.9	20.9					15									5					5		2	1	2		
Shelbyville.....	10,665	13	14	13	13	13	14.3	15.6	14.3	14.3	14.3					1	5			2					1					2		1	1	2		
Huntington.....	10,662	17	9	8	17	8	18.7	9.9	8.8	18.7	8.8	3	2			1	6								7					2		1	1			
Jeffersonville.....	10,412	14	14	11	14	11	15.8	15.8	12.4	15.8	12.4	2	1			1	8			1					1				5		1		1			
Brazil.....	10,115	12	15	7	12	7	13.9	17.7	8.2	13.9	8.2	2	2				5																1			
Bloomington.....	10,019	16	20	16	16	16	20.8	12.0	24.0	20.8	24.0					1	5			4										1	4	1		1		
Bedford.....	10,016	14	12	14	14	14	16.3	14.4	16.8	16.3	16.8	1	1		2	2			3						1				3		1		1			
Cities of the Fifth Class. Population under 10,000.	303,296	484	371	420	484	420	18.8	13.3	15.1	18.8	15.1	60	21	5	5	11	213	30	2	5	2			6	74	3			76	3	24	22	10			
Frankfort.....	9,399	25	6	9	25	9	31.2	7.6	11.1	31.2	11.1	3				1	12			3					3				3		3	1	1			
Columbus.....	9,153	18	7	13	18	13	23.2	9.0	16.7	23.2	16.7	3	1				7			1					5											
Goshen.....	8,864	12	5	17	12	17	15.9	6.6	22.2	15.9	22.2	2	1		1		4								1					1	1		1			
Wabash.....	8,717	15	9	2	15	2	20.2	12.0	2.7	20.2	2.7						8													6		1				

Mortality of Indiana for January, 1916. (Stillbirths excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEO- GRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Popula- tion Estimated 1916	Total Deaths Reported for January, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for December, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for January, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to date	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages											
							January, 1916	December, 1915	January, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to date	Rate for Year 1915 to same date	Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		65 and Over	
												Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
State	2,860,920	4,092	3,122	3,103	4,092	3,103	16.8	13.0	12.9	16.8	12.9	461	11.2	173	4.2	63	1.5	54	1.3	91	2.2	1729	42.2
Northern Counties	998,000	1,404	1,009	943	1,404	943	16.6	12.0	11.3	16.6	11.3	184	13.1	60	4.2	31	2.2	16	1.1	30	2.1	612	43.5
Central Counties	1,178,368	1,764	1,372	1,389	1,764	1,389	17.6	13.8	14.0	17.6	14.0	176	9.9	61	3.4	18	1.0	27	1.5	39	2.2	723	40.9
Southern Counties	648,552	924	741	771	924	771	15.9	12.8	13.4	15.9	13.4	101	10.9	52	5.6	14	1.5	11	1.1	22	2.3	394	42.7
All Cities.	1,385,540	2,000	1,554	1,613	2,000	1,613	18.0	14.3	14.9	18.0	14.9	246	12.3	91	4.5	27	1.3	33	1.6	49	2.4	680	34.0
Over 100,000	265,890	449	359	390	449	390	19.9	16.2	17.6	19.9	17.6	45	10.0	11	2.4	7	1.5	7	1.5	11	2.4	125	27.8
45,000 to 100,000 . .	282,282	394	304	309	394	309	16.4	13.0	13.2	16.4	13.2	41	10.4	21	5.3	7	1.7	8	2.0	9	2.2	121	30.7
20,000 to 45,000 . .	304,643	461	369	343	461	343	17.8	15.8	14.6	17.8	14.6	88	19.0	23	4.9	7	1.5	6	1.3	11	2.3	134	29.0
10,000 to 20,000 . .	152,429	212	151	151	212	151	16.4	12.8	12.8	16.4	12.8	12	5.6	15	7.0	1	1.4	7	3.3	7	3.3	87	41.0
Under 10,000	303,296	484	371	420	484	420	18.8	13.3	15.1	18.8	15.1	60	12.4	21	4.3	5	1.0	5	1.0	11	2.2	213	44.0
Country	1,552,380	2,092	1,568	1,490	2,092	1,490	18.2	11.9	11.3	18.2	11.3	215	10.2	82	3.9	36	1.7	21	1.0	42	2.0	1049	50.1

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.																															
	Pulmon-ary Tuber- culosis		Other Forms Tuber- culosis		Ty- phoid Fever		Diph- theria and Croup		Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whoop- ing Cough		Lobar and Bronch- ol Pneu- monia		Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Under 2 Years)		Cere- bro- Spinal Fever		Acute Ante- rior Poli- omye- litis		Influ- enza		Puer- peral Septi- cemia		Cancer		Ex- ternal Causes		Small- pox	
	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate
State.....	292	120.5	34	14.0	26	10.7	40	16.5	11	4.5	12	4.9	27	11.1	697	287.7	41	16.9	5	2.0	.....	494	203.9	18	7.4	199	82.1	189	78.0	.....	.....
Northern Counties.....	78	92.2	12	14.1	8	9.4	14	16.5	6	7.0	9	10.6	8	9.4	252	298.1	32	37.8	.....	.....	.....	152	179.8	5	5.9	65	76.8	71	83.9	.....	.....
Central Counties.....	123	123.2	15	15.0	11	11.0	11	11.0	5	5.0	3	3.0	13	13.0	286	286.5	5	5.0	4	4.0	.....	181	181.3	6	6.0	101	101.2	81	81.1	.....	.....
Southern Counties.....	91	156.9	7	12.0	7	12.0	15	25.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10.3	159	274.2	4	6.9	1	1.7	.....	161	277.7	7	12.0	33	56.9	37	63.8	.....	.....
All Cities.....	132	119.1	21	18.9	13	11.7	20	18.0	8	7.2	6	5.4	11	9.9	346	312.2	35	31.5	1	.9	.....	179	161.5	11	9.9	115	103.7	110	99.2	.....	.....
Over 100,000.....	29	128.7	1	4.4	5	22.2	3	13.3	1	4.4	.....	.....	1	4.4	77	341.9	1	4.4	.....	.....	.....	23	102.1	4	17.7	27	119.9	20	88.8	.....	.....
45,000 to 100,000.....	31	129.6	6	25.0	.....	.....	6	25.0	3	12.5	2	8.3	1	4.1	74	309.5	6	25.0	.....	.....	.....	25	104.5	2	8.3	21	87.8	20	83.6	.....	.....
20,000 to 45,000.....	27	104.6	7	27.1	3	11.6	8	31.0	1	3.8	3	11.6	2	7.7	87	337.2	25	96.9	1	3.8	.....	33	127.9	2	7.7	29	112.4	36	139.5	.....	.....
10,000 to 20,000.....	15	116.2	5	38.7	.....	.....	1	7.7	3	23.2	1	7.7	1	7.7	34	263.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	170.4	.....	.....	14	109.4	12	92.9	.....	.....
Under 10,000.....	30	116.8	2	7.7	5	19.4	2	7.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	23.3	74	288.1	3	11.6	.....	.....	.....	76	295.9	3	11.6	24	93.4	22	85.6	.....	.....
Country.....	160	121.6	13	9.8	13	9.8	20	15.2	3	2.2	6	4.5	16	12.1	351	266.9	6	4.5	4	3.0	.....	315	239.5	7	5.3	84	63.8	79	60.0	.....	.....

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of January, 1916
J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR, IN CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISION

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes					
		Station		Highest		Station	
				Date		Lowest	
33.9	+5.2	Salem		75		Huntington, Winona Lake	
				12		—10	
						17	

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes			
		Station		Station	
				Least Monthly Amount	
7.27	+4.28	Shelbyville		12.00	
				Collegeville	
				1.94	

TAKE CARE OF DEFECTIVES BUT DON'T LET THEM BREED.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

(Entered as second-class matter at the Indianapolis Postoffice)

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1916

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WILL D. McABEE.....DRUG CHEMIST

The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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BIRTHS FOR FEBRUARY, 1916

Total births, 5,186 (stillbirths excluded); State rate, 22.8.
Males, 2,632; females, 2,554.
White males, 2,587; white females, 2,509.
Colored births, 89; males, 44; females, 45.
Stillbirths, 195; white, 191; colored, 4.
The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000, reports 1,944 births; rate, 24.5.
The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 1,997 births; rate, 21.6.
The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684,552, reports 1,245 births; rate, 22.9.
Highest rate, Lake County, 37.7.
Lowest rate, Brown County, 8.7.
Total number of births to date for 1916, 8,702.
Total number of births to date for 1915, 61,817.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR FEBRUARY, 1916

Total deaths reported 3,299; rate, 14.5. In the preceding month 4,167 deaths; rate, 19.2. In the same month last year 3,307 deaths; rate, 15.2. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year 433, or 13.1 per cent of total; 1 to 4, 162; 5 to 9, 49; 10 to 14, 42; 15 to 19, 78; 65 and over, 1,251, or 37.9 per cent of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000, reports 1,777 deaths; rate, 14.8. In the preceding month 1,426 deaths; rate, 16.8. In the same month last year 1,088 deaths; rate, 14.4.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 1,372 deaths; rate, 14.8. In the preceding month 1,789 deaths; rate, 17.9. In the same month last year 1,422 deaths; rate, 15.8.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684,552, reports 750 deaths; rate, 13.8. In the preceding month 952 deaths; rate, 16.4. In the same month last year 797 deaths; rate, 15.3.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Northern and Central Sanitary Sections present the same death rate, 14.8, which is 0.3 higher than that for the entire State. The Northern Section presents the highest death rate for diphtheria and croup, measles, diarrhea and enteritis, cerebro spinal fever, puerperal septicemia, and cancer. The Central Section presents the highest death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, whooping cough, and external causes. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for lobar and broncho pneumonia and influenza.

RURAL: Population 1,552,380, reports 1,719 deaths; rate, 93.9. In the preceding month 2,150 deaths; rate, 16.3. In the same month last year 1,677 deaths; rate, 14.0.

URBAN: Population 1,308,540, reports 1,580 deaths; rate, 15.2. In the preceding month 2,017 deaths; rate, 18.2. In the same month last year 1,630 deaths; rate, 16.7. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 16.0; Evansville, 15.6; Fort Wayne, 15.3; Terre Haute, 17.7; South Bend, 15.6; Gary, 14.1; East Chicago, 19.1; Muncie, 16.7; Hammond, 26.0; Richmond, 15.5; Anderson, 11.2; Elkhart, 11.2; Michigan City, 10.1; Lafayette, 16.1; New Albany, 11.0; Logansport, 19.7; Marion, 13.6; Kokomo, 17.4.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR FEBRUARY, 1916

Influenza was reported as the most prevalent disease. The order of prevalence is as follows: Influenza, tonsillitis, scarlet fever, pulmonary tuberculosis, acute bronchitis, measles, lobar pneumonia, bronchial pneumonia, diphtheria and croup, acute rheumatism, typhoid fever, whooping cough, chickenpox, diarrhea and enteritis, smallpox, erysipelas, other forms of tuberculosis, intermittent and remittent fever, malaria fever, cholera morbus, puerperal fever, dysentery, rabies in animals, cerebro-spinal fever, rabies in human, poliomyelitis.

SMALLPOX: 114 cases in 17 counties with no deaths.

In the preceding month 104 cases in 14 counties with no deaths. The following counties reported smallpox present: Adams, 7; Allen, 3; Bartholomew, 1; Delaware, 2; Fountain, 5; Gibson, 7; Jasper, 20; Knox, 5; Kosciusko, 1; Marshall, 1; Miami, 3; Newton, 1; Parke, 20; Pike, 4; Vanderburg, 31; Vermillion, 2; Warren, 1.

TUBERCULOSIS: 339 deaths, of which 304 were of the pulmonary form and 35 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 174; females, 165. Of the males, 42 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 84 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 48 were married in the same age period as above and left 96 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 180; number of homes invaded, 326.

TYPHOID FEVER: 142 cases in 28 counties with 31 deaths. In the preceding month 104 cases in 25 counties with 26 deaths. In the same month last year 71 cases in 26 counties with 23 deaths.

PNEUMONIA: 427 deaths; rate, 186.6 per 100,000. In the preceding month 697 deaths; rate, 287.7. In the same month last year 548 deaths; rate, 252.8. Males numbered 217; females, 210. Of the pneumonia deaths 64 were under 1 year of age.

DIPHTHERIA: 125 cases in 39 counties with 25 deaths. In the preceding month 200 cases in 46 counties with 40 deaths. In the same month last year 251 cases in 41 counties with 30 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 406 cases in 55 counties with 13 deaths. In the preceding month 363 cases in 56 counties with 11 deaths. In the same month last year 524 cases in 53 counties with 7 deaths.

MEASLES: 1,712 cases in 45 counties with 21 deaths. In the preceding month 817 cases in 39 counties with 12 deaths. In the same month last year 831 cases in 37 counties with 5 deaths.

RABIES: One person bitten by rabid animal, and treated by the State Board of Health, during the month. There were no deaths.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR FEBRUARY, 1916

Will Shimer, M.D., Superintendent

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive.....	160	
Negative.....	327	
	—	487
Urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive.....	3	
Negative.....	8	
	—	11
Pus for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative.....	5	
Feces for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive.....	1	
Negative.....	5	
	—	6
Pleural fluid for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive.....	1	
Widal tests for typhoid fever—		
Positive.....	21	
Negative.....	81	
	—	102

Paratyphoid tests for typhoid fever—		
Negative.....		5
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—		
Positive.....	120	
Suspicious.....	22	
Negative.....	262	
Unsatisfactory.....	3	
	—	407
Epidemic diphtheria—		
Positive.....	40	
Suspicious.....	30	
Negative.....	376	
Unsatisfactory.....	2	
	—	448
Brains for rabies—		
Dogs:		
Positive.....	3	
Suspicious.....	1	
Negative.....	2	
Cats:		
Positive.....	2	
Cows:		
Positive.....	1	
	—	9
Blood for counts.....		9
Blood for malaria plasmodia—		
Negative.....		7
Pus for gonococci—		
Females:		
Positive.....	15	
Suspicious.....	9	
Negative.....	7	
Males:		
Positive.....	21	
Suspicious.....	15	
Negative.....	6	
Sex not given:		
Positive.....	4	
Negative.....	1	
	—	78
Pus miscellaneous.....		5
Pathological tissues—		
Carcinoma:		
Carcinoma of mouth.....	1	
Carcinoma of breast.....	1	
Carcinoma of mesentery.....	1	
Carcinoma of uterus.....	1	
Carcinoma of foreskin.....	1	
Location not given.....	1	
Sarcoma:		
Sarcoma of hand.....	1	
Miscellaneous tissues.....	23	
	—	30
Urine for chemical analysis.....		57
Feces for typhoid bacilli—		
Negative.....	1	
Feces miscellaneous.....	1	
Cerebro-spinal fluid.....	1	
Worm for identification.....	1	
Meat.....	1	
	—	
Total number specimens examined.....		1,672
Diphtheria examinations made on potassium tellurate.....		407
	—	
Total number examinations made.....		2,079
Doses of antityphoid vaccine prepared and sent out..		545

Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies—	
Positive.....	1
Guinea pigs inoculated for diphtheria virulence—	
Positive.....	2
Negative.....	1
	3

OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING FEBRUARY, 1916

Tuberculosis.....	820
Diphtheria.....	859
Widals.....	93
Blood counts.....	24
Gonococci.....	81
Malaria.....	20
Bile Media.....	6
Diphtheria epidemics.....	850
Total number outfits.....	2,753

PATIENTS WHO HAVE FINISHED "PASTEUR" TREATMENT FEBRUARY, 1916

Name	Town	County	Age	Sex	Treat- ment began	Treat- ment finished
1. Alva Walters....	Hazleton.....	Gibson.....	11	M	1-24-16	2-10-16
2. Donald Rhodes..	Fishers.....	Hamilton..	16	M	1-24-16	2-10-16
3. Clayton Hapner..	Richmond....	Wayne.....	14	M	1-25-16	2-14-16
4. Mr. H. Lourtou..	Indianapolis..	Marion....	38	M	1-26-16	2- 5-16
5. Ella Van Etten..	Richmond....	Wayne.....	7	F	1-26-16	2-14-16
6. Florence Haisley.	Richmond....	Wayne.....	3	F	1-26-16	2-14-16
7. Mr. H. Burnett...	Indianapolis..	Marion....	29	M	1-27-16	2-16-16
8. Mr. B. Moore....	Richmond....	Wayne.....	27	M	1-27-16	2-16-16
9. Mr. E. C. Dicks..	Indianapolis..	Marion....	44	M	1-29-16	2-18-16
10. Ray H. Dougherty	Hazleton.....	Gibson.....	4	M	2-13-16	2-26-16

THINGS OF INTEREST FROM THE LABORATORY

A child had tonsillitis. The usual remedies did not effect a cure. Another physician was called in consultation and suggested sending a swab to the State Laboratory to be examined for diphtheria bacilli, which was done and was found to contain diphtheria bacilli. The child was given a small dose of antitoxin and recovered promptly.

Cultures were sent in for release from quarantine. After three weeks cultures were positive. The parents became restless and the doctor peevish because a "mild case of tonsillitis" was giving so much trouble. The city health officer came to the State Laboratory and made a vigorous protest against the positive findings and intimated that he was going to send the child back to school, positive or no positive. We explained to him that there was probably some pathological condition about the nose, tonsils, adenoids or teeth which was the source of the diphtheria bacilli and urged him to have a nose and throat man see the patient. This was not done. In a day or two a culture was sent in from this child in which no diphtheria bacilli were found and the child was allowed to return to school. Ten days later the school inspector of the town wrote for a diphtheria epidemic outfit for school inspection to take throat cultures from all of the children in the school room where this diphtheria bacilli carrier attended school. We found seven children to have diphtheria bacilli, one of which was our little friend the diphtheria bacilli carrier. We are now getting many throat cultures from Richmond, and the end is not in sight.

We are finding a good many chronic diphtheria bacilli carriers.

The usual remedies for ridding a bacilli carrier of his parasites is to use antiseptic washes, antiseptic local applications

to the throat, spraying the throat with living cultures of staphylococci and injections of antitoxin. In many cases all of these measures are failures. One is not surprised that this is true because the primary focus of infection is not on the surface of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat but is in the crypts of the tonsils, around the adenoid tissue, in the sinuses about the nose or in the decayed teeth.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR FEBRUARY, 1916

H. E. Barnard, State Food and Drug Commissioner

During the month 169 samples of food were analyzed. One hundred and fifty-two of these food samples were classed as legal and seventeen illegal. Of the 54 meat samples analyzed eight contained sulphites and were classed as illegal. Two ice creams and three milks were below standard and therefore illegal. Of the six vinegars analyzed three were below standard and classed illegal.

Forty-three samples of drugs were analyzed during the month. The eight linseed oils analyzed contained mineral oil and were classed as illegal. The illegal quinine proved to be low in quinine.

ANALYSIS OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1916

CLASSIFICATION	Number Legal	Number Illegal	Total
FOODS			
Beverages—			
Temperance beers.....	3		3
Flour.....		1	1
Horse radish.....	2		2
Maple sugar.....	1		1
Meat Products—			
Bologna.....		1	1
Hamburger.....	24	4	28
Lard.....	4		4
Sausage.....	21	3	24
Veal loaf.....	1		1
Meat preservative.....	1		1
Milk Products—			
Butter.....	36		36
Cream.....	1		1
Ice cream.....	8	2	10
Milk.....	41	3	44
Breast milk.....	4		4
Peanut oil.....	1		1
Tomato pulp.....	1		1
Vinegar.....	3	3	6
Total.....	152	17	169
DRUGS			
Aspirin.....	28		28
Cold capsules.....	1		1
Cold syrup.....	1		1
Linseed oil.....		8	8
Quinine.....		1	1
Miscellaneous.....	4		4
Total.....	34	9	43

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1916

During the month of February the inspectors made 704 inspections of food producing and distributing establishments. Of this number 22 were reported as in excellent condition, 356 good, 307 fair, 17 poor and 2 bad.

Of the 240 grocery stores visited one was rated excellent, 134 good, 103 fair and 2 poor.

Of the 112 meat markets inspected 59 were rated good, 51 fair and 2 poor.

One of the 39 drug stores visited was rated excellent; 35 good and 3 fair.

Of the 90 bakeries and confectioneries visited 5 were rated excellent, 51 good, 33 fair and 1 bad.

Fourteen of the 132 hotels and restaurants inspected were rated excellent, 43 good, 71 fair and 4 poor.

The four slaughterhouses inspected were rated fair.

Two of the four ice cream factories inspected were found in good condition and two fair.

One poultry house was found in fair condition.

Three ice cream parlors were rated good.

One flour mill was found to be in good condition.

Seventy-eight dairy products manufacturing plants were inspected. Of this number one was rated excellent, 28 good, 39 fair, 9 poor and one bad.

Eighteen prosecutions were brought during the month for violation of the Pure Food Law. Twelve butchers were prosecuted for selling meat containing sulphites. Five cases involved the sale of misbranded aspirin. One dealer was fined for selling watered milk.

Sixteen condemnation notices were issued, in 16 cases because of unsanitary conditions, and 15 cases because of improper construction.

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1916

CLASSIFICATION	Reasons for Unsanitary Conditions	Condemnation Improper Construction	Total
Confectioneries.....	2	2	2
Creameries.....	1	1	1
Groceries.....	3	3	3
Hotels.....	3	3	3
Ice cream plants.....	1	1	1
Meat markets.....	1	1	1
Restaurants.....	5	4	5
Total.....	16	15	16

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1916

County	Names and Addresses of Defendants	Why Prosecuted	Date of Trial	Final Disposition
Allen.....	Peter Eehrich, Fort Wayne.	Selling hamburger containing sulphites.	2- 4-16	Fined \$20.00
Allen.....	Fred Eckert, Fort Wayne.	Selling hamburger containing sulphites.	2- 4-16	Fined \$20.00
Allen.....	Ft. Wayne Beef Co. Fort Wayne.	Selling hamburger containing sulphites.	2- 4-16	Fined \$20.00
Allen.....	Sam Heller, Fort Wayne.	Selling hamburger containing sulphites.	2- 4-16	Fined \$20.00
Allen.....	Lorenze & Harisham, Fort Wayne.	Selling sausage containing sulphites.	2- 4-16	Fined \$20.00
Allen.....	National Meat Market, Fort Wayne.	Selling sausage containing sulphites.	2- 4-16	Fined \$20.00
Allen.....	Joseph Netterfield, Fort Wayne.	Selling sausage containing sulphites.	2- 4-16	Fined \$20.00
Allen.....	Frank Parrott, Fort Wayne.	Selling sausage containing sulphites.	2- 4-16	Fined \$20.00
Allen.....	Herman Scheele, Fort Wayne.	Selling sausage containing sulphites.	2- 4-16	Fined \$20.00
Allen.....	L. M. Stoffel, Fort Wayne	Selling hamburger containing sulphites.	2- 4-16	Fined \$20.00
Allen.....	L. R. Welker, Fort Wayne.	Selling hamburger containing sulphites.	2- 4-16	Fined \$20.00
Elkhart....	M. Shookman, Goshen.	Selling hamburger containing sulphites.	2-15-16	Fined \$20.00
Marion....	Sam Davis, Indianapolis.	Selling misbranded aspirin.	2-21-16	Fined \$22.50
Marion....	Henry Huder, Indianapolis.	Selling misbranded aspirin.	2-17-16	Fined \$22.50
Marion....	F. Mueller, Indianapolis.	Selling misbranded aspirin.	2-14-16	Fined \$22.50
Marion....	E. F. Smith, Indianapolis.	Selling misbranded aspirin.	2- 2-16	Fined \$22.50
Marion....	Joseph F. Stokes, Indianapolis.	Selling misbranded aspirin.	2- 1-16	Fined \$22.50
Vanderburg.	Thomas Shields, Evansville	Selling watered milk.	2-23-16	Fined \$18.50

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1916

INSPECTIONS	No. Inspected	No. Excellent	No. Good	No. Fair	No. Poor	No. Bad
Grocery stores.....	240	1	134	103	2	0
Meat markets.....	112	0	59	51	2	0
Drug stores.....	39	1	35	3	0	0
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	90	5	51	33	0	1
Hotels and restaurants.....	132	14	43	71	4	0
Slaughterhouses.....	4	0	0	4	0	0
Ice cream factories.....	4	0	2	2	0	0
Poultry house.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ice cream parlors.....	3	0	3	0	0	0
Flour mill.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Dairy products manufacturing plants.....	78	1	28	39	9	1
Total.....	704	22	356	307	17	2

NOTICE TO SALOON-KEEPERS AND SOFT DRINK VENDERS

Order of Indiana State Board of Health

Saloons and soft drink parlors shall be operated in conformity with the Pure Food and Sanitary Food Laws as follows:

All glasses shall be thoroughly washed in running water and sterilized before use.

All food displayed for sale or free lunch shall be thoroughly protected by glass, wood or metal covers.

All knives, forks, etc., shall be washed and sterilized before use, and each patron shall have clean individual dishes and utensils.

All toilets and urinals shall be in rooms separate from bar or dining rooms. They shall be thoroughly ventilated, provided with self-closing doors and shall be kept clean.

All beer and pop bottles shall, when emptied, be returned to the case neck down and stored under sanitary conditions until removed.

All persons who handle food or drinks shall be free from disease and shall pass a medical examination to determine that fact. The employment of any person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease is in violation of the Sanitary Food Law and both the employee and employer are liable to fine and imprisonment.

County, city and town health officers, State food inspectors and all other officers whose duty it is to enforce the Pure Food and Sanitary Law, will be governed by this notice.

March 17, 1916.

Walt Mason, the poet from Emporia, can preach a more pointed sermon than a food inspector. Every baker, whether his name is Binks or Brown, who reads the following poem will be the better baker for having read it:

If I were Binks the baker, I'd tidy up my store; I would not have an acre of dust upon the floor. I'd be a skilled adjuster and make things please the eyes; I'd take a feather duster and clean the pumpkin pies. I'd keep the door knob shining, and polish up the glass, and never sit repining, and never say, "Alas!"

If I were Binks the baker, I'd have a cheerful heart, as always should the maker of bread and pie and tart; for looking sad and grewsome will never bring the trade of folks who want to chew some doughnuts and marmalade. When I go blowing money I always seek the store whose boss is gay and sunny, with gladness bubbling o'er; and when I chance to enter a bakery whose chief is roaring like a stentor about his woe and grief, his bellowings confound me, I do not spend a yen; I merely glance around me, and hustle out again.

If I were Binks the baker, and had a grouch on hand, I'd surely try to shake her, and smile to beat the band. For no one wants to hearken to tales of woe and strife, to hear of clouds that darken a merchant's weary life. For customers have troubles, like you, through all their year; and when they

spend their rubles they are not buying tears. They'll like your all the better, you and your cakes and jam, if you are not a fretter, a kicker and a clam.

If I were Bakes, the binker—my wires are crossed, I swear—I'd sell the pie and sinker with calm, unclouded brow. No grumblings wild and woolly would from my larynx slide; I'd swear that things were bully, and seven meters wide. Then folks would all admire me, and seek me in my den, and load me till they'd tire me, with kopecks, tael and yen.—*Walt Mason.*

THE DEALER ASSUMES THE RESPONSIBILITY

When a man goes into the business of making or handling food he takes on his shoulders a mighty burden. When a dealer sells a hat his obligations are soon met, but when he sells sausage, not only must he give full weight, but he must know that the sausage is wholesome. If it is not, he is responsible. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has recently handed down a very important decision covering the responsibility of packers of food. A poor Italian woman bought pork packed under the supervision of government meat inspection and gave it to her husband for his dinner. The pork contained little parasitic forms which produced the disease known as trichinosis and the husband died as a result of eating the meat. The lower courts found the meat packer responsible for the death of the consumer and gave the widow a verdict of three thousand dollars. The case was carried up and the Supreme Court sustained the verdict and laid down some vital principles for the guidance of those who handle food.

The following conclusions were drawn by the court:

There is no analogy between the case where defective material, after passing through many hands, produces not to-be-looked-for ill effects. The iron manufacturer who fails to inspect a piece of iron cannot foresee that it will be used in a boiler and cause a ship to sink. But the meat packer who fails to inspect his products for poisonous parasite or ingredients, knows that poison will poison, and that the persons to be poisoned through his neglect will be those who eat his products, and no one else. The natural probable and most inevitable result of his negligence will be injury to the consumer and, in my opinion, every consideration of law and public policy requires that the consumer should have a remedy.

The packer sought to evade responsibility by showing that the meat had been packed under the supervision of government officials who had inspected it and passed it as wholesome. The court said of this defense:

"We hold that the federal statutes providing for meat inspection by government officers do not relieve the packer from liability for damages where he has made no inspection nor taken any steps to ascertain for himself whether the meat sold by him is fit for food. The common law duty to sell only wholesome food still remains, and the burden of discharging this duty has not been shifted to government inspectors. The jury having found that the death of plaintiff's husband was the result of eating meat packed by defendant which was affected by a disease which the evidence showed was discoverable by proper inspection, the burden was on defendant to show fulfillment of its duty, which burden was not met by merely proving inspection by the United States government inspectors."

While such a verdict will place greater responsibility on food manufacturers than they have hitherto cared to assume, the effect will be to reassure consumers of the quality of their food and so to increase the business of the man, who is best able or most willing to stand back of every sale.

THOMAS E. CARSON was born May 1, 1894, and now comes Mr. J. F. Ale, clerk of Pulaski county, where the boy was born, and demands from the State Board of Health a transcript of the boy's birth. The State board was not authorized to collect certificates of birth until October 1, 1907, and, therefore, the certificate of the birth of Thomas E. Carson is not to be found in the central office. Nevertheless, the story

tells of the very great importance of birth registration. Those mothers who do not require their physicians to register their babies are omitting a duty which they will in all probability have to pay for some day.

MR. CHAS. WINTER OF ORIOLE, Perry county, desires a transcript of his birth. He was born in Perry county, December, 1873, but that was before the State Board of Health, under the authority of the law, began the collection of birth certificates. This law was first put in force October 1, 1907.

"A GIRL ELEVEN YEARS is still in the primary grade in the schools of Fairmount. She causes much trouble in the room and bothers other children. She does not seem to be diseased, yet she is dirty and has very bad habits and I judge her to be a degenerate. What shall be done with her?" The above information comes from Dr. L. D. Holliday, county health commissioner of Grant county. The child described is certainly an idiot, perhaps only a low-grade imbecile. Anyhow, she has no right in school. The school laws exclude idiots and imbeciles, and also exclude those who are dirty and filthy and who exhale foul and offensive odors. This child should be sent to the State Feeble-Minded Institute at Fort Wayne. The free public schools of the State are not intended as a nursery for idiots and feeble-minded.

ACIDOSIS IS NOT A DISEASE yet it is regarded as such by not a few physicians and by nearly all lay-men. Acidosis is certainly a condition of abnormal metabolism with resulting accumulation of acid in the body. Metabolism refers to the building up and tearing down of the body and when these processes go wrong then the body suffers. These processes are generally put out of business by wrong eating or feeding. For instance, acidosis in babies generally comes from an excess of fat in their milk and the cure of acidosis in such instance consists in reducing the fat in the milk. In the epidemic of influenza several deaths among young children have been reported as caused by acidosis. The real cause of the death was grippe for acidosis is not a disease entity but the result of a disease. This is also true of dropsy. Dropsy is not a disease entity, it is a symptom. Those who would not be attacked by acidosis should be trained to eat plain foods in reasonable amount with thorough mastication.

TOUGH CONDITIONS at North Vernon are reported by a citizen of the city. The citizen says: "Farmer X, living near the corporation of North Vernon, has awful, unsanitary conditions. He sells butter, buttermilk and milk in the city of North Vernon. Last fall a calf died and lay in a stall in the cow stable for three days, adding to the unsanitary conditions. Recently Farmer X, who is certainly unbalanced to a degree, flew into a passion and killed a bull which cost him \$500. He buried the body in a manure pile. All in all, the conditions on Farmer X's farm are a menace to public health and a disgrace to the farm." An inspector has been sent to look into this matter and to do what is necessary in the premises.

PUBLIC HEALTH WORK AT KENDALLVILLE is progressing splendidly. The council passed an ordinance recently in regard to sanitary privies. This ordinance forbade the covering over of a vault or filling the same and removing the building. It provides that the vault should be emptied, disinfected and filled up. A citizen disregarded and disobeyed the law. The result was a fine with costs amounting to \$11 in all. This is the proper way to treat citizens who will not obey law. Dr. H. O. Williams is enforcing the sanitary privy law and in time there will be no insanitary structures of this kind in Kendallville.

THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS ASSOCIATION held its second meeting at Goshen, April 5. This association is made up of the county, city and town health officers of the thirteenth congressional district, which includes the following counties: Elkhart, Kosciusko, Fulton, Marshall, St. Joseph, Laporte and Pulaski.

Dr. Charles S. Bosenbury, city health officer of South Bend read a paper on The Value of Terminal Disinfection. Dr. L. D. Ely, county health commissioner of Marshall county read a paper on Sanitary Inspection of School Houses. Dr. H. J. Defreese, city health officer of Nappanee read a paper on Quarantine in Scarlet Fever. Dr. H. H. Mitchell, Epidemiologist for the State Board of Health gave an interesting talk on Typhus Fever in Serbia. Dr. Mitchell spent several months last summer with the Red Cross Service in Serbia in their fight against Typhus. Dr. W. F. King, assistant secretary of the State Board of Health, discussed the Future of Public Health Work. Health officers from five out of the seven counties in the thirteenth district were in attendance at the meeting and took part in the discussion of the various subjects on the program. This is the first district organization of health officers in the State and speaks well for the public spirit of the health officers of the thirteenth district who are willing to leave their professional work and spend a day in the study of health problems of common interest. Dr. S. P. Tracy, health officer of Walkerton is president of the organization and Dr. Charles S. Bosenbury, health officer for South Bend is secretary.

THE PREVENTION OF INSANITY is the title of a new health pamphlet which will soon be issued by the State Board of Health. This pamphlet first reviews the status of insanity in the state, giving statistics, cost, social relations, etc. The second part of the pamphlet relates to the causes of insanity and the third part is given up to what must be done to effect prevention. The causes of insanity are laid down as follows:

1. Heredity.
2. Syphilis.
3. Alcoholism.
4. Drug Addiction and self-doctoring with patent medicines.
5. Wrong diet and wrong eating leading to auto-intoxication.

THE REPUBLIC OF SWITZERLAND is not as slow as the State of Indiana. In that Republic, medical inspection of school children is compulsory and there exists a special law that ten minutes out of every hour in school shall be passed in the open air. This little republic also requires that ventilation of school rooms be thorough. If a health inspector enters a school room where the air is heavy and soggy, the teacher must suffer. Teachers are held responsible for bad air in their school rooms.

THE ACTIVITY of the American Society for the Control of Cancer is certainly interesting. This society does not have a large membership but it works like a steam engine, and carries on a press service bureau and the material furnished is always good. Dr. H. Y. Gaylord, Director of the New York society for the Study of Malignant Diseases is one of the moving forces in this organization as is also Dr. Francis Carter Wood, Director of Cancer Research at Columbia University. Dr. Wood in writing on what people should know about cancer, disposes of the stories regarding "cancer vil-

lages", "cancer houses" and "cancer belts". He says that a reoccurrence of a number of cases in any single house is usually due to the fact that the occupants are old people. He also says that cancer villages are usually small towns from which most of the young people have migrated and that in like manner cancer belts are found to be sections of the country where the population is distinctly aged. Dr. Wood very skillfully disposes of the idea that cancer is hereditary.

PHTHISIOPHOBIA has risen to the surface in New Jersey. In that state a suit was brought against Atlanta county to prevent the county from erecting a tuberculosis hospital near the city of Northfield. The state board of health had approved the site but the city alleged that it was a menace to health and would depreciate the value of property in the vicinity of the hospital. Civilization is to be congratulated that the New Jersey court decided that—"the evidence submitted does not justify the conclusion that any danger to health exists or can be reasonably apprehended through the operation of this institution, provided it is properly operated. In this connection we can say—"A Daniel come to judgment".

Dr. E. H. BRUBAKER, health officer of Flora, Indiana, writes: "A man in my town buys cream, rags, iron and old paper and handles them in the same rooms. The question at issue is—may this be done lawfully." We have replied to Dr. Brubaker that the handling of cream in conjunction with junk constitutes an insanitary condition under the food law and the well known food called cream cannot be legally handled together with junk. He has been directed to issue an order against the man who is guilty and command him to handle his cream in a separate room from the junk under sanitary conditions.

THE LEGISLATURE of 1907 passed a law making it unlawful to distribute samples of medicine of any kind to the houses or homes of the citizens of the state or to give the same away to any child under the age of 16 years. The term "from house to house" is construed to include the premises or yard connected with any residence or house, as well as any veranda, portico or porch connected with any house, or the house or residence itself. Recently a firm known as the A. H. Lewis Medicine Company, St. Louis, through its agents was distributing tablets from house to house in Lafayette. The Chief of Police has been informed it is his duty under the law to arrest all such offenders.

MEDICAL INSPECTION of employees in food producing establishments is rapidly becoming popular. Mr. Marple, Manager of the White River Creamery Co., at Muncie writes—"All of our employees have been given a medical examination by Dr. Rea our city health officer, and I have certificates from him showing they all passed. It is my intention to require all new help to present a certificate of health." Mr. Marple further says—"I think that all creameries and other food producing establishments now realize that the life of their business depends upon convincing the public that their products are sanitary and in every way worthy of confidence.

A FIVE REEL MOVING PICTURE illustrating the tuberculosis question has been produced by a company in Los Angeles. This reel is entitled—"The Invincible Enemy" and tells a very long but deeply interesting story. We cannot give a synopsis for lack of space but will note that this reel may be rented by tuberculosis associations from the E. K. O. Film Company, 729 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

L I F E

- IF** BABIES CAN BE SAVED
- IF** SICKNESS CAN BE PREVENTED
- IF** THE CHILD IS THE HOPE OF THE STATE
- IF** THE HOME IS THE KEY TO GOOD CITIZENSHIP
- IF** THE SCHOOL IS THE BULWARK OF THE STATE
- IF** THE CHILD OF TO-DAY IS THE CITIZEN OF TO-MORROW
- IF** PUBLIC HEALTH IS PUBLIC WEALTH
- IF** PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE
- IF** "SAFETY FIRST" MEANS SAFETY AT LEAST
- IF** THE INTERESTS OF THE CHILD ARE THE INTERESTS OF
THE STATE
- IF** MOTHERHOOD IS SACRED
- IF** RESPONSIBILITY IS PERSONAL
- IF** KNOWLEDGE IS WASTE, UNLESS KNOWLEDGE SAVES
- IF** GOVERNMENT IS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GOVERNED
- WHY NOT TAKE THE **IF** OUT OF **LIFE** IN INDIANA

HEALTH FIRST



An apple a
day keeps the
doctor away.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR FEBRUARY, 1916.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	998,000
Total deaths.....	1,177
Death rate per 1,000.....	14.8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	97.4
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	20.2
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	7.5
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	15.1
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	5.0
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	22.7
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	6.3
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	174.5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	43.0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.2
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	.....
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	110.0
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	8.8
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	111.3
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	78.4
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	.....

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	1,178,386
Total deaths.....	1,372
Death rate per 1,000.....	14.8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	160.1
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	11.9
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	20.5
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	6.9
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	7.5
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	3.2
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	12.9
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	188.2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	8.5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	.....
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	.....
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	125.5
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	4.3
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	86.5
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	87.6
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	.....

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	684,552
Total deaths.....	750
Death rate per 1,000.....	13.8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	145.6
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	14.7
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	11.0
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	12.9
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	3.6
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	.....
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	5.5
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	204.6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	14.7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	.....
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	.....
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	154.8
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	5.5
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	64.5
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	68.2
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	.....

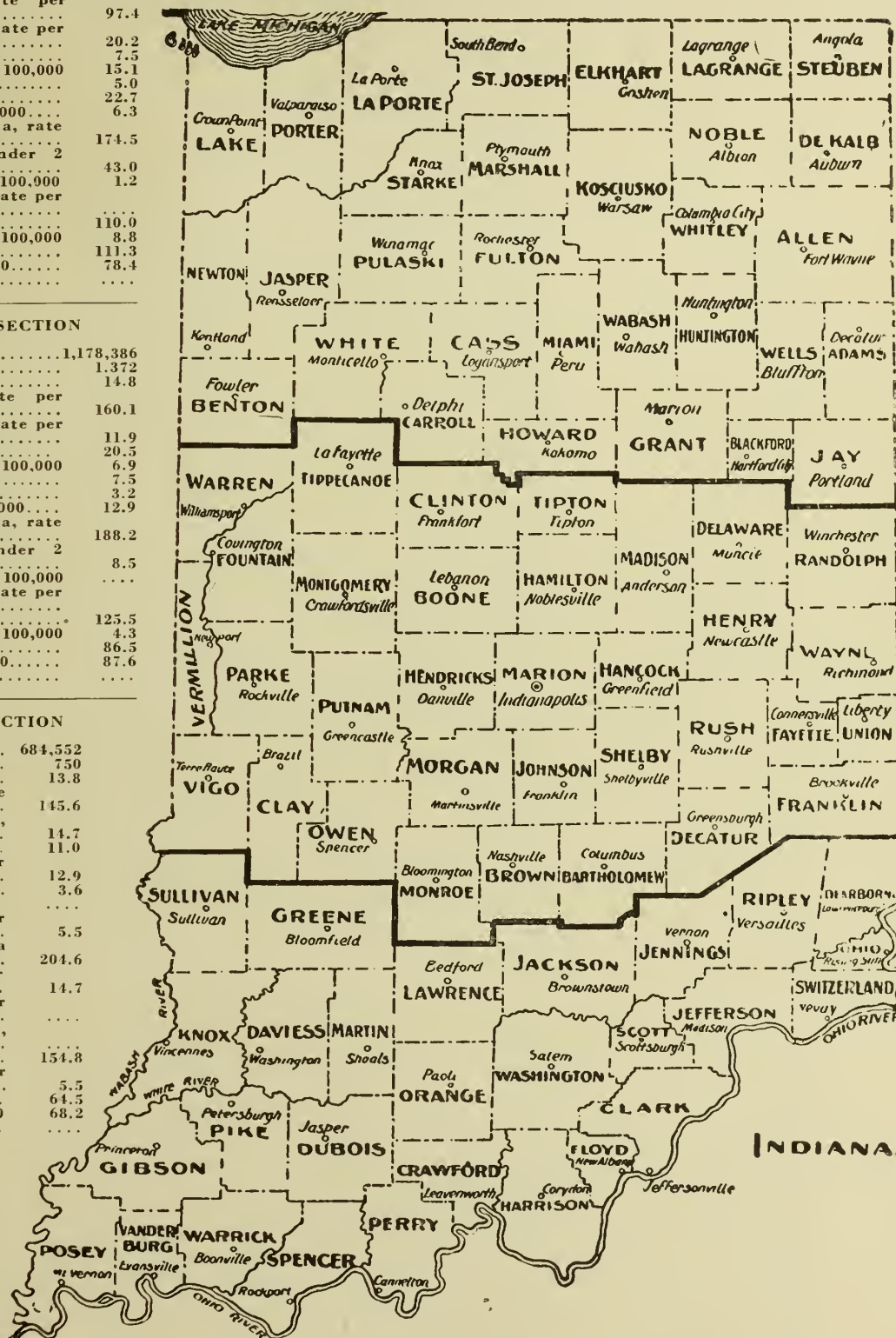


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of February, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Popu- lation, Esti- mated 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for February, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for January, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for February, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.				Important Ages.				Death from Important Causes.																				
							February, 1916.	January, 1916.	February, 1915.	Rate for Year 1916 to Date.	Rate for Year 1915 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 Inclusive.	5 to 9 Inclusive.	10 to 14 Inclusive.	15 to 19 Inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tu- berculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Broncho- pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Polio- myelitis.	Influenza.	Purpural Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.
State of Indiana.	2,860,920	3,299	4,167	3,307	7,466	6,410	14.5	19.2	15.8	14.6	433	162	49	42	78	125	304	35	31	25	13	21	20	423	50	1	287	14	203	180	374				
Northern Counties	998,000	1,177	1,426	1,088	2,603	2,031	14.8	16.8	14.4	15.9	12.7	175	73	15	12	19	439	77	16	6	12	4	18	5	138	34	1	87	7	88	62	129			
Adams.	22,000	26	22	21	48	46	14.8	11.7	12.4	13.2	12.3	1	5	1	1	1	8	3					3		9			2	1	1					
Allen.	102,791	117	143	115	260	207	14.2	16.4	14.6	15.4	12.6	17				2	47	13	2	1				9			6		10	8		28	11		
Benton.	12,688	13	15	8	28	19	12.8	13.9	8.1	13.4	9.2	3					5							2			2			1					
Blackford.	16,195	13	17	18	30	35	10.1	12.3	14.5	11.2	13.4	4					6	2	1					1											
Carroll.	17,980	26	20	18	46	27	18.2	13.1	13.0	15.5	9.2	4	3	1	1		4	2	2					5			3		2	2					
Cass.	37,788	57	83	51	140	100	19.0	25.8	8.7	16.2	16.5	10	1		1	1	23	7	2			1		6			4		7		13	11			
DeKalb.	25,429	35	30	37	65	59	17.3	13.9	9.0	15.5	16.4	3	2				22							3			5		3	1					
Elkhart.	51,403	49	73	66	122	128	12.0	16.7	16.8	14.4	13.5	4	2	1	4		21	1				1	4		7		5		9	2		4	1		
Fulton.	16,379	26	27	20	53	33	19.4	18.8	15.4	19.1	12.0	2	1				2	2						2			4		2	2					
Grant.	52,436	66	122	77	188	145	15.8	25.2	21.9	12.1	16.7	1	3		1	1	34	5				1		5			8		3	2		19	8		
Howard.	36,377	39	46	35	85	70	13.6	14.1	9.2	17.4	11.2	1	10	3			8	5	3	1				4		1	1	3	1						
Huntington.	29,372	33	32	26	65	45	14.1	12.8	11.5	13.4	9.4	1	2				16	1						5			4		1	2					
Jasper.	13,109	11	18	12	29	25	10.5	16.2	21.9	13.4	11.8	3					3							2			1		2						
Jay.	25,126	32	38	24	70	40	16.0	17.8	12.4	16.9	9.8	5	2				13	1						5			8		1	2					
Kosciusko.	28,156	26	24	28	50	45	11.6	10.2	12.9	10.8	9.9	2	4	1			12					1		6		1	1		1	2					
Lagrange.	15,148	23	30	20	53	31	19.1	23.3	31.7	22.1	32.6	4	4	2	1	2	6	4					3	2			1		1						
Lake.	115,165	160	165	114	325	229	17.4	16.8	13.7	17.1	13.1	52	15	3	3	4	17	11	1	3	1	1	2	23	28		1	2	4	14		28	2		
Laporte.	49,170	64	88	54	152	102	16.3	21.1	14.6	18.8	13.3	7	2	2	1	1	19	4			1		1	11			4		8	6		10	1		
Marshall.	24,265	26	30	26	56	52	13.5	14.4	51.3	9.14	13.0	2	5	1			12		2					4			4		2						
Miami.	30,570	38	44	47	82	81	15.6	16.9	20.1	16.6	16.5	1	3		1	1	14	3						2			2		6	1		3			
Newton.	10,529	7	11	9	18	19	8.4	12.3	31.1	0.10	4.11	1	1				4							1			1		2						
Noble.	24,819	37	32	22	69	53	18.7	15.2	21.1	6.16	9.13	3	6	2			18	2	2			3		2			2		6	1					
Porter.	20,890	20	35	28	55	49	12.0	19.7	7.17	5.06	0.14	5	3				10							2			1		3	1		2			
Pulaski.	13,312	19	10	15	29	25	18.0	9.0	14.6	13.3	21.1	6	2		1		12							2			5		1						
Starke.	10,632	11	18	8	29	15	12.9	19.9	9.7	16.6	8.7	1	2				6					1					1		3						
Steuben.	14,504	18	15	12	33	26	15.6	12.2	20.8	13.3	8.11	1	1		1		14	1						3			3		1						
St. Joseph.	96,884	103	136	104	239	181	13.3	16.4	14.4	3.15	0.11	16	13	2		1	30	8	1		10		1	9	1		4	3	7	3		15	3		
Wabash.	26,956	26	33	27	60	43	12.6	14.4	13.0	13.5	9.8	3	2				8							5			4		2	2					
Wells.	22,668	14	25	14	39	34	7.7	13.0	8.0	10.5	9.2	3	2				10							4			1		1						
White.	17,632	24	22	17	46	30	17.1	14.7	12.5	15.8	10.5	5	2				8	3	1			1		4			3		1						
Whitley.	17,127	18	23	15	41	34	13.2	15.8	11.4	13.5	12.3	3	2				7	2	1									1		1					
Central Counties	1,178,386	1,372	1,789	1,422	3,161	2,811	14.8	17.9	15.8	16.3	14.8	154	54	18	17	31	524	148	11	19	6	7	3	12	174	8	12	116	4	80	81	202			
Bartholomew.	25,153	28	33	34	64	62	14.0	16.8	8.17	6.15	4.15	4		1	1	2	12	4						5			1		1	2		2			
Boone.	25,173	24	51	17	75	40	12.0	23.9	8.8	18.1	9.8	3				1	12	4		1		1					2								
Brown.	7,975	9	14	10	23	18	14.2	20.7	16.3	17.5	5.13	9	1				4		1					1											
Clay.	33,398	42	29	31	71	61	15.8	10.2	21.2	12.9	11.3	4	4				2	3					3				6		2	2					
Clinton.	27,439	36	40	30	76	56	16.5	17.2	24.3	16.8	12.6	2	2	1		1	16	3			1			6			6		3	1					
Decatur.	18,983	18	34	20	52	40	11.9	21.1	13.7	16.6	6.13	0	2				2	2						1			3		1	1					
Delaware.	52,944	63	59	55	122	100	15.9	13.1	13.5	14.0	11.7	9	1	1		1	21	9	1			1		6			2		3	4		8			
Fayette.	14,873	17	28	23	45	37	14.4	22.2	20.2	21.8	14.5	4	5	1			9	1						6			1		1	2					
Fountain.	20,659	23	37	25	60	39	14.0	21.1	15.8	17.7	7.11	7	2				11	1						5			5		4						
Franklin.	15,335	19	23	18	42	34	15.6	17.7	15.3	16.6	6.13	7	1				12	1		1				2			4		2						
Hamilton.	27,166	32	32	43	64	71	14.8	13.8	15.8	14.3	13.6	5	2		2	3	12	5	1					2			5		1			2			
Hancock.	19,030	27	28	28	55	45	17.9	17.7	31.9	17.7	6.13	6	3	2	1		13	2	1		1	1		1			3		1	3		1			
Hendricks.	20,840	15	48	23	63	53	9.0	27.1	14.3	31.8	3.15	4	1		1		8	1			1			3		1	3					4	3		
Henry.	31,431	30	42	39	73	69	12.0	15.7	7.16	4.13	2.13	8	4	1		2	11	4				1		8			3			1					
Johnson.	20,639	22	20	32	42	54	13.4	11.4	20.2	21.2	4.16	2	5			1	6	4						3			3		3						
Madison.	66,374	54	80	68	134	149	10.2	21.4	23.3	12.3	3.13	9	12	2		1	20	7					4	9			2	1	2	1		6	2		
Marion.	296,661	379	498	401	877	827	16.1	19.8	18.0	17.9	17.9	39	16	4	6	5	99	50	5	3	1	3	1	2	37	5		14	1	25	24	112	15		
Monroe.	24,683	18	22	26	40	60	9.1	10.5	13.8	9.8	15.1	3					3		2					3			2		1	1					
Montgomery.	30,664	38	42	45	80	88	15.6	16.1	19.2	25.8	17.8	5	1			2	16	4						2			3		4	1		3			
Morgan.	21,544	30	30	28	60	44	17.5	16.4	16.9	16.9	12.6	3	2			1	12	1		1				2			4		1	3					
Owen.	14,053	24	21	18																															

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of February, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

CITIES	Population, Estimated, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for					Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages						Deaths from Important Causes														
		February, 1916	January, 1916	February, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to Date	Rate for Year 1915 to Same Date	Under 1 Year	1 to 4 inclusive	5 to 9 inclusive	10 to 14 inclusive	15 to 19 inclusive	65 Years and Over	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Lobar and Bronchopneumonia	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Influenza	Puerperal Septicemia	Cancer	External Causes	Smallpox	Deaths in Institutions	Deaths of Non-Residents		
Cities of the First Class. Population 100,000 and over..	265,890	339	449	362	788	753	16.019	9.181	11.801	17.9	35.16	4	5	5	76	46	5	3	1	3	1	2	34	5	13	1	22	23	98	15		
Indianapolis.....	265,890	339	449	362	788	753	16.019	9.181	11.801	17.9	35.16	4	5	5	76	46	5	3	1	3	1	2	34	5	13	1	22	23	98	15		
Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000.....	282,282	360	396	331	756	630	16.016	5.157	7.163	14.1	45.22	8	3	9	105	44	4	4	14	2	2	46	4	10	3	27	18	75				
Evansville.....	76,467	95	103	92	195	199	15.615	8.161	11.551	16.6	13.6	1	1	5	25	16	1	1	2	2	16	2	3	1	3	3	25					
Fort Wayne.....	73,338	89	98	85	187	155	15.315	7.151	11.551	13.4	10	2	1	2	34	12	2	1	1	7	7	16	2	3	1	10	8	26	14			
Terre Haute.....	68,897	97	97	97	194	168	17.716	5.181	9.171	11.5	9	3	6	2	1	27	10	3	2	1	17	2	3	3	8	4	13	1				
South Bend.....	63,580	79	98	59	177	108	15.618	1.123	3.171	11.0	13	13	2	1	19	6	1	1	10	1	1	6	2	2	6	3	11	4				
Cities of the Third Class. Population 20,000 to 45,000.....	304,643	379	462	345	841	688	15.717	9.163	16.815	4.7	78.19	7	6	9	93	37	5	4	2	1	1	4	39	25	19	2	22	29	65			
Gary.....	33,802	38	36	31	74	56	14.112	5.123	3.133	3.10	10	2	3	1	3	7	5	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	1	1	4	10	4			
East Chicago.....	26,938	41	46	32	87	58	19.120	1.119	5.161	6.7	22	7	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	7	13	1	1	1	1	1	8	1			
Muncie.....	25,535	34	22	32	56	55	16.710	1.116	5.133	3.13	1	1	1	1	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Hammond.....	25,195	52	48	31	100	64	26.022	4.165	5.241	2.16	13	4	1	2	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	8	7	2	3	4	14	11				
Richmond.....	24,369	30	38	19	68	34	15.518	3.103	7.10	8.7	2	1	1	1	12	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	1				
Anderson.....	23,626	21	35	24	56	53	11.217	4.133	4.143	9.9	8	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	5	2				
Elkhart.....	21,327	19	21	36	40	67	11.211	6.222	4.111	4.13	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	1				
Michigan City.....	21,112	17	39	25	56	47	10.121	8.157	7.161	14.0	3	1	1	1	12	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	1				
Lafayette.....	21,061	27	37	27	64	68	16.120	7.168	8.182	4.0	1	1	1	1	12	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1				
New Albany.....	20,629	18	35	32	53	69	11.020	0.201	2.156	2.0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2				
Logansport.....	20,470	32	35	31	67	62	19.720	1.201	0.918	9.7	7	1	1	1	11	3	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	2	1	5	2	1				
Marion.....	20,369	22	38	25	60	55	13.622	0.161	1.179	16.8	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	2				
Kokomo.....	20,210	28	33	17	61	36	17.419	2.113	3.183	11.3	7	1	1	1	5	4	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	3				
Cities of the Fourth Class. Population 10,000 to 20,000.....	152,429	154	212	181	366	332	12.716	4.170	0.146	6.14	8	14	7	2	2	59	12	2	2	3	15	1	9	2	15	13	14					
Vincennes.....	17,215	16	23	24	39	45	11.715	7.181	6.138	16.6	2	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	2	2	2	3	1				
Mishawaka.....	15,046	12	12	17	24	25	10.0	9.415	3.9	7.10	7	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Peru.....	12,996	15	21	27	36	39	14.519	0.271	5.168	18.9	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Laporte.....	12,266	18	23	14	41	29	18.322	1.152	2.201	3.10	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
New Castle.....	11,258	6	14	12	20	24	6.714	5.151	4.108	14.7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Elwood.....	11,028	14	14	14	28	28	15.914	9.165	5.154	15.7	2	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Crawfordsville.....	10,731	14	19	17	33	35	16.320	9.210	0.182	7.7	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Shelbyville.....	10,665	9	13	14	22	27	10.614	3.171	5.125	16.0	1	1	1	1	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Huntington.....	10,662	11	17	11	28	19	12.918	7.133	5.160	11.0	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Jeffersonville.....	10,412	13	14	14	27	25	15.715	8.171	5.174	8.4	2	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Brazil.....	10,115	9	12	14	21	21	11.113	9.181	2.163	10.0	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Bloomington.....	10,019	6	16	12	22	32	7.518	7.151	9.133	3.20	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Bedford.....	10,016	11	14	12	25	26	13.816	3.151	9.152	2.16	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Cities of the Fifth Class. Population under 10,000.....	303,296	343	498	411	846	831	14.419	3.161	4.170	0.15	7	55	13	1	2	6128	21	9	1	2	49	5	28	1	28	24	13					
Frankfort.....	9,399	13	25	15	38	24	17.531	2.211	1.246	16.0	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Columbus.....	9,153	8	18	10	26	23	10.923	2.141	3.137	15.6	2	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Goshen.....	8,864	9	12	6	21	23	12.715	9.8	8.144	16.1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Wabash.....	8,717	13	15	14	28	16	18.720	2.201	8.195	11.3	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Connersville.....	8,188	11	14	16	25	23	16.920	1.251	6.187	15.4	4	1	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Whiting.....	7,887	12	9	6	21	19	19.213	4.101	2.162	15.4	6	1	1	1	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Clinton.....	7,884	11	11	3	22	12	17.616	3.5	11.7	0.9	8	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									

Mortality of Indiana for February, 1916. (Stillbirths excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEO- GRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Popula- tion Estimated 1916	Total Deaths Reported for February, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for January, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for February, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the year 1916 to date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages											
							February, 1916	January, 1916	February, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to date	Rate for Year 1915 to same date	Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		65 and Over	
												Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.		
State	2,860,920	3,299	4,167	3,307	7,466	6,410	14.5	19.2	15.2	15.8	14.0	433	13.1	162	4.9	49	1.4	42	1.2	78	2.3	1251	37.9
Northern Counties	998,000	1,177	1,426	1,088	2,603	2,031	14.8	16.8	14.4	15.9	12.7	175	14.8	73	6.2	15	1.2	12	1.0	19	1.6	439	37.3
Central Counties	1,178,368	1,372	1,789	1,422	3,161	2,811	14.8	17.9	15.8	16.3	14.8	154	11.2	54	3.9	18	1.3	17	1.2	31	2.2	524	38.1
Southern Counties	684,552	750	952	797	1,702	1,568	13.8	16.4	15.3	15.1	14.3	104	13.9	35	4.6	16	2.1	13	1.7	28	3.7	288	38.4
All Cities.	1,308,540	1,580	2,017	1,630	3,597	3,234	15.2	18.2	16.7	16.7	15.6	227	14.3	77	4.8	22	1.3	18	1.1	31	1.9	461	29.1
Over 100,000	265,890	339	449	362	788	753	16.0	19.9	18.1	18.0	17.9	35	10.3	16	4.7	4	1.1	5	1.4	5	1.4	76	22.4
45,000 to 100,000	282,282	360	396	331	756	630	16.0	16.5	15.7	16.3	14.1	45	12.5	22	6.1	8	2.2	3	2.8	9	2.5	105	29.1
20,000 to 45,000..	304,643	379	462	345	841	688	15.7	17.9	16.3	16.8	15.4	78	20.5	19	5.0	7	1.8	6	1.5	9	2.3	93	24.5
10,000 to 20,000..	152,429	154	212	181	366	332	12.7	16.4	17.0	14.6	14.8	14	9.0	7	4.5	2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.2	59	38.3
Under 10,000. . . .	303,296	348	498	411	846	831	14.4	19.3	16.4	17.0	15.7	55	15.8	13	3.7	1	1.2	2	1.5	6	1.7	128	36.7
Country	1,552,380	1,719	2,150	1,677	3,869	3,176	13.9	16.3	14.0	15.2	12.6	206	11.9	85	4.9	27	1.5	24	1.3	47	2.7	790	45.9

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.																															
	Pulmon-ary Tuber- culosis		Other Forms Tuber- culosis		Ty- phoid Fever		Diph- theria and Croup		Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whoop- ing Cough		Lobar and Bronchol Pneu- monia		Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years)		Cere- bro- Spinal Fever		Acute An- terior Poli- mye- litis		Influ- enza		Puer- peral Septi- cemia		Cancer		Ex- ternal Causes		Small- pox	
	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate
State.....	304	134.1	35	15.4	31	13.6	25	11.0	13	5.7	21	9.2	20	8.8	423	186.6	50	22.0	1	.4	.....	.....	287	126.6	14	6.1	203	89.5	180	79.4	.....	.....
Northern Counties..	77	97.4	16	20.2	6	7.5	12	15.1	4	5.0	18	22.7	5	6.3	138	174.5	34	43.0	1	1.2	.....	.....	87	110.0	7	8.8	88	111.3	62	78.4	.....	.....
Central Counties...	148	160.1	11	11.9	19	20.5	6	6.9	7	7.5	3	3.2	12	12.9	174	188.2	8	8.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	125.5	4	4.3	80	86.5	81	87.6	.....	.....
Southern Counties..	79	145.6	8	14.7	6	11.0	7	12.9	2	3.6	.....	.....	3	5.5	111	204.6	8	14.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	154.8	3	5.5	35	64.5	37	68.2	.....	.....
All Cities.....	160	154.4	23	22.1	14	13.5	17	16.4	4	3.8	4	3.8	11	10.6	183	176.5	40	38.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	76.2	9	8.6	114	11.0	107	103.2	.....	.....
Over 100,000.....	46	218.4	5	23.7	3	14.2	1	4.7	3	14.2	1	4.7	2	9.4	34	161.4	5	23.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	61.7	1	4.7	22	104.4	23	109.2	.....	.....
45,000 to 100,000..	44	196.7	4	17.8	4	17.8	14	62.6	.....	.....	2	9.9	.....	.....	46	205.7	4	17.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	44.7	3	14.4	27	120.7	18	80.4	.....	.....
20,000 to 45,000..	37	153.3	5	20.7	4	16.5	2	8.2	1	4.1	1	4.1	4	16.5	39	161.6	25	103.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	78.7	2	8.2	22	91.1	29	120.1	.....	.....
10,000 to 20,000..	12	99.3	.....	.....	2	16.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	24.8	15	124.2	1	8.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	74.5	2	16.5	15	124.2	13	107.6	.....	.....
Under 10,000.....	21	87.4	9	37.4	1	4.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8.3	49	203.9	5	20.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	116.5	1	4.1	28	116.5	24	99.9	.....	.....
Country.....	144	117.1	12	9.7	17	13.8	8	6.5	9	7.3	17	13.8	9	7.3	240	195.1	10	8.1	1	.8	.....	.....	208	169.1	5	4.0	89	72.3	73	59.3	.....	.....

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of February, 1916

J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR, IN CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISION

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes					
		Station		Highest	Date	Station	Lowest
28.1	—0.1	Maringo / Paoli Rome		69	22	Shelbyville.....	—12

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes			
		Station		Greatest Monthly Amount	Least Monthly Amount
1.33	—1.50	Vevay.....		3.70	Trace

HEALTH IS THE ONLY WEALTH

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

(Entered as second-class matter at the Indianapolis Postoffice)

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1916

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

NUMBER 3
25 Cents a Year

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The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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BIRTHS FOR MARCH, 1916

Total births, 5,416 (stillbirths excluded); state rate 22.3.

Males, 2,919; females, 2,497.

White males, 2,868; white females, 2,451; Japanese male, 1.

Colored births, 96; males, 50, females, 46.

Stillbirths, 186; white, 178; colored, 8.

The Northern Sanitary Section, population, 998,000 reports 2,130 births; rate 25.1.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 1,955 births; rate 19.5.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684,552, reports 1,331 births; rate 22.9.

The highest rate, Lake County, 37.3.

The lowest rate, Ohio County, 8.1.

Total births to date for 1916, 8,878.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR MARCH, 1916

Total deaths reported, 3,603; rate 12.4. In the preceding month, 3,299 deaths; rate 14.5. In the same month last year, 3,732 deaths; rate 15.5. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year, 491 or 13.6 per cent of total; 1 to 4, 158; 5 to 9, 54; 10 to 14, 59; 15 to 19, 97; 65 and over, 1,325 or 36.7 per cent of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000 reports 1,239 deaths; rate 14.6. In the preceding month 1,171 deaths; rate 14.8. In the same month last year 1,257 deaths; rate 15.0.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,386 reports 1,595 deaths; rate 15.9. In the preceding month 1,372 deaths; rate 14.8. In the same month last year 1,619 deaths; rate 16.3.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684,552, reports 769 deaths; rate 13.2. In the preceding month 750 deaths; rate 13.8. In the same month last year 856 deaths; rate 14.8.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Central Section presents the highest death rate, which is 3.5 higher than that for the whole state. The Central Section also presents the highest death rate for typhoid fever, scarlet fever, whooping cough, lobar and broncho-pneumonia, cerebro-spinal fever, puerperal septicemia, and cancer. The Northern Section presents the highest death rate for measles, diarrhea and enteritis, acute poliomyelitis and external causes. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis, diphtheria and smallpox.

RURAL: Population 1,552,380, reports 1,798 deaths; rate 13.6. In the preceding month, 1,719 deaths; rate 13.9. In the same month last year, 1,945 deaths; rate 14.7.

URBAN: Population 1,308,540, reports 1,805 deaths; rate 16.2. In the preceding month, 1,580 deaths; rate 15.2. In the same month last year, 1,787 deaths; rate 16.5. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 19.2; Evansville, 16.1; Fort Wayne, 12.7; Terre Haute, 16.4; South Bend, 12.2; Gary, 15.0; East Chicago, 21.0; Muncie, 12.0; Hammond, 16.3; Richmond, 20.3; Anderson, 21.9; Elkhart, 16.5; Michigan City, 15.0; Lafayette, 16.2; New Albany, 13.7; Logansport, 19.0; Marion, 20.8; Kokomo, 21.0.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR MARCH, 1916

Measles was reported as the most prevalent disease. The order of prevalence is as follows: Measles, scarlet fever, tonsillitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, influenza, acute bronchitis, acute rheumatism, lobar pneumonia, bronchial pneumonia, diphtheria and membranous croup, whooping cough, chickenpox, typhoid fever, smallpox, diarrhea and enteritis, intermittent and remittent fever, other forms of tuberculosis, erysipelas, malaria fever, cholera morbus, dysentery, puerperal fever, cerebro-spinal fever, rabies in human, rabies in animals, trachoma, poliomyelitis.

SMALLPOX: 136 cases in 20 counties with 1 death. The following counties reported smallpox present: Adams, 1 case; Benton, 1; Carroll, 1; Clinton, 1; Dekalb, 1; Fountain, 10; Knox 4; Lake, 1; Laporte, 23; Morgan, 1; Parke, 8; Pike, 10; Posey, 3; Pulaski, 5; Starke, 1; Vanderburg, 30; Vermillion, 27; Vigo, 1; Warren, 6; Washington 1 case and 1 death, female 30 years.

TUBERCULOSIS: 400 deaths, of which 350 were of the pulmonary form and 50 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 215; females 185. Of the males, 40 were married in the age period of 18 to 40 and left 80 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 63 were married in the same age period as above, and left 126 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans under twelve years of age made in one month by this preventable disease, 206. Number of homes invaded, 387.

TYPHOID FEVER: 167 cases in 23 counties with 33 deaths. In the preceding month 142 cases in 28 counties, with 31 deaths. In the same month last year 101 cases in 25 counties, with 35 deaths.

PNEUMONIA: 473 deaths, rate 195.2 per 100,000. In the preceding month 427 deaths; rate 186.6. In the same month last year 528 deaths; rate 219.6. Males numbered 249; females 224. Of the pneumonia deaths 90 were under 1 year of age.

SCARLET FEVER: 362 cases in 52 counties with 10 deaths. In the preceding month 406 cases in 55 counties with 13 deaths. In the same month last year 381 cases in 61 counties with 18 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 150 cases in 37 counties with 17 deaths. In the preceding month 125 cases in 39 counties with 25 deaths. In the same month last year 187 cases in 40 counties with 20 deaths.

MEASLES: 3,456 cases in 55 counties with 25 deaths. In the preceding month 1,712 cases in 45 counties, with 21 deaths. In the same month last year 992 cases in 41 counties, with 7 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 2 cases in two counties with 2 deaths. The deaths occurred in Marshall county, female 1 year; Rush county, male 2 years.

PELLAGRA: One death reported from Greene county, female 46 years.

RABIES: 15 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during the month. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSE: Total 185; males 134, females 51.

SUICIDE: Total 38; males 29, females 9. Suicide by poison 14, by asphyxia 1, by hanging or strangulation 8, by drowning 1, by firearms 11, by cutting or piercing instruments 3.

ACCIDENTAL OR UNDEFINED: Total 132; males 90, females 42. Poisoning by food 5, other acute poisonings 2, conflagration 3, burns (conflagration excepted) 12, absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) 6, accidental drowning 1, traumatism by firearms 3, traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments 1, traumatism by fall 38, traumatism in mines 3, traumatism in quarries 1, traumatism by machines 3, railroad accidents and injuries 20, street-car accidents and injuries 2, automobile accidents and injuries 7, motorcycle accidents and injuries 1, injuries by other vehicles 4, other crushing 2, excessive cold 6, electricity (lightning excepted) 1, other external violence 11.

HOMICIDE: Total 15; males 15, females 0. Homicide by firearms 10, by cutting or piercing instruments 1, by other means 4.

HEALTH OFFICERS ATTENTION

Delayed Birth and Death Certificates

Each month the statistical department receives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during the preceding months, which are not sent to this department in time to be tabulated with the report for the current month. With the report for March the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter.

Births.

Adams, 2; Allen 14 (2 for 1913, 1 for 1915); Bartholomew, 1; Benton, 1 (Oxford); Boone, 14; Brown, 4; Cass, 1 (Walton for November, 1915); Clark, 3; Clay, 1 (Brazil for December, 1915); Daviess, 2; Dearborn, 2 (St. Leon, 1); Decatur, 1; Delaware, 4; Elkhart, 3 (City 2, Goshen 1, for 1915); Fayette, 4 (Connersville, 2); Floyd, 4 (New Albany, 2); Gibson, 3 (Princeton, 1; Owensville, 2); Grant, 3 (Fowlerton, 1); Greene, 4 (Linton, 2; Worthington, 1); Hamilton, 1; Hancock, 1 (Greenfield for January, 1915); Harrison, 3; Henry, 9 (New Castle, 4; Shirley, 1); Jasper, 1; Jefferson, 3 (Madison); Knox, 3 (Vincennes, 2); Lake, 18 (Hammond, 5-1 for October, 1915; Gary 3-2 for 1915, East Chicago, 11); Laporte, 3 (1 for September, 1915); Lawrence, 2 (Mitchell, 1); Madison, 10 (Anderson 1 for September, 1915; Elwood, 4; Alexandria, 3); Marion, 1 (Indianapolis); Marshall, 1; Martin, 1; Miami, 2 (Peru 1); Monroe, 1; Montgomery, 2 (Linden for September, 1915); Newton, 3-1 for July, 1915 (Kentland, 1); Orange, 1; Parke, 5 (Bloomington, 1); Perry, 1; Pike, 3; Posey, 3; Ripley, 2; Scott, 1—for June, 1915; Spencer, 1; Starke, 1; Steuben, 5 (Hamilton, 2); St. Joseph, 5 (South Bend, 4); Mishawake, 1—for March, 1915); Sullivan, 2 (City, 1); Tippecanoe, 2 (Lafayette, 1; West Lafayette, 1 for November, 1914); Tipton, 2 (Kempton, 1); Vanderburgh, 5 (Evansville, 4); Vermillion, 5 (Clinton, 2; Fairview, 2; Universal, 1); Vigo, 7-1 for July, 1915, (Terre Haute 2-1 for September, 1915, West Terre Haute, 1); Wabash, 2 (City, 1); Warrick, 5 (Boonville, 3); Washington, 1; Wayne, 3 (Richmond, 1 for 1915, Spring Grove, 1); White, 4; Whitley, 1. TOTAL, 207.

Deaths.

Allen, 6; Boone, 1 (Lebanon); Cass, 1; Gibson, 1 (Princeton); Grant, 3 (Upland, 2); Harrison, 3 (Corydon, 1); Hendricks, 1; Howard, 4; Jackson, 1 (Crothersville for October, 1915); Jasper, 1; Kosciusko, 1; Lake, 1; Laporte, 1 (Westville); Madison, 4 (Alexandria, 1); Miami, 2; Montgomery, 1; Morgan, 3; Noble, 1; Orange, 1 (Paoli); Owen, 1; Perry, 1; Posey, 1; Pulaski, 4 (Francesville); Randolph, 1; Ripley, 5; Spencer, 2-1 for March, 1915; Vigo, 1 (Terre Haute); Washington, 1; Wayne, 1; Wells, 1; White, 3 (Brookston, 1); Whitley, 4. TOTAL, 64.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR MARCH, 1916

Will Shimer, M.D., Superintendent.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—	
Positive.....	211
Negative.....	465
	— 676
Urine for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	4
	— 4

Pus for tubercle bacilli—			Pathological tissues—		
Suspicious.....	1		Carcinoma:		
Negative.....	3				
	—	4	Carcinoma of the eye lid.....	1	
Feces for tubercle bacilli—			Carcinoma of the nostril.....	1	
Negative.....	3		Carcinoma of cheek.....	1	
	—	3	Carcinoma of gum.....	1	
Cerebro-spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—			Carcinoma of neck.....	1	
Negative.....	2		Carcinoma of breast.....	3	
	—	2	Carcinoma of hand.....	1	
Milk for tubercle bacilli—			Carcinoma of pyloric end of stomach.....	1	
Negative.....	4		Carcinoma of pancreas.....	1	
	—	4	Carcinoma of uterus.....	1	
Widal tests for typhoid fever—			Carcinoma of vulva.....	1	
Positive.....	18		Carcinoma, location not given.....	1	
Negative.....	96		Miscellaneous tissues.....	30	
	—	114		—	44
Paratyphoid tests for typhoid fever—			Urine for chemical analysis.....		74
Negative.....	1		Feces for typhoid bacilli negative.....		3
	—	1	Feces miscellaneous.....		3
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—			Pleural fluid.....		2
Positive.....	133		Cerebro spinal fluid.....		4
Suspicious.....	20		Total number specimens examined.....		1,567
Negative.....	208		Diphtheria examinations made on potassium tel-		
Unsatisfactory.....	1		urate.....		362
	—	362	Total number examinations made.....		1,929
Epidemic diphtherias—			Doses of antityphoid vaccine prepared and sent out..		713
Positive.....	16		Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies negative.....		1
Suspicious.....	5		Guinea pigs inoculated for diphtheria virulence..		
Negative.....	94		Positive.....		3
Unsatisfactory.....	2			—	4
	—	117			
Brains for rabies—					
Dogs:					
Positive.....	10				
Negative.....	4				
Cow:					
Negative.....	1				
	—	15			
Blood for counts.....		11			
Blood for malaria plasmodia negative.....		8			
Pus for gonococci—					
Female:					
Positive.....	23				
Suspicious.....	18				
Negative.....	29				
Male:					
Positive.....	19				
Suspicious.....	7				
Negative.....	11				
Sex not given:					
Positive.....	2				
Negative.....	2				
	—	111			
Pus miscellaneous.....		5			

OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING MARCH, 1916

Tuberculosis.....	938
Diphtheria.....	440
Widals.....	170
Gonococci.....	112
Blood counts.....	18
Malaria.....	27
Bile Media.....	5
Epidemic diphtheria.....	200
Total number.....	1,910

PATIENTS WHO HAVE FINISHED "PASTEUR" TREATMENT MARCH, 1916

Name.	Town	County.	Age	Sex	Treat- ment began	Treat- ment finished
1. Mrs. J. L. Perry...	Indianapolis...	Marion....	56	F	3-1-16	3-21-16
2. Mr. Lee Smelster..	Indianapolis...	Marion....	29	M	3-1-16	3-21-16
3. Frances Smelster..	Indianapolis...	Marion....	8	F	3-1-16	3-21-16
4. Stewart Jensen....	Indianapolis...	Marion....	15	M	3-7-16	3-27-16
5. Dorothy Cotton...	Indianapolis...	Marion....	15	F	3-9-16	3-29-16
6. Ruby Strouse.....	Scottsburg....	Scott....	4	F	3-3-16	3-23-16

THINGS OF INTEREST FROM THE LABORATORY

Allen Berkowitz, age three years, and Stella Berkowitz, age five years, live at 2431 College Ave., Indianapolis. Just after lunch they were playing on the front porch of their home. Their mother was very ill and had been confined to her bed for several weeks. The maid was in the kitchen washing dishes. Little Allen suddenly began to scream for help. The mother, altho sick and weak, rose from her bed and hurrying out found her boy lying on the porch floor with a large dog standing over him biting his face and hands. In attempting to rescue the boy from the dog, the sister, mother and maid were all bitten. The dog was finally driven off and captured by the police after chasing him six squares. He was a stray dog without any mark of identification. The animal was taken to the dog pound and in three days died with typical symptoms of rabies. Examination of the brain showed it to contain Negri bodies.

The number of persons bitten and dogs dying of rabies in Indianapolis is much out of proportion to the population as compared to the whole State. The attention of the City and County Health authorities has been repeatedly called to the seriousness of the rabies situation in Indianapolis, yet little has been done and not even the minimum requirements of the State hydrophobia law are observed.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR MARCH, 1916

H. E. Barnard, State Food and Drug Commissioner.

During the month of March, 116 samples of food were analyzed. Of this number 91 samples were legal and 25 illegal.

Four of the five cider samples examined were found illegal, containing an excess amount of alcohol.

The illegal strawberry jam contained benzoate of soda.

The sample of sorghum molasses submitted for analysis contained glucose and was classed as illegal.

Of the 21 samples of hamburger analyzed 3 contained sulphites and were therefore illegal.

Thirty-three samples of sausage were examined during the month. Six of the samples contained sulphites and starch and were illegal.

Seven of the 21 milks submitted for analysis were low in fat and classed illegal. The two distilled vinegars were low in acidity.

Twenty-four drugs were examined during the month of March.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1916

During the month of March the inspectors made 714 inspections of food producing and distributing establishments. Of this number 3 were reported as in excellent condition, 358 good, 327 fair, 22 poor and 4 bad.

Of the 19 dairies visited one was found in good condition, 12 fair, 4 poor and 1 bad.

Of the 287 grocery stores inspected 2 were reported in excellent condition, 159 good, 123 fair, 2 poor and one bad.

Forty-three of the 95 meat markets visited were rated good, 50 fair and 2 poor.

Thirty-five drug stores were inspected. Of this number 22 were classed as good, 12 fair and one poor.

Of the 106 bakeries and confectioneries visited one was rated excellent, 71 good, 33 fair and 1 poor.

One hundred and forty-one hotels and restaurants were visited. Forty-seven were rated good, 82 fair, 11 poor and 1 bad.

Other inspections were made of one creamery, three milk depots, 2 fish markets, 1 wholesale grocery, one slaughterhouse, 3 flour mills, 2 ice cream parlors, 1 ice cream factory, 4 poultry houses, 4 packing plants, 1 dressed beef company, and 1 fruit and vegetable store.

During the month of March eleven prosecutions were brought for violation of the pure food and sanitary food law. Six prosecutions were brought against butchers for selling meat containing sulphites. One butcher was prosecuted for selling meat containing starch. Two prosecutions were brought for the return of dirty milk cans unwashed. One restaurant proprietor was prosecuted for maintaining a dirty restaurant. One dealer was fined for selling strawberry jam containing benzoate of soda. The total fines and costs amounted to \$165.90.

Twenty-six condemnation notices were issued during the month because of unsanitary conditions and improper construction of buildings.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1916.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected	No. Excellent	No. Good	No. Fair	No. Poor	No. Bad
Dairies.....	19	0	1	12	4	2
Grocery stores.....	287	2	159	123	2	1
Meat markets.....	95	0	43	50	2	0
Drug stores.....	35	0	22	12	1	0
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	106	1	71	33	1	0
Hotels and restaurants.....	141	0	47	82	11	1
Creamery.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Milk depots.....	3	0	1	1	1	0
Fish markets.....	2	0	1	1	0	0
Wholesale grocery.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Slaughterhouses.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Flour mills.....	3	0	1	2	0	0
Ice cream parlors.....	2	0	2	0	0	0
Ice cream factory.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Poultry houses.....	4	0	2	2	0	0
Packing plants.....	4	0	3	1	0	0
Dressed beef company.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Fruit and vegetable store.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Saloon lunch stands.....	7	0	3	4	0	0
Total.....	714	3	358	327	22	4

ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1916.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number Legal	Number Illegal	Total
FOODS			
Beverages—			
Beers, Temperance.....	11		11
Ciders.....	1	4	5
Coffee.....	1		1
Grape Fruit.....	1		1
Jam, Strawberry.....		1	1
Maple Syrup.....	5		5
Meat Products—			
Hamburger.....	18	3	21
Lard.....	3		3
Meat Preservative.....		1	1
Sausage.....	27	6	33
Milk Products—			
Butter.....	5		5
Milk.....	15	7	22
Oleomargarine.....	1		1
Sorghum Molasses.....		1	1
Vinegar, Distilled.....	1	2	3
Miscellaneous.....	2		2
Total.....	91	25	116
DRUGS			
Aspirin Tablets.....	1	11	12
Disinfectant.....			1
Linseed Oil.....	1		1
Flavoring Extracts.....	4		4
Patent Medicines.....			4
Miscellaneous.....			2
Total.....			21

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1916.

CLASSIFICATION	Reasons for Unsanitary Conditions	Condemnation Improper Construction	Total
Bakeries.....	1	1	1
Confectioneries.....	1	1	1
Dairies.....	1	1	1
Fish Market.....	1	1	1
Groceries.....	3	3	3
Hotels.....	5	5	5
Meat Markets.....	1	1	1
Restaurants.....	13	13	13
Total.....	26	26	26

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1916.

COUNTY	Names and Addresses of Defendants	Why Prosecuted	Date of Trial	Final Disposition
Blackford....	George E. Rapp, Hartford City	Selling meat containing sulphites	3-31-16	Fined \$17.70
Grant.....	Martin L. Johnson, Marion	Selling meat containing sulphites	3-22-16	Fined \$20.
Grant.....	Marrin L. Johnson, Marion	Selling meat containing starch	.....	Dismissed.
Huntington.	John Black, Warren	Selling meat containing sulphites	3-20-16	Fined \$17.00
Huntington.	John Black, Warren	Selling meat containing sulphites	.....	Dismissed.
Lake.....	Wm. Ladra, Gary.	Returning dirty milk cans unwashed	3-29-16	Fined \$23.10
Lake.....	Wuhich & Yonovich, Gary	Returning empty milk cans unwashed	3-29-16	Fined \$23.10
Lake.....	Spiridon Comanowitz, Gary	Maintaining a nuisance — dirty restaurant	3-29-16	Fined \$15.00
Lake.....	Diamond Grocery Co., Gary	Selling meat containing sulphites	Case continued	indefinitely
Lake.....	Independent Meat Market, East Chicago	Selling hamburger containing sulphites	3-28-16	Fined \$22.50
Marion.....	E. F. Monn & Son, Indianapolis	Selling strawberry jam containing benzoate	3-25-16	Fined \$27.50

ANOTHER BIRTH CERTIFICATE WANTED and this time it is by Mrs. Don C. Campbell of Davenport, Iowa. She writes: "Please send me transcript of birth certificate of John R. Campbell born December 28, 1900, to Mr. Don C. and Anna Campbell at Westfork, Crawford county, Indiana." We could not accommodate Mrs. Campbell because the present law requiring all birth certificates to be filed with the State Board of Health did not go into effect until October, 1907. Mrs. Campbell does not state why she desires to have the transcript of the birth of her son but, of course, there is a good reason. Nevertheless the application proves the very great importance of birth registration and the doctor who fails to make legal records of the births he attends cannot be counted among the high grade, conscientious physicians of the State.

I HAVE BEEN AFFLICTED with tuberculosis for the past ten years. These are the words of a correspondent. He further says: "My sickness has reduced me to poverty and I find it awful hard to care for my sputum in a sanitary way. I want paper cups to spit in, so that I may destroy them, but I cannot afford to buy them. Is there any provision by the State for helping consumptives in the last stages?" We are compelled to inform our correspondent that our appeal for an appropriation with which to fight tuberculosis was refused. Some of the legislators even laughed at it.

MARRIAGE AND TUBERCULOSIS are both important matters. The supreme court of the state of New York recently decided that a wife is entitled to a decree annulling her marriage to a man who at the time of marriage con-

cealed from her the fact that he had tuberculosis. The annulment was based upon "fraudulent concealment and misrepresentation." In Indiana it is unlawful for a consumptive to marry and if a person having consumption is married, then that marriage is null and void. We would therefore warn women especially against being married if they have consumption or against marrying a man with the disease for such marriage will be unlawful.

DEGENERACY IS PRESENT in a large proportion of cases of drug addiction, as shown by actual signs of developmental arrest. This statement is made by McIver and Price who have made an extensive study of drug addicts and drug addiction. After all it seems quite reasonable that defectives would adopt degenerate habits. It is very likely that the greater proportion of drug habitues are sexual perverts to a greater or less degree.

"HE TOLD ME TO GO TO THUNDER" are the words reported by Dr. F. L. Rodebaugh, health officer of Garrett, as said to him by the undertaker who took a body from Sacred Heart Hospital without a permit. The undertaker was Mr. Hinklin of Garrett. The dead woman's name was Ward. Dr. Rodebaugh further says: "I instructed Mr. Hinklin to present the certificate of death to me and I would issue, as the law requires, a burial permit and then it would be legal for him to take possession of the corpse and burial." As shown above Mr. Hinklin didn't care for the law and according to the report deliberately violated it. Dr. Rodebaugh was instructed to report the matter in detail to the Prosecuting Attorney and promptly prosecute the undertaker, also if the body was buried without a permit to inform the coroner, who should then disinter the body and hold an inquest, as the law provides.

FINED FOR SELLING SPOILED MEAT are the headlines in the Muncie Star of recent date: The Star says—"Had P. O. Smith, owner of a Muncie Grocery been as cheerful about refunding 12 cents to James Curtis, to whom he sold a quantity of sausage of doubtful quality, it is not likely that he would be less the sum of \$20.00 at the present time. Curtis filed charges against Smith and at his trial on the charge of selling impure meats he was fined \$10.00 and costs."

INTERNEED AT BUENOS AIRES is the fix that Mr. Lashley Johnson finds himself in. He writes to his mother for a transcript of his birth certificate so that he can prove his birthplace and citizenship and secure a passport home. Lashley was born the 23rd of October, 1895. It is almost a daily occurrence to receive letters of this character asking for transcripts of birth certificates to be used for various purposes.

"FIFTY KIDS SEWED UP FOR THE WINTER", is the report of Dr. Wallace Dyer, chief health inspector at the Campbell's Parent-teachers Club of Evansville. Dr. Dyer spoke on sanitary and hygienic topics and a discussion was held after the address. During the discussion, Dr. Dyer said: "I have half a hundred children who were sewed up in their underwear for the winter. The question is what to do about it, for if the underwear is ripped off from them and a good bath given them, the mothers will sew them up again. Education does not suffice to break this bad habit. It will take force to prevent a certain class of mothers from committing this outrage upon their children.

IN SWITZERLAND the law requires that school children shall be in the open air at least ten minutes out of each school hour. This is because the Swiss are a practical people and know the needs of children. If their physical and health needs are not supplied, then, of course, the efficiency and health of children, and possibly their lives are endangered. One hundred and fifty babies lost their lives when the Lusitania went down, but this loss included none from the lack of fresh air. They were drowned, which was bad enough, but they were quickly killed instead of slowly dying as happens with not a few in our schools.

"PLEASE TELL THE MOTHERS, when you speak to them at Vincennes, how to keep their babies and older children well." These are the words of Mrs. Pielemeier of Vincennes who organized Baby Week in her city. She further says: "Please tell the mothers when you speak to them that children need not have enlarged and diseased tonsils and need not have adenoids. Tell them where these troubles come from so that they may be avoided."

LEWIS DECK was fined by Judge Kerr at Fort Wayne for concealing smallpox in his family. The fine was \$10.00 and costs, a total of \$20.00. The evidence showed that Deck knew the case was smallpox but did not report it. He made the plea that because of poverty he did not call a physician and also plead ignorance of the law which requires the householder to report all eruptive diseases which may occur in his house. The court scored Deck severely. Three cases of smallpox had been traced to exposure to cases in the Deck home.

E. W. HARLAN was fined \$10.00 and costs at Fort Wayne because with his two children he entered the Smart school on the door of which was a duly promulgated order of the city board of health which forbade all unvaccinated children entering the building. He demanded that his children be admitted to school without vaccination.

MEDICAL INSPECTION of employees in food producing establishments is rapidly becoming popular. Mr. Marple, Manager of the White River Creamery Co., at Muncie writes: "All of our employees have been given a medical examination by Dr. Rea our city health officer, and I have certificates from him showing they all passed. It is my intention to require all new help to present a certificate of health." Mr. Marple further says: "I think that all creameries and other food producing establishments now realize that the life of their business depends upon convincing the public that their products are sanitary and in every way worthy of confidence."

THE HEALTH OFFICER of Flora, Dr. E. M. Brubaker, writes to the State Board of Health and tells of a merchant in his town who handles cream, iron, old paper and rags in the same rooms, and asks if it is lawful. Of course, this is unlawful and he has been so informed, but in this connection physicians are unquestionably interested for they are called upon to treat milk and cream borne diseases. These articles of food often receive their infection under the circumstances described above.

THE LEGISLATURE of 1907 passed a law making it unlawful to distribute samples of medicine of any kind to the houses or homes of the citizens of the State or to give the same away to any child under the age of 16 years. The term "From house to house" is construed to include the premises or yard connected with any residence or house, as well as any veranda, portico or porch connected with any house, or

the house or residence itself. Recently a firm known as the A. H. Lewis Medicine Company, St. Louis, through its agents was distributing tablets from house to house in Lafayette. The Chief of Police has been informed it is his duty under the law to arrest all such offenders.

THE CLIO LITERARY CLUB is a progressive organization of Holland, Dubois county, Indiana. The business men failed to take up the important business subject of abolishing the fly and having a clean town, and so this literary club did the work. The business men of Holland, like the business men of many other places, have not yet learned that—The most important business before the business men today is the business of the public health.

FUMIGATING SECOND-HAND FURNITURE will be the subject of an ordinance to be introduced by the Department of Public Health and Charities of Indianapolis into the City Council. Dr. Morgan, City Health Officer, is of the opinion that such fumigation is very much needed.

THE CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES is an ever present and pressing question. According to the World Almanac the following legislation was passed in the year 1915 directed toward the control of venereal diseases. These diseases must now be reported in Connecticut and Vermont, and the Vermont act punishes severely any person suffering from such disease who marries. The Ohio act makes willful betrayal by a physician of a professional secret unprofessional conduct as to justify a revocation of license, but provides that any physician who informs a party to a contemplated marriage of the fact that the other party is suffering from such disease is not to be deemed guilty of betrayal of a professional secret and shall not be liable to damages.

THE ELKHART CITY BOARD OF HEALTH has established a permanent office. The said office is provided with new furniture and Dr. L. A. Elliott, city health officer, will be in the office every afternoon between four and five to receive reports and complaints. This is the first step toward an all-time health officer in Elkhart and the movement speaks well for the understanding of health subjects by the mayor and city council. J. C. Stevens is city sanitary inspector and will not make inspections between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, thus having the office open two hours each day. It is only a question of time until a laboratory is attached and an official always present to look after the health of the city.

DR. A. R. BURTON, city health officer of Princeton, has been examining the groceries, restaurants and hotels and holding all employees in such institutions who handle foods up to the inspection law. Thus far he has inspected all of the soda fountains, two restaurants and four places other than drug stores where soft drinks are handled. He will continue the work and very soon all food handling individuals will have been examined medically.

BUILD A SANITARY PRIVY if you live in Costa Rica otherwise you will have to pay a fine and if you persist in your refusal you must go to the workhouse. The government of Costa Rica recently passed a law requiring every householder to erect a sanitary privy. This is the ounce of prevention against hookworm and typhoid fever. Sanitary enlargement of this character and degree has not yet reached Indiana.

ABSTRACT OF AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE INDIANA HEALTH OFFICERS' SCHOOL ON THE "PRE-VENTION OF CANCER"

By Dr. Carl G. Viehe, Evansville, Ind.

The essential cause of cancer remains unknown, but much progress in cancer study has been made during the last 50 years, at which time it emerged from the centuries old idea that cancer was a constitutional disease with a local manifestation. The first fundamental truth was discovered by Thiersch and Waldeyer who propounded the doctrine that cancer cells originate in altered pre-existing epithelial cells. The late Dr. Rodman stated this most convincingly in an address to "The Southern Medical Association" two years ago, to which I referred in a previous paper. It is that:

Clinically.

Early in the disease a patient seems in every way to be in perfect health; they are well nourished, they have no pains, they eat, sleep, look and feel perfectly well. Could this be so if the disease were constitutional.

Microscopically.

If one cuts through the center of a growth and places a small section under the microscope, there will be seen countless epithelial cells pathognomonic of cancer. At the periphery of the tumor such cells become fewer in number and just beyond its edge there are few or none at all. Can this mean but one thing—a local neoplasm.

Experimentally.

If a mouse be injected with cancer cells, there will in time appear a small tumor at the identical spot where the injection or needle puncture is made. It grows slowly but steadily and there is no tumor or swelling at any other place. The mouse seems as well as any other; it eats, plays, sleeps and behaves in every way as other mice do. Later on secondary swellings or tumors appear over other parts of the body, and simultaneously with them the animal loses appetite, evidently has pain, becomes emaciated and dies. Plainly the disease has become constitutional.

The Surgical Proof Is Still More Convincing.

If the small growth is removed along with a fair amount of tissue around it, so as to get beyond any outlying cancer cells, the wound so made heals quickly and that is the end of the trouble. It never returns in loco or elsewhere.

It would be a good idea if the above would be printed on a card and hung in every physician's office as a daily reminder.

A tremendous amount of research work for the past twenty years has been done both in this country and abroad, in the endeavor to find the essential cause, and this has added much to our general knowledge. For instance, that cancer can be transmitted by implantation of cancer cells to members of the same species. And more recently the experiment by Rous, who for the first time was enabled to transmit sarcoma by means of a filterable virus—a fact of tremendous importance since it seems to presage the finding of the essential cause and it has been the most important verifying finding, supporting those who have clung to the parasitic theory. So many questions will be solved when this comes true, as immunity, heredity and possibly successful treatment, which let us hope, will not be surgical.

While the education of the laity is highly desirable and should be done, and the start has been made by several organizations of national scope, yet we must confess our own lack of education on this question. If every physician could witness a number of autopsies and see the ravages of cancer and then to reflect that all he sees originated in one place, and could have been prevented by the timely recognition and removal of the local trouble, a lesson would be driven home never to be forgotten and of far more value than months of reading the literature on the subject. Unfortunately, in this country autopsies are rarities except in the larger medical centers, and I know of no greater service the Health Officer can render the physician and through them the public at large, than to encourage post-mortem examination.

Since cancer cannot be prevented along lines of Hygiene, sanitation or isolation in our present knowledge, it behooves us to consider the individual, and correct those conditions which abundant clinical material has proven are favoring elements of cancer. Such as innocent tumors, local infections, continued and prolonged irritation, mechanical or otherwise.

Moles, warts, and other benign skin growths, scars, navi, especially those elevated above the surface, chronic ulcers, particularly those exposed to trauma or continued irritation should be removed.

Every lesion of the lips, no matter how small, whether it is a blister, fissure, burn, ulcer, should not be overlooked. The sites where mucous membrane and cutaneous surface meet, as lips, eyelids, nostrils, nipples, cervix and anus are notorious for proneness to malignant development.

The mouth is a frequent site. Three thousand deaths in United States annually from mouth cancer. Dentists should be made alive to this problem. Causative factors are rough jagged teeth and ill or poorly fitting dentures.

Breast.

Because of its exposed position, physiologic changes and histologic structures, offers a fertile field for cancer. One-fourth of cancers of the body appear here. It is estimated that 18,000 American women's lives are annually lost from breast cancer. We must take a positive stand to remove all tumors regardless of shape, size, position or consistency, for while most of them at first may be benign, they are destined to become malignant. If we advise proper dress to lessen mechanical irritation, pay better attention to the nursing mother treat properly fissured nipples and inflammatory conditions, and correctly interpret any discharge from nipples with areolar irritation we shall do much in prevention of cancer.

Uterus.

The uterus being an accessible organ, we do not or should not have much difficulty in making a diagnosis and we can do much here in prevention. Cancer of uterus is next in frequency to gastric cancer. Menorrhagia and metrorrhagia should be closely looked into and its cause determined, curettment and examination of tissue should be the rule in every doubtful case. Every woman who has uterine hemorrhage after the menopause should be considered cancerous and treated accordingly. We owe a great duty to our women in educating them that hemorrhages, pain and pelvic distress do not belong to menopause, as is so commonly believed by them, but that these symptoms require a searching investigation, and if we do our duty we would examine every woman thoroughly who presents herself with pelvic discomforts, and

not take anything for granted. The campaign of educating women through popular magazines, about early symptoms of cancer has already saved many of them from an untimely death. To several cases the writer can testify and can also say that he saw three inoperable uterine cancers within a month, who believed in Mother Eddy's Inspired Book and thus were unwittingly led to their doom. A pitiful awakening.

We must have ever in mind that continued irritation, infections, continued traumatism and many benign neoplasms play prominent role in providing good soil for malignancy and we shall fight a losing fight and our endeavor in reducing the number of cancer victims will be unattainable if we lose sight of this fact. By attention to this and the making of an early diagnosis of cancer wherever situated and making use of the only measure which has stood the test of time—surgery, we hope to rob cancer of many victims. While preventive measures for cancer calls for surgery, it is largely minor work involving little or no risk. Well does the essayist know the general antipathy to surgery among the laity and also among many of his professional brothers, too many of whom still regard surgery as a last resort when it should be the first.

When you have exhausted all other means of convincing a patient of beneficent surgery, you may still cite the fact that it is an institution as old as recorded history, for in the Book of Genesis it is said that Adam was the first victim of destructive surgery, having a rib removed, and with this rib the most beautifully constructive surgery ever done in all time—the creation of woman.

Literature:

Taylor—Cancer.

Bainbridge—The Cancer Problem.

Harry R. Gaylord—Etiology of Cancer, etc. A. M. A. Journal, Vol. LXIV., No. 12.

W. L. Rodman—Cancer of the Breast. A. M. A. Journal, Vol. LXIV., No. 9.

KNOX, the capitol of Starke County has taken a long step forward in sanitation. Dr. George W. Sarber, health officer, is pushing things. An ordinance has been passed abolishing all unsanitary privies and prescribing that within a certain time only privies shall exist in the town which are sanitary. A sanitary privy is defined as one that does not pollute the air, nor pollute the ground, and is fly tight and may be readily cleaned. Strong opposition developed against this sanitary advance which was to be expected. In every community there are to be found people who are "nailed to the past." They cannot and will not progress. They cannot and will not do those things which are necessary for betterment. Dr. Sarber writes the town has been cleaned thoroughly, mostly through the interest and energy of the school children. It is indeed strange that it is women and children who generally clean up the towns. Just why business men do not take hold of this important business problem at all times in all places is hard to explain.

LIQUOR AND BUSINESS are already in conflict. The fight in the future is certain to grow stronger. Hon. Thos. B. Smith, Mayor of Philadelphia, has issued the following order to the departments of the city:

"Run and efficient public service are impossible. It is my order to the heads of all city departments to suspend from duty at once and without pay any employe who uses liquor while at work or is found under the influence of liquor, even slightly so, while on duty."

Railroads and large industrial establishments are taking a stand against liquor-using employes, refusing to have them upon their pay-roll.

HEALTH OFFICER STRUBEE of Fort Wayne has printed a card giving short but comprehensive things required and forbidden by health ordinances of the city. The card has an eyelet and is to be hung up in kitchens and other places in order to keep prominently in mind the sanitary requirements of the ordinances of the city.

DR. J. H. GILPIN, city health officer of Fort Wayne, has announced that \$50 will be given to the person doing the best work in the back-yard contest this year. In connection with the clean-up of Fort Wayne, Mrs. Josephine L. Nesbit was employed to help with her eloquence and unusual powers of organization.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK requires all students to be examined medically and physically before they may enter the institution. All Freshmen and Sophomores take systematic work in the gymnasium. Many great industrial establishments now require a physical and moral standard in all employes. Among these institutions are: The National Cash Register Company, the Akron Rubber Company, The McCormick Reaper Company, The Ford Automobile Company, and others. This putting of a premium upon good health and good morals is the right thing to do. It will in great degree neutralize our over-charity work. The science of medicine only is able to make a strong race.

"A FLY PARADE was pulled off at the Greenwood School recently." This is the statement from the Terre Haute Post of May 5. Continuing, the Post says, "Over 400 little tots had a big parade across the campus of the school, carrying banners which read: 'Down with the Fly,' 'No More Flies,' 'Kill every Fly.' The pupils made the banners themselves for this fly-swatting demonstration. Miss Carrie Welch, a teacher at the school, is an energetic worker in the campaign against the fly. This is the first anti-fly parade we have heard of."

THE RICHMOND ITEM of recent date has an editorial upon the necessity of school dental inspection. In this editorial it reviews the necessity of attending to the teeth of children and calls forcible attention to the benefits to be derived therefrom to the State. The editorial states when the teeth go bad they usually "ball up the rest of the human machine." The public effort in the line of child conservation grows with the days.

AMONG THE EDITORIALS dealing with the subject of the conservation of the health of children we find one in the Lafayette Courier which is especially strong. If this editorial was written by a well-informed doctor we are not surprised, but if it was written by a general editorial writer, then we are surprised, because it is so well written and the facts so forcibly stated. The editorial closes with these words: "The school should give primary attention to the health of children. Not only for the sake of health itself, but also to the end that education may be more effective."

FIVE DOLLARS FOR A LIMERICK is offered by the Terre Haute Tribune. The limerick must exploit Clean-Up, Paint-Up. Of course, the five dollars is offered for the best limerick.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR MARCH, 1916.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	998,000
Total deaths.....	1,239
Death rate per 1,000.....	14.6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	106.4
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	17.7
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	15.3
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	7.0
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	3.5
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	18.9
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	8.2
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	190.4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	52.0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	1.1
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	33.1
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	9.4
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	89.9
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	86.3
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	...

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	1,178,368
Total deaths.....	1,595
Death rate per 1,000.....	15.9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	156.3
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	26.0
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	16.0
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	4.0
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	7.0
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	9.0
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	18.0
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	210.4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	20.0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	4.0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	...
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	57.1
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	19.0
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	96.1
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	75.1
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	...

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	648,552
Total deaths.....	769
Death rate per 1,000.....	13.2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	179.4
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	15.5
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	6.9
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	12.0
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	...
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	...
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	5.1
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	175.4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	12.0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	...
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	79.3
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	8.6
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	56.9
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	63.8
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	1.7

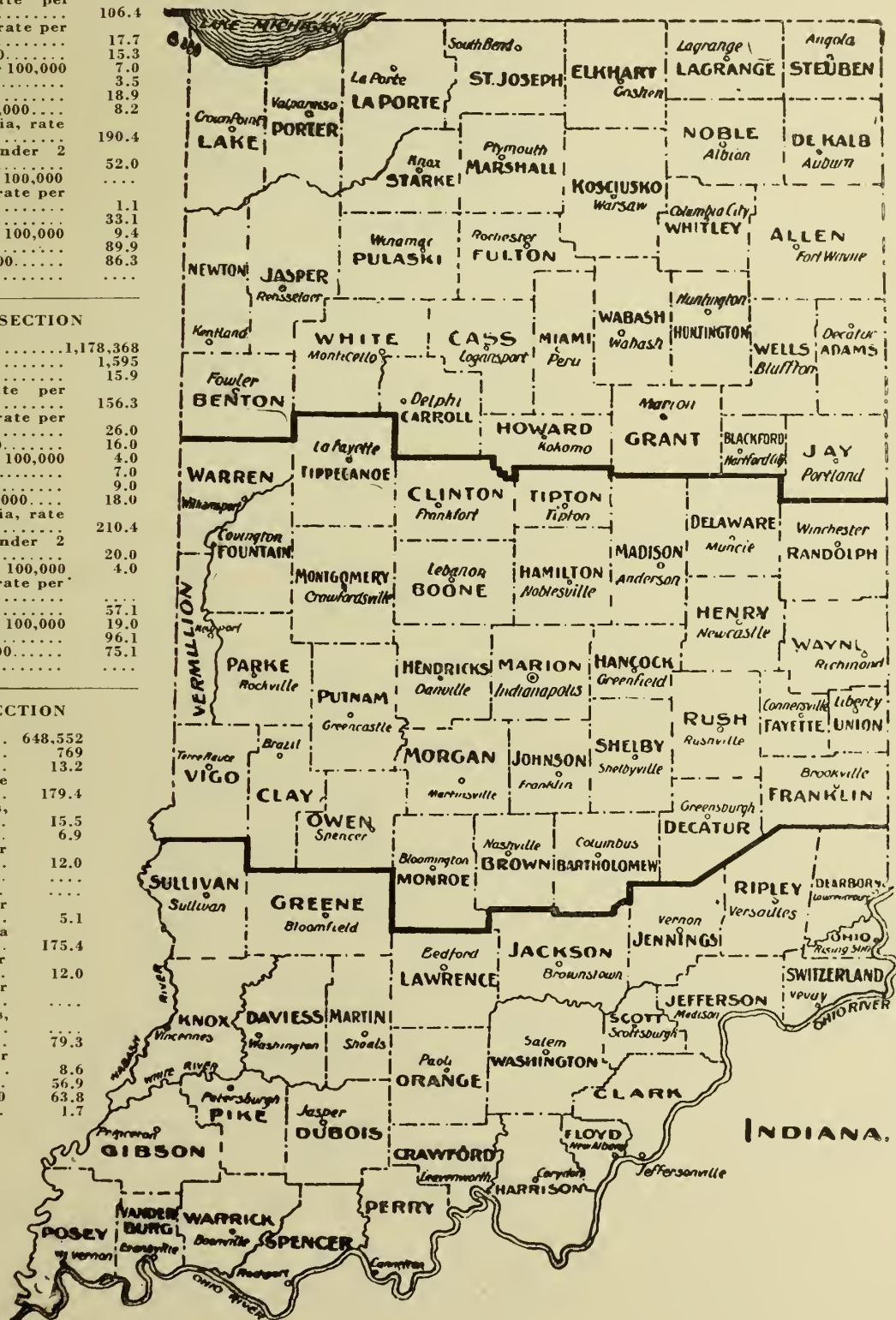


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of March, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Estimated 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for February, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.					Death from Important Causes.																		
							March, 1916.	February, 1916.	March, 1915.	Rate for Year 1916 to Date.	Rate for Year 1915 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 Inclusive.	5 to 9 Inclusive.	10 to 14 Inclusive.	15 to 19 Inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.
State of Indiana.	2,860,920	3,603	3,299	3,732	11,112	10,142	12.4	14.4	8.15	5.15	5.14	5.49	158	54	59	97	1325	350	50	33	17	10	25	28	473	71	4	1	131	32	205	185	1	449	
Northern Counties.	998,000	1,239	1,177	1,257	3,873	3,288	14.6	14.4	8.15	0.15	6.13	5.203	76	17	19	30	445	90	15	13	6	3	16	7	161	44	1	1	28	8	76	73	1	142	
Adams.	22,000	19	26	24	67	70	10.1	14.8	12.8	8.12	11.2	8	4	1	2	2	8	2	1	1	1	3	3	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	6	
Allen.	102,791	99	117	124	364	331	11.3	14.2	21.4	3.14	2.13	3	10	6	1	2	2	33	7	1	1	3	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	10	4	2	22	6	
Benton.	12,688	15	13	8	43	27	13.9	12.8	7.4	4.13	6.8	6	2	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Blackford.	16,195	21	13	19	51	54	15.3	10.1	11.3	7.12	6.13	5	1	2	1	1	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Carroll.	17,980	26	26	27	72	54	17.0	18.2	21.7	6.16	0.12	1	4	3	2	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cass.	37,788	64	57	64	205	164	19.9	19.9	20.2	0.21	7.17	7	8	3	2	1	2	16	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
DeKalb.	25,429	33	35	33	98	92	15.3	17.7	31.5	3.15	4.14	7	4	3	2	1	15	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Elkhart.	51,403	65	49	64	187	192	14.8	12.0	14.7	1.14	6.15	2	13	1	2	1	19	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Fulton.	16,879	23	26	18	76	51	16.0	19.4	12.5	5.18	0.12	2	2	1	1	1	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Grant.	52,436	92	66	66	283	211	20.7	15.8	14.8	2.17	7.16	3	11	2	2	5	44	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Howard.	36,377	46	39	46	135	116	14.9	13.6	15.1	1.14	8.13	1	8	4	1	1	15	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Huntington.	29,372	38	33	37	103	82	15.2	14.1	11.4	8.14	1.11	3	6	1	1	1	17	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jasper.	13,109	17	11	11	47	36	15.3	10.5	9.8	14.4	1.11	1	5	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jay.	25,126	26	32	37	96	77	12.2	16.0	17.3	3.15	3.12	3	5	1	1	1	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kosciusko.	28,156	35	26	40	86	85	14.6	11.1	6.16	7.12	2.12	4	4	2	2	1	18	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lagrange.	15,148	28	23	27	81	58	21.8	19.1	12.0	9.21	4.15	4	3	2	2	1	13	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lake.	115,165	160	160	147	486	376	16.3	17.7	41.6	0.16	9.14	1	66	21	2	4	4	13	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laporte.	49,170	57	64	61	210	163	13.6	16.3	31.4	9.17	1.13	7	5	3	1	2	26	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Marshall.	24,265	29	26	30	85	82	14.0	13.5	14.5	5.11	6.13	6	3	5	1	1	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Miami.	30,570	42	38	32	126	113	16.2	15.6	12.4	1.16	5.15	0	6	1	1	2	19	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Newton.	10,529	11	7	5	29	24	12.3	8.4	5.5	11.0	9.2	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Noble.	24,819	33	37	37	103	99	15.6	18.7	17.7	6.16	6.12	7	4	1	1	1	19	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Porter.	20,890	17	20	26	72	75	9.6	12.0	14.6	6.13	8.19	4	2	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pulaski.	13,312	19	19	14	52	39	17.2	18.0	12.3	3.15	7.30	4	5	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Starke.	10,632	11	11	19	40	34	12.2	12.9	9.21	0.15	1.12	9	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Staub.	14,504	22	18	18	55	44	17.9	15.6	14.6	6.15	2.12	3	4	1	1	1	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
St. Joseph.	96,884	119	103	123	358	304	14.3	13.3	31.5	2.14	8.13	0	18	8	2	1	2	34	12	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wabash.	26,956	26	27	38	86	81	11.3	12.6	16.6	5.12	8.12	1	4	1	1	1	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wells.	22,668	18	14	27	58	61	9.3	7.7	14.0	10.10	2.10	9	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
White.	17,632	15	24	15	64	45	10.0	17.1	10.0	14.5	10.3	3	1	2	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Whitley.	17,127	13	18	20	57	54	8.8	13.2	13.7	3.13	3.12	7	2	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Central Counties.	1,178,368	1,595	1,372	1,619	4,756	4,430	15.9	14.8	16.3	3.16	2.15	3	191	65	27	29	43	582	156	26	16	4	7	9	18	210	20	4	57	19	96	75	2	247	
Bartholomew.	25,173	25	28	30	89	92	11.7	14.0	14.0	1.14	2.14	8	4	2	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Boone.	7,975	5	9	11	28	29	7.4	14.2	15.6	1.14	1.14	7	2	1	1	1	15	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Brown.	33,398	48	42	31	119	92	16.9	15.8	10.9	1.14	2.11	2																							

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of March, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

CITIES	Population, Estimated, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for February, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to date	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Important Ages						Deaths from Important Causes																					
							March, 1916	February, 1916	March, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to Date	Rate for Year 1915 to Same Date	Under 1 Year	1 to 4 inclusive	5 to 9 inclusive	10 to 14 inclusive	15 to 19 inclusive	20 Years and Over	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Lobar and Bronchopneumonia	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Influenza	Puerperal Septicemia	Cancer	External Causes	Smallpox	Deaths in Institutions	Deaths of Non-Residents	
Cities of the First Class. Population 100,000 and over.	265,890	434	339	400	1,207	1,153	19.2	16.0	18.1	18.3	17.9	52	19	8	11	11	110	39	8	4	3	2	1	2	70	4	2	5	3	31	23	136				
Indianapolis.....	265,890	434	339	400	1,207	1,153	19.2	16.0	18.1	18.3	17.9	52	19	8	11	11	110	39	8	4	3	2	1	2	70	4	2	5	3	31	23	136				
Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000.	282,282	348	360	352	1,105	982	14.5	16.0	15.1	15.6	14.5	40	17	8	3	9	82	45	6	3	2	1	2	1	47	4	1	4	3	19	20	83				
Evansville.....	76,467	105	95	90	300	289	16.1	15.6	14.3	15.7	15.8	10	1	4	1	4	30	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	2	4	5	21	1			
Fort Wayne.....	73,338	73	89	86	260	241	12.7	15.3	14.1	14.2	13.6	7	6	1	1	1	21	5	1	1	1	1	2	19	1	1	1	1	5	4	21	7				
Terre Haute.....	68,897	96	97	99	290	267	16.4	17.7	17.4	16.9	15.8	10	6	2	1	3	15	12	4	2	1	1	1	12	7	1	1	1	7	5	25	7				
South Bend.....	63,580	74	79	77	251	185	12.2	15.6	14.6	15.8	12.1	13	4	2	1	1	16	11	4	1	1	1	1	7	7	2	1	3	6	16	1	1				
Cities of the Third Class. Population 20,000 to 45,000.	304,643	453	379	397	1,294	1,085	17.5	15.7	17.0	17.0	15.9	93	28	9	11	14	115	35	6	13	1	1	1	4	65	31		14	7	17	36	83				
Gary.....	33,802	43	38	36	117	92	15.0	14.1	14.2	13.9	11.3	15	4	2	1	2	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	4	8	2				1	5	10	1			
East Chicago.....	26,938	48	41	34	135	92	21.0	19.1	11.2	52.0	117.3	27	11	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	18				1	2	2	3			
Muncie.....	25,535	26	34	27	82	82	12.0	16.7	11.8	7.2	8.1	1	1	1	1	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1				2	1	1	2			
Hammond.....	25,195	35	52	33	135	97	16.3	26.0	15.9	9.2	11.6	14	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	9	8				1	4	14	3			
Richmond.....	24,369	42	30	41	110	75	20.3	15.5	32.0	11.1	4.6	5	3	1	1	16	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1				2	2	1	7			
Anderson.....	23,626	44	21	29	100	82	21.9	11.1	21.4	5.7	10.4	3	2	2	1	2	14	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	1				3	1	3	8			
Elkhart.....	21,327	30	19	29	70	96	16.5	11.1	21.6	3.3	11.8	5	3	1	1	6	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				3	1	1	7	1		
Michigan City.....	21,112	27	17	27	83	74	15.0	10.1	11.5	3.5	7.4	3	3	1	1	2	9	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1				1	2	3	17	4		
Lafayette.....	21,061	29	27	56	93	124	16.2	16.1	13.1	5.7	7.2	2	1	1	1	11	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1				1	2	2	3	7	1	
New Albany.....	20,629	24	18	34	77	103	13.7	11.1	0.9	4.5	0.2	1	1	1	1	13	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1				3	2	3	3	1		
Logansport.....	20,470	33	32	30	100	92	19.0	19.7	7.7	4.9	6.1	4	1	2	1	10	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1				1	4	2	7	1		
Marion.....	20,369	36	22	21	96	76	20.8	13.6	12.2	21.8	9.5	7	2	2	2	2	10	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	1				1	1	4	2	1		
Kokomo.....	20,210	36	28	27	97	62	21.0	17.4	16.1	21.9	3.2	5	3	1	1	11	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1				1	1	4	1	1		
Cities of the Fourth Class. Population 10,000 to 20,000.	152,429	187	154	160	553	492	14.4	12.7	13.3	14.4	14.4	24	8	2	3	4	68	17	2	1	1	1	2	4	20				7	4	9	14	16			
Vincennes.....	17,215	19	16	18	58	63	12.9	11.7	7.1	6.3	5.5	4	2	1	1	5	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3				1	4	1	3	5	2	
Mishawaka.....	15,046	18	12	17	42	42	14.1	11.0	0.1	3.8	1.1	4	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3				1	1	1	1	1		
Peru.....	12,996	14	15	14	50	53	12.7	14.5	5.2	9.5	4.6	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4				1	1	1	2	1		
Laporte.....	12,266	10	18	12	51	41	9.6	18.3	3.1	8.1	6.7	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4				1	1	1	2	1		
New Castle.....	11,258	8	6	8	28	32	8.3	6.7	9.3	9.9	9.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1		
Elwood.....	11,028	11	14	7	39	35	11.7	15.9	7.4	4.4	2.2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1		
Crawfordsville.....	10,731	12	14	17	45	52	13.2	16.3	3.9	0.6	8.2	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1				1	1	1	1	1		
Shelbyville.....	10,665	20	9	15	42	42	22.0	10.6	16.1	8.5	8.6	2	1	1	1	10	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1				1	1	1	1	1		
Huntington.....	10,662	14	11	11	42	30	15.4	12.9	9.2	2.5	8.1	1	1	1	1	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1		
Jeffersonville.....	10,412	20	13	14	47	39	22.6	15.7	7.5	8.8	1.5	3	1	1	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1				1	1	1	1	1		
Brazil.....	10,115	21	9	11	42	32	21.7	11.1	12.9	6.6	6.3	3	1	1	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1				2	2	2	1	1		
Bloomington.....	10,019	7	6	8	29	40	8.1	7.5	9.6	11.6	6.5	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1		
Bedford.....	10,016	13	11	15	38	41	15.2	13.8	18.0	15.5	2.7	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	3	3	3		
Cities of the Fifth Class. Population under 10,000.	303,296	383	348	478	1,232	1,309	14.9	14.4	17.2	16.2	16.2	59	10	4	2	9	138	37	4	2			5	4	41	8										

Mortality of Indiana for March, 1916. (Stillbirths excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEO- GRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Popula- tion Estimated 1916	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for February, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the year 1916 to date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages											
							March, 1916	February, 1916	March, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to date	Rate for Year 1915 to same date	Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		65 and Over	
												Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
State.....	2,860,920	3,603	3,299	3,732	11,112	10,142	12.4	14.5	15.5	15.5	14.5	491	13.6	158	4.3	54	1.4	59	1.6	97	2.7	1325	36.7
Northern Counties	998,000	1,239	1,177	1,257	3,873	3,288	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.6	13.5	203	16.3	76	6.1	17	1.3	19	1.5	30	2.4	445	35.9
Central Counties.	1,178,368	1,595	1,372	1,619	4,756	4,430	15.9	14.8	16.3	16.2	15.3	191	11.9	65	4.0	27	1.6	29	1.8	43	2.7	582	36.4
Southern Counties	684,552	769	750	856	3,483	2,424	13.2	13.8	14.8	14.5	14.5	97	12.6	17	2.2	10	1.3	11	1.4	24	3.1	298	38.7
All Cities.....	1,308,540	1,805	1,580	1,787	5,391	5,021	16.2	15.2	16.5	16.5	15.9	268	14.8	82	4.5	31	1.7	30	1.6	47	2.6	513	28.4
Over 100,000....	265,890	434	339	400	1,207	1,153	19.2	16.0	18.1	18.3	17.9	52	11.9	19	4.3	8	1.8	11	2.5	11	2.5	110	25.3
45,000 to 100,000	282,282	348	360	352	1,105	982	14.5	16.0	15.1	15.6	14.5	40	11.5	17	4.8	8	2.3	3	3.0	9	2.5	82	23.5
20,000 to 45,000..	304,643	453	379	397	1,294	1,085	17.5	15.7	17.0	17.0	15.9	93	20.5	28	6.1	9	1.9	11	2.4	14	3.0	115	25.3
10,000 to 20,000..	152,429	187	154	160	553	492	14.4	12.7	13.6	14.5	14.4	24	13.5	8	4.4	2	1.1	3	1.6	4	2.2	68	38.2
Under 10,000....	303,296	383	348	478	1,232	1,309	14.9	14.4	17.2	16.2	16.2	59	15.4	10	2.6	4	1.0	2	1.5	9	2.3	138	36.0
Country.....	1,552,380	1,798	1,719	1,945	5,721	5,121	13.6	13.9	14.7	14.8	13.3	223	12.4	76	4.2	23	1.2	29	1.6	50	2.7	812	45.1

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.																			
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Forms Tuberculosis		Typhoid Fever		Diphtheria and Croup		Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough		Lobar and Bronchopneumonia		Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years)		Cerebro-spinal Fever	
	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate
State.....	350	144.4	50	20.6	33	13.6	17	7.0	10	4.1	25	10.3	28	11.5	473	195.2	71	29.3	4	1.6
Northern Counties..	90	106.4	15	17.7	13	15.3	6	7.0	3	3.5	16	18.9	7	8.2	161	190.4	44	52.0	1	1.1
Central Counties...	156	156.3	26	26.0	16	16.0	4	4.0	7	7.0	9	9.0	18	18.0	210	210.4	20	20.0	4	4.0
Southern Counties..	104	179.4	9	15.5	4	6.9	7	12.0	...	...	...	...	3	5.1	102	175.9	7	12.0	...	...
All Cities.....	173	156.1	26	23.4	23	20.7	6	5.4	5	4.5	11	9.9	15	13.5	243	219.3	47	42.4	4	3.6
Over 100,000....	39	173.1	8	31.5	4	17.7	2	8.8	2	8.8	1	4.4	2	8.8	70	310.8	4	17.7	3	13.3
45,000 to 100,000...	45	188.2	6	25.0	3	12.5	2	9.3	1	4.1	2	8.3	1	4.1	47	196.6	4	16.7	1	4.1
20,000 to 45,000...	35	135.6	6	23.2	13	50.3	1	3.2	1	3.2	1	3.8	4	15.5	65	251.9	31	120.1	...	...
10,000 to 20,000...	17	131.6	2	15.4	1	7.7	1	7.7	1	7.7	2	15.4	4	30.9	20	154.9	...	...	...	...
Under 10,000....	37	144.0	4	15.5	2	7.7	...	...	...	...	5	19.4	4	15.5	41	159.6	8	31.1	...	...
Country.....	177	134.6	24	18.2	21	7.6	11	8.3	5	3.8	14	10.6	13	9.8	230	174.9	24	18.2	1	7.94

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of March, 1916

J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR, IN CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISION

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes					
		Station		Highest		Station	
				Date		Lowest	
37.3	—3.9	Vincennes		79		Howe	
				24		—3	
						3	

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes			
		Station		Least Monthly Amount	
				Station	
2.63	—1.16	Bluffton		4.33	
				Monticello	
				0.75	

PREVENT SICKNESS AND KILL POVERTY

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

(Entered as second-class matter at the Indianapolis Postoffice)

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The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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BIRTHS FOR APRIL, 1916.

Total births, 5,185 (stillbirths excluded); State rate, 22.1.
Males, 2,720; females, 2,465.
White males, 2,671; white females, 2,417.
Colored births, 97; males 49, females 48.
Stillbirths, 159; white 147, colored 12.
The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000, reports 2,047 births; rate 25.0.
The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 2,015 births; rate 20.0.
The Southern Sanitary Section population 684,552, reports 1,123 births; rate 20.0.
The highest rate, Lake county, 37.7.
The lowest rate, Parke county, 10.4.
Total births to date for 1916, 21,874.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR APRIL, 1916.

Total deaths reported, 3,249; rate 13.8. In the preceding month, 3,603 deaths; rate 12.4. In the same month last year, 3,212 deaths; rate 13.3. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year, 454 or 14.3 per cent. of the total; 1 to 4, 149; 5 to 9, 65; 10 to 14, 44; 15 to 19, 72; 65 and over, 1,109 or 34.1 per cent. of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000, reports 1,202 deaths; rate 14.7. In the preceding month, 1,239 deaths, rate 14.6. In the same month last year, 1,078 deaths, rate 12.9.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 1,347 deaths; rate 13.9. In the preceding month, 1,595 deaths; rate 15.9. In the same month last year, 1,434 deaths; rate 14.4.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 648,552, reports 700 deaths; rate 12.4. In the preceding month, 769 deaths; rate 13.2. In the same month last year, 700 deaths; rate 12.1.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate, 14.7, which is 0.9 higher than that for the entire State. The Northern Sanitary Section also presents the highest death rate for typhoid fever diphtheria, measles, lobar and broncho-pneumonia, diarrhea and enteritis, puerperal septicemia and external causes. The Central Section presents the highest death rate for scarlet fever and whooping cough. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis, cerebro-spinal fever, poliomyelitis, influenza and cancer.

RURAL: Population 1,552,380, reports 1,521 deaths; rate 11.9. In the preceding month, 1,798 deaths; rate 13.6. In the same month last year, 1,660 deaths; rate 12.5.

URBAN: Population 1,385,540, reports 1,728 deaths; rate 16.0. In the preceding month, 1,805 deaths; rate 16.2. In the same month last year, 1,552 deaths; rate 14.3. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 17.9; Evansville, 13.5; Fort Wayne, 15.9; Terre Haute, 13.2; South Bend, 13.3; Gary, 18.7; East Chicago, 23.5; Muncie 11.0; Hammond, 25.1; Richmond, 13.0; Anderson, 15.9; Elkhart, 15.9; Michigan City, 15.6; Lafayette, 26.0; New Albany, 19.5; Logansport, 18.4; Marion, 17.3; Kokomo, 13.8.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR APRIL, 1916.

Measles, as in the preceding month, was reported as the most prevalent disease. The order of prevalence is as follows: Measles, tonsillitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, rheumatism, scarlet fever, acute bronchitis, diphtheria, influenza, bronchial pneumonia, lobar pneumonia, whooping cough, typhoid fever, chickenpox, rabies in human, diarrhea and enteritis, smallpox, other forms of tuberculosis, intermittent and remittent fever, erysipelas, malaria fever, dysentery, puerperal fever, rabies in animals, cerebro-spinal fever, cholera morbus, poliomyelitis, trachoma.

TUBERCULOSIS: 357 deaths, of which 306 were of the pulmonary form and 51 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 197, females 160. Of the males, 50 were

married in the age period of 18 to 40 and left 100 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 48 were married in the same age period as above, and left 96 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans under 12 years of age made in one month by this preventable disease, 196. Number of homes invaded, 341.

TYPHOID FEVER: 151 cases in 26 counties, with 38 deaths. In the preceding month, 167 cases in 23 counties, with 33 deaths. In the same month last year 67 cases in 26 counties, with 18 deaths.

PNEUMONIA: 367 deaths; rate 156.9 per 100,000. In the preceding month, 473 deaths; rate 195.2. In the same month last year, 367 deaths; rate 152.9.

SCARLET FEVER: 325 cases in 40 counties with 13 deaths. In the preceding month, 362 cases in 52 counties with 10 deaths. In the same month last year 294 cases in 50 counties with 13 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 141 cases in 36 counties with 20 deaths. In the preceding month, 150 cases in 37 counties with 17 deaths. In the same month last year, 126 cases in 27 counties with 14 deaths.

MEASLES: 4,464 cases in 65 counties with 44 deaths. In the preceding month 3,456 cases in 55 counties with 25 deaths. In the same month last year, 1,913 cases in 53 counties with 14 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 1 case and 1 death in Orange county; male, 4 years.

RABIES: 27 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during the month of April. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total 194, males 141, females 53. *Suicide:* Total 47, males 34, females 13: Suicide by poison 24, by asphyxia 1, by hanging or strangulation 5, by drowning 3, by firearms 11, by cutting or piercing instruments 1, by jumping from high places 2. *Accidental or undefined:* Total 128, males 94, females 34. Poisoning by food 1, other acute poisonings 2, conflagration 1, burns (conflagration excepted) 11, absorption of deleterious gases 1, accidental drowning 8, traumatism by firearms 2, traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments 2, traumatism by fall 25, traumatism in mines 2, traumatism by machines 4, railroad accidents and injuries 32, street-car accidents and injuries 2, automobile accidents and injuries 11, injuries by other vehicles 3, other crushing 2, injuries by animals 4, excessive cold 1, electricity (lightning excepted) 2, fractures (cause not specified) 3, other external violence, 9. *Homicide:* Total 19, males 13, females 6. Homicide by firearms 11, by cutting or piercing instruments 2, by other means 6.

HEALTH OFFICERS, ATTENTION!

Delayed Birth and Death Certificates.

Each month the statistical department receives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during the preceding months, which are not sent to this department in time to be tabulated with the report for the current month. With the report for April the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter:

BIRTHS.

Adams 2; Allen 3; Bartholomew 1; Benton 1; Blackford 2 (Hartford City); Boone 5 (Lebanon 1, Thorntown 2); Brown 2; Carroll 3; Cass 2; Clark 3 (Jeffersonville 1, Port Fulton 1); Clinton 3-1 for 1909, 1 for 1911 (Frankfort 1 for 1915); Crawford 1; Dearborn 5 (Aurora 3); Decatur 5 (Greensburg 2); Dekalb 1, for July, 1913; Delaware 7-1 for June, 1915

(Muncie 4); Dubois 1; Elkhart 1 (City); Floyd 2 (New Albany); Fountain 5 (Attica); Franklin 1; Gibson 1; Grant 9 (Gas City 2); Greene 7-3 for 1909 (Linton 2); Harrison 3; Hendricks 6 (Danville 2, Pittsboro 1); Henry 4 (Middletown 2); Howard 5-1 for July, 1915; Jasper 1 (Rensselaer); Jay 2 (Portland 1); Jefferson 2 (Madison); Jennings 1; Knox 9 (Vincennes 4); Kosciusko 1; Lake 9 (Gary 3, Hammond 4); Laporte 2-1 for February, 1915 (City 1); Madison 2 (Anderson 1, Alexandria 1); Marion 1 (Indianapolis, 1908); Marshall 2-from Plymouth 1 for 1913, 1 for 1915; Martin 1; Miami 1; Monroe 2 (Bloomington); Morgan 3-1 for August, 1915 (Paragon 1); Newton 1 (Morocco); Noble 1 for 1915; Orange 1 (West Baden); Parke 6 (Rockville 3 for January, 1914); Perry 5-1 for August, 1915 (Tell City 2); Pike 5; Porter 2; Posey 1; Randolph 2 (Lynn 1); Rush 5; Scott 1; Spencer 19-1 for December, 1914, (Rockport 11, Dale 1); St. Joseph 1 for 1915; Tippecanoe 6-1 for August, 1915 (Lafayette 4); Tipton 1 (Windfall); Union 1; Vanderburg 13 (Evansville 1 for September, 1915); Vermillion 4 (Clinton 2); Vigo 8-1 for January, 1915 (Seeleyville 1 for August, 1915, West Terre Haute 1 for December, 1915, Terre Haute 4, 1 for September, 1915, 1 for October, 1915); Wabash 2; Warrick 11; Washington 2 (Campbellsburg 1); Wayne 4 (Richmond 1, Centerville 1); Wells 8-2 for 1915; White 3 (Wolcott 1 for December, 1915) Total 244.

DEATHS.

Benton 4 (Otterbein 1, Oxford 1, Boswell 1); Blackford 1; Boone 1; Cass 2; Clark 1 (Port Fulton); Clay 1; Dearborn 1; Decatur 1 (Greensburg); Elkhart 2 (City); Fountain 2 (Attica 1, Covington 1); Grant 1; Greene 1 (Lyons); Henry 2; Howard 9; Huntington 1 (Warren-December, 1915); Jackson 2 (Crothersville 1); Jasper 4 (Remington, 1 for October, 1915); Jennings 10 Knox 3 (Vincennes 2); Lake 1 (Whiting for November, 1915); Laporte 2 (Michigan City 1); Lawrence 1 (Mitchell for December, 1915); Marion 1 (Indianapolis for December, 1915); Miami 2 (Peru 1); Monroe 2 (Bloomington); Montgomery 1 (Ladoga); Morgan 2 (Paragon 1 for December, 1915); Owen 1; Pike 1; Putnam 1; Rush 1; Shelby 1 (Shelbyville); Switzerland 1; Tippecanoe 2 (Lafayette 1); Vanderburg 2; Warrick 4; Washington 1 (Salem); Total 67.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR APRIL, 1916.

H. E. Barnard, Ph.D., State Food and Drug Commissioner.

Two hundred and eight food samples were analyzed during the month. Of this number 180 were listed as legal and 28 as illegal.

The three illegal samples of sausage and weinerwurst contained starch. Ten of the 24 samples of ice cream analyzed were below standard and therefore illegal. Ten milk samples and one cream were below standard and classed as illegal.

Forty-one drug samples were analyzed during the month. We thought that the fictitious aspirin had been eliminated in this State some months ago, but the one sample analyzed was purchased by a druggist from a peddler very recently, and therefore shows that druggists should be continually on their guard in reference to this high-priced product.

Although 14 of the 27 samples of tincture of iodine were classed as illegal the majority of them were only slightly below standard, in fact only two are sufficiently low to call for a warning notice and none will be prosecuted.

The six samples of linseed oil analyzed were received from a State institute and represented a second shipment, the first having been condemned by this department as containing a large percentage of mineral oil.

ANALYSIS OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1916.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total.
FOODS.			
Beverages—			
Beer.....	1		1
Beer, Temperance.....	6		6
Coca cola.....	1		1
Cider.....		2	2
Apple Butter.....	1		1
Jelly.....	5		5
Fruit Syrups.....	4		4
Horse Radish.....	1		1
Maple Syrup.....	2	1	3
Meat Products—			
Hamburger.....	24		24
Lard.....		1	1
Sausage.....	24	2	26
Weinerwurst.....		1	1
Milk Products—			
Butter.....	2		2
Cream.....	2	1	3
Ice Cream.....	24	10	34
Milk.....	83	10	93
Vinegar.....		1	1
Total.....	180	28	208
DRUGS.			
Aspirin Tablets.....		1	1
Linseed Oil.....	6		6
Tincture of Iodine.....	13	14	27
Miscellaneous.....			7
Total.....			41

INSPECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1916.

During the month of April the food and drug inspectors made 990 inspections of food producing establishments. Eight places were found to be in excellent condition 382 were in good condition, 523 fair, 56 poor and 21 bad,

Three of the 311 grocery stores were rated excellent, 135 good, 169 fair and 4 poor.

One of the 106 meat markets visited was rated excellent, 47 were classed as good, 54 fair and 4 poor.

Of the 28 drug stores visited 21 were rated good and 7 fair. One hundred and twenty bakeries and confectioneries were visited during the month. Of this number 60 were classed as good, 56 fair and 4 poor.

One hundred and thirteen hotels and restaurants were visited. One was rated excellent, 28 good, 77 fair and 7 poor.

Fifty-five creameries were visited during the month. Of this number one was rated excellent, 27 good, 25 fair, one poor and one bad.

Of the thirty milk depots inspected one was rated excellent, 15 good, 13 fair and one bad.

Of the thirty-five cream stations visited 5 were rated good 15 fair, 14 poor and one bad.

Of the 66 ice cream plants inspected one was classed as excellent, 21 good, 36 fair and 8 poor.

Of the 6 slaughterhouses visited one was rated good, 2 fair and 3 poor.

Two poultry houses, one brewing company and one tea and coffee store were also visited.

One hundred and thirty-six condemnations were issued during the month, 125 because of unsanitary conditions and 97 because of improper construction.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1916.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies.....	104	0	11	65	10	18
Grocery stores.....	311	3	135	169	4	0
Meat markets.....	106	1	47	54	4	0
Drug stores.....	28	0	21	7	0	0
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	120	0	60	56	4	0
Hotels and restaurants.....	113	1	28	77	7	0
Creameries.....	55	1	27	25	0	1
Milk depots.....	30	1	15	13	0	1
Milk plants.....	5	0	3	2	0	0
Cream stations.....	35	0	5	15	14	1
Condensed milk plants.....	5	0	5	0	0	0
Ice cream plants.....	66	1	21	36	8	0
Ice cream parlors.....	2	0	1	1	0	0
Slaughterhouses.....	6	0	1	2	3	0
Poultry houses.....	2	0	1	0	1	0
Brewing Company.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Tea and coffee store.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total.....	990	8	382	523	56	12

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1916.

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons for Unsanitary Conditions.	Condemnation Improper Construction.	Total.
Bakeries.....	10	11	12
Confectioneries.....	4	2	4
Dairies.....	59	48	60
Fish Market.....	1	1	1
Groceries.....	8	4	9
Groceries and meat markets.....	2	4	6
Meat markets.....	3	11	11
Milk plants.....	3	3	5
Slaughterhouses.....	3	3	3
Slaughterhouse and meat markets.....	1	1	1
Restaurants.....	20	8	23
Restaurants and bakeries.....	1	1	1
Total.....	125	97	136

INDIANA IS A PROGRESSIVE DAIRY STATE.

Although Indiana has not been counted among the leading dairy states, at the present time the development of her dairy industry is proceeding so rapidly and along such excellent lines that it is only a question of time when Indiana butter will command a premium in the large markets and when the hill lands of the State, at present largely unproductive, will be covered as thickly with dairy cows as the green pastures of Vermont or the plains of Wisconsin and Iowa.

Inspector Bruner, who is engaged in making a survey of dairy conditions throughout the state, has now visited about one-fourth of his territory, which includes the counties which have given the least attention to the development of modern dairying.

His report up to the month of April is illuminating and in view of the criticism which has been made of the dairy industry so satisfying, we are glad to publish some of his figures.

The 53 creameries visited made in 1915, 14,468,150 pounds of butter, of which 97.76 per cent. was made from pasteurized cream. A few small plants which are not pasteurizing have ordered equipment and will pasteurize after July first.

Sixty ice cream plants manufactured in 1915 almost two million gallons of ice cream, of which 86.5 per cent. was made from pasteurized raw material.

This is an excellent showing and should effectively and finally dispose of the criticism that ice cream has been made of low grade stock.

Thirty-four milk depots which sold in 1915 6,472,552 gallons of milk have been inspected. Of this milk 99 per cent. was pasteurized before sale. It ought not to be difficult to persuade the distributors of the remaining one per cent. that they too should insure the safety of their product by proper pasteurization.

FORT WAYNE REPORTS EXCELLENT RESULTS IN TUBERCULIN TESTING.

Dr. George E. Frye, Meat and Milk Inspector of the Board of Health of the City of Fort Wayne, is doing excellent work. His report of work this past winter in which he shows the number of cows given the tuberculin test, and the disposal of the reactors is so complete that we gladly publish it because of the help and encouragement it may give other inspectors.

The interesting thing about the report is the few reactors. Twelve of the 21 dairies inspected were free from bovine tuberculosis. This is an unusual record and is due, we believe, to the fact that the Board of Health of Fort Wayne has for a number of years forced the issue with respect to the sale of milk from diseased herds.

These excellent results ought to convince any fair-minded dairyman that the health rules requiring the testing of cows work out for the betterment of the dairy industry.

	No. in Herd.	Passed	Re- actor.	Disposition.
Ansley.....	10	10	0	Slaughtered and passed for food.
J. H. Bass.....	49	48	1	B. A. C. inspection at Eckert's plant.
Bash farm.....	32	32	0	Previously tested—Michigan Live Stock Commission.
Dunkelberg ..	44	38	6	Quarantined and held for calves blood lines.
Diss.....	15	15	0	
Ellett.....	6	6	0	
Foster.....	1	1	0	
Gillie.....	21	21	0	
Gornbert.....	6	5	1	Slaughtered, passed for food by Dr. Frye at S. & H. abattoir.
Gable.....	23	23	0	
Hobson.....	9	9	0	
Holle.....	19	18	1	Held for calf then to be slaughtered.
E. F. Leland..	63	54	9	Slaughtered 6 for food, 3 for rendering tank by Dr. Frye.
Meyer.....	11	11	0	
McCullough...	24	15	9	Seven slaughtered, 3 condemned to rendering plant, 2 held for calves 4 for food.
N. Whitelather	18	18	0	
Rohrbach.....	11	10	1	Slaughtered and passed by Dr. Frye at S. & H. abattoir.
Rhodes.....	15	14	1	Slaughtered and condemned to render- ing works by Dr. Frye.
Schoppman...	10	9	1	Slaughtered and passed for food at S. & H. abattoir by Dr. Frye.
Thomas.....	19	19	0	
Wesling.....	13	13	0	

DON'T EXPERIMENT WITH BABY'S MILK.

From the moment of birth every baby ought to have the best possible care and food. It is his birthright. If he does not get it he will not do the part intended for him when he is grown.

The best food for the baby is that which nature arranged for him—his mother's milk. For this food there is no substitute. When it fails we do the best we can and make—fortunately for the baby we have learned to make—a fairly satisfactory food for infants by modifying cow's milk. The proteids and fats in cow's milk are in too large proportions for the delicate digestive organs of an infant, and to make it resemble as closely as possible it's mother's milk it must be diluted somewhat and sweetened slightly.

The balancing of the proportions of sugar, fat and proteids is something which cannot be done successfully by ignorant or careless mothers. It is not enough merely to dilute the milk and sweeten it. Baby feeding must be exact and every baby should be fed according to his personal needs. All babies are not alike and what may be a satisfactory food for one may be quite unsatisfactory for another.

The pure milk stations that provide modified milk and adjust babies' milk have saved thousands of babies' lives. The work done by Nathan Strauss in New York demon-
strated this.

When your baby has to be fed on cow's milk, modify it according to your doctor's orders. If he cannot tell you what you want to know, ask the Health Department. Never experiment; never change foods unless you know what you are doing. Be sure that the baby's food agrees with him. Then watch him grow.

PURE FOOD IS USELESS WITHOUT GOOD TEETH.

We demand pure food, and get it; we insist on careful preparation and our food factories boast that their product is never touched by the human hand. We require perfect protection and the wrapped loaf and sealed box of biscuits are delivered to the kitchen door. But is the pure, clean, sterile food going to continue so in the process of assimilation if it has to pass through an unsanitary and diseased mouth on its way to the stomach? How does a pure food label profit us if every crunch of the jaws that grinds the food under a daily pressure of 5,000 pounds introduces into it bacteria that turn a welcome and helpful guest into a center of infection.

Human life is a continual struggle with germ life. When the good germs are overpowered by the bad ones trouble is at hand. The condition of the mouth is often the determining factor between health and illness. Decayed teeth are due to chemical action that dissolves away the enamel and pits the limey structure; bacteria grow in the cavity, food accumulates and decomposes, and soon the mouth is more unsanitary than any food which may enter it.

Oral hygiene means clean teeth and a clean mouth. It means intelligent use of the tooth-brush. It means healthy gums. In infancy mother's milk is the best aid to sound teeth and a healthy mouth. Later whole cereals, pure milk fresh vegetables and fresh fruit are necessary to normal growth and perfect tooth structure.

In later life selected foods will do much to keep the mouth and teeth in good condition. Food acids are the best cleansing agents. Grape juice, orange juice, lemon juice, vinegars, apples, bathe the teeth with acids that clean and protect them. An apple eaten in the evening will mechanically and chemically clean the teeth and protect them from the bacterial ravages in the night when the most damage is done.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR APRIL, 1916.

Will Shimer, M.D., Superintendent.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—	
Positive.....	178
Negative.....	394
	— 572
Urine for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	2
Pus for tubercle bacilli—	
Suspicious.....	1
Negative.....	7
	— 8
Feces for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	4
Cerebro Spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	3
Pleural fluid for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	4
Knee joint fluid for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	1

Abdominal fluid for tubercle bacilli—		Urine for chemical analysis.....	39
Negative.....	1	Urine for gonococci —	
Fluid from chest for tubercle bacilli—		Negative.....	1
Negative.....	2	Feces for ova—	
Milk for tubercle bacilli—		Negative.....	1
Negative.....	1	Feces miscellaneous.....	1
Widal tests for typhoid fever—		Tape worm.....	4
Positive.....	6	Total number specimens examined.....	1,082
Negative.....	55	Diphtheria examinations made on potassium tellurate..	212
—	61	Total number examinations made.....	1,294
Paratyphoid tests for typhoid fever—		Doses of antityphoid vaccine prepared and sent out... 2,570	
Negative.....	1	Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies—	
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—		Negative.....	3
Positive.....	65	Guinea pigs inoculated for tuberculosis—	
Suspicious.....	11	Negative.....	1
Negative.....	133	Total number guinea pigs inoculated....	4
Unsatisfactory.....	3		
—	212		
Brains for rabies—			
Dogs—			
Positive.....	17		
Negative.....	3		
Cat—			
Negative.....	1		
—	21		
Blood for counts.....	14		
Blood for malaria—			
Negative.....	10		
Pus for gonococci—			
Female—			
Positive.....	17		
Suspicious.....	3		
Negative.....	14		
Males—			
Positive.....	15		
Negative.....	22		
Sex not given—			
Positive.....	1		
Negative.....	1		
—	73		
Pus miscellaneous.....	7		
Pathological tissues—			
Carcinoma—			
Carcinoma of nose.....	2		
Carcinoma of lower jaw.....	1		
Carcinoma of breast.....	2		
Carcinoma of liver.....	1		
Carcinoma of kidney.....	1		
Carcinoma of vagina.....	2		
Carcinoma of clitoris.....	1		
Carcinoma location not given.....	1		
Sarcoma—			
Sarcoma of gum.....	1		
Miscellaneous tissues.....	27		
—	39		

OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING APRIL 1916.

Tuberculosis.....	698
Diphtheria.....	118
Widal.....	100
Blood counts.....	16
Gonococci.....	75
Malaria.....	10
Bile Media.....	3
Epidemic diphtherias.....	100
Total number.....	1,120

PATIENTS WHO HAVE FINISHED "PASTEUR" TREATMENT.

Name.	Town.	County.	Age Sex	Treat- ment began.	Treat- ment finished.
1. May Dickson....	Bloomfield....	Greene....	10 F	3-15-16	4- 4-16
2. Fern Hudson....	Bloomfield....	Greene....	12 F	3-15-16	4- 4-16
3. Joe Leavitt....	Bloomfield....	Greene....	11 M	3-15-16	4- 4-16
4. Mr. Carl Rahke..	Indianapolis...	Marion....	27 M	3-16-16	4- 5-16
5. Mr. Crawford Brown.....	Danville.....	Hendricks..	26 M	3-20-16	4- 9-16
6. Allen Berkowitz..	Indianapolis...	Marion....	3 M	3-31-16	4-20-16
7. Stella Berkowitz..	Indianapolis...	Marion....	5 F	3-31-16	4-20-16
8. Mrs. J. Berkowitz.	Indianapolis...	Marion....	30 F	3-31-16	4-20-16
9. Miss Clara Jensen	Indianapolis...	Marion....	22 F	3-31-16	4-21-16
10. Jonathan Steven- son.....	Richmond....	Wayne....	5 M	4- 4-16	4-24-16
11. James Stevenson..	Richmond....	Wayne....	10 M	4- 4-16	4-24-16
12. Bader Bly.....	Richmond....	Wayne....	10 M	4- 4-16	4-24-16
13. Russell Ingalls...	Richmond....	Wayne....	9 M	4- 4-16	4-24-16
14. Miss Emma Rogers.....	Indianapolis...	Marion....	37 F	4- 5-16	4-25-16
15. Chester Green....	Indianapolis...	Marion....	9 M	4- 5-16	4-25-16
16. Ulric Wade....	Indianapolis...	Marion....	15 M	4- 5-16	4-25-16
17. Mrs. Wm. Mc- Cone.....	Middletown....	Henry.....	20 F	4- 6-16	4-26-16
18. Morris Hilton....	Indianapolis...	Marion....	5 M	4- 6-16	4-27-16

THINGS OF INTEREST FROM THE LABORATORY.

After two months of treatment Margaret Whalley, the Richmond diphtheria bacilli carrier, had her tonsils removed. Cultures taken two weeks after the operation showed no diphtheria bacilli, and have been negative ever since. If every child was normal in nose, throat and teeth, epidemics of contagious diseases and streptococcic infections of children would be much less frequent.

From our laboratory experience we are struck with the frequency of epidemics of diphtheria, typhoid fever and rabies in certain localities, while in other localities epidemics of these diseases appear, but are soon stamped out.

Health officers are calling for additional knowledge concerning the prevention of contagious diseases, yet many of these men are not applying the methods we know will do the work.

It is much more spectacular to stop epidemics than to prevent them, but people soon come to see through the inefficiency of public health officials who allow epidemics to appear.

Health officers are asking more pay, giving lack of pay as an excuse for their shortcomings, not knowing what prevention work really is. Many neither know how to do the work themselves nor how to get it done by others.

Many doctors think efficient prevention work means peering into every outhouse and garbage can to find disagreeable sights and odors and that abating these and putting up quarantine cards and otherwise making themselves disagreeable they are doing efficient health work.

We must realize that much of the work now done by the M.D. health officer can be done much better and cheaper by nonmedical graduates especially trained in disease prevention work.

The public is willing to pay a proper price for efficient sanitary administration, but it is not willing to pay an exorbitant price for inferior service.

That we do have efficient prevention work under the present conditions, it is only necessary to call your attention to the diphtheria prevention work of Dr. C. N. Brown of Fairmount and the rabies prevention work of Dr. H. H. Thompson of Noblesville.

It is not so much talk and discussion that is needed as careful attention to the many little but very important details of disease prevention. However, a great deal has been accomplished by blanket methods, such as filtration and chlorination of water and pasteurization of milk.

How much could Gorgas have accomplished in Panama had he been content to exult over the wonderful progress of sanitation and to discuss the interesting details of malaria and yellow fever propagation?

Much of what was accomplished in Panama was done by ditching, oiling swamps, catching mosquitos and various other slavish and uninteresting labor.

Not a little of the typhoid prevention work which has been done in Southwest Germany was accomplished by routine blood, feces and urine examinations.

Success in the work of disease prevention depends primarily on a knowledge of how diseases are spread. This knowledge once gained gives victory.

THE OTHER DAY we received a calendar from Dr. H. D. Fair, Secretary of Delaware county. We congratulate the doctor upon his most excellent calendar and want to quote from it the following reasons:

Why I do not attend Society meetings—

Too busy to go. My practice drives me day and night. Gee, I'm busy.

Too tight to go. I might miss an office call while there.

Too scheming to go. I see a chance to get one of your patients while you are there.

Too indifferent to go. The same old bunch still run things.

Too self-satisfied to go. My patients get well without adopting your suggestions.

Too superior to go. I'm really in a class by myself as a doctor.

Too well-informed to go. You fellows can't tell me anything.

Too shrewd to go. You might force me to pass out some of my clever therapeutics.

Too jealous to go. That infernal Dr. Knowsiz Stuff might get up and talk.

Too shallow to go. You might ask me for a few remarks.

I wonder if we have any of these fellows in our county. Not many, I hope.

PHYSICIANS MAY PRESCRIBE any amount of habit-forming drugs, this being the decision of the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee. A physician who had registered and paid the tax under the Harrison anti-narcotic law was indicted for an alleged violation of that law. The charge was that he prescribed the drugs mentioned in that law in quantities more than necessary to meet the needs of the patient and that he did not prescribe the drugs in good faith and as a medicine. It is plain therefore if a physician prescribes in good faith, it does not matter as to the quantity of drugs involved.

DISEASED CHICKEN MEAT is not a pleasant thing to think of. That sick chickens are sold there is no doubt. Dr. Morgan, City Sanitarian of Indianapolis, seized four crates of chickens suffering from croup and cholera. These chickens were about to be slaughtered and dressed for human food. Dr. Morgan has warned the poultry dealers of this city against accepting any shipments of sick chickens and also against any such being dressed and sold in the market.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES has been tried for six months in New York City. The first effort to collect statistics and exercise control was of course only partially successful. A real good working system was at first not devised but upon experience has been greatly bettered and past education was necessary to make the good work go. At the present time the greater number of cases are reported through the laboratory. The second source of information is from the hospitals. The records supplied are not made public and are not for public use in any way. The sanitary code declares that such records shall be considered secret and they are so kept. Moreover physicians are not required to report cases by names initials

only sufficing. The number of cases of syphilis reported for the first six months of the year 1915 was 10,184 of which 789 were reported in duplicate. This total is 999 in excess of that for the corresponding period last year. Of course the figure given does not actually approach the number of cases reportable for the period. The Board of Health is pretty well satisfied with what has been done, recognizing fully its imperfectness, but recognizing also the promise of being able to do better work. We wonder how long it would take to secure the co-operation of the people and the physicians of Indiana in doing this important service to the State.

JERSEY RED PIGS are advertised for sale by Arthur Collins, Morestown, New Jersey. Of his breed of pigs, he says, "They are money-makers. They don't get sick. Sows have large litters. Sows do not kill pigs at farrowing. These pigs grow fast. Will produce 350 pounds of pork in nine months. Long body. Gentle and good natured. They are of good stock." The way to get rid of human defectives is to see that only good human stock become parents. This is the way in which Mr. Collins secures his superior breed of Jersey Red Pigs. There is only one way to reform mankind and that is to stop breeding defectives. Until we do so, we must keep on taxing ourselves more and more, building more and more asylums and organizing more and more so-called charity associations, and here let us remark it is not charity to permit the unfit to be born, for they are certain to be a burden to society, to fill our prisons and insane asylums and after leading useless lives are doomed to a miserable death.

THE SULLIVAN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY is very much alive. It has published a very beautiful calendar for 1916. The calendar shows a picture of Dr. Oren Stoddard, sixth president of the society, also Dr. Enoch J. Yeager, seventh president. A list of the names of its thirty-four members are also upon the card. It is beautiful and well gotten up. The Sullivan County Medical Society also publishes "monthly notes," giving the transactions of the society and items concerning its members. The Delaware County Medical Society also prints a calendar which is most creditable to that organization.

THE WATER QUESTION at East Chicago and Indiana Harbor is about settled, at least that part of it which pertains to the eventual purification of the supply. The Public Service Commission has joined with the State Board of Health and ordered the installation of purification works. Sixty days were given the company in which to submit plans and specifications for the filtration plant and thirty days from that date contract must be let and construction begun. Six months was given for completion of the plant. The company argued for more time but it was refused.

HON. JAS. O. BATCHELOR, Mayor of the flourishing City of Marion, issued a Clean-Up Proclamation which had a decided ring in it. In the proclamation he said, after describing what clean up meant, "On condition of said work not being completed on or before said tenth day of May, 1916, then in that event the Street Department of the City of Marion will do and perform said work and charge the same against the property or abutting property upon the tax duplicates." Mayor Batchelor has been doing good things in Marion and this positive clean-up proclamation brought a decided benefit to his city.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HEALTH OFFICERS.

During the remainder of this year of 1916, the statistical department of the State Board of Health will make extra effort to establish a natality rate (birth rate) for all Indiana cities. Heretofore this rate has been calculated for counties only.

In order to make this city classification uniform, it will be necessary that place of birth and residence of parents be given correctly.

Post office address does not mean residence. A line is provided on the left margin of the certificate for the post office address of mother, for births occurring outside of corporate limits of cities and towns.

Officers must inspect each certificate critically at the time it is presented and see that it is made out fully and correctly.

The certificate must be given a registered number, beginning with No. 1 for the first certificate filed at the beginning of each calendar year, and numbering consecutively. In order for a certificate to be a legal document, it must show the name of the health officer with whom it is filed and the date of filing. "Filed" as called for on the certificate does not mean copying in a local record book.

FROM THE LABORATORY.

Meat Eating In Summer

Dr. Will Shimer.

Some people find they cannot eat meats in summer time, except in very small amounts, without experiencing ill effects, and sometimes they are badly poisoned. In this connection these questions appear: (1) Why do meats ever cause poisoning? (2) Why are meats at times very poisonous to some persons, only slightly poisonous to others, and do not affect still others at all?

Cary examined thirty-four samples of sausage and found colon bacilli in 95 per cent. and the bacillus enteritidis in 25 per cent. Here is important evidence that ground meats have an important place in intestinal infection. Quite as important as milk and perhaps more important than water. Bacteria may be destroyed by thorough cooking, but cooking—heat—does not always destroy the toxins which are elaborated by bacteria. We must then expect to sometimes have untoward effects from sausage eating. Cooked meats are a better growing media for bacteria than when uncooked and more likely to become poisonous, and therefore, long kept cooked meats, unless hermetically sealed, should be avoided. Cooked meats, kept in an ordinary refrigerator in the summer time for forty-eight hours, are nearly always poisonous.

Vegetable salads having a dressing containing meat, eggs, milk or other proteins, unless very acid with vinegar, are good media for bacteria. Salads should not be eaten which have been kept over twelve hours in an ordinary refrigerator. It is undoubtedly true that most intestinal disturbances appearing in warm months are due to eating infected protein foods. Sometimes, fresh uninfected proteins may cause more or less disturbances in specially susceptible people. Infantile eczema is sometimes due to the anaphylactic action of milk protein. Blackfair tested the skin of forty-three patients, and only one showed susceptibility to protein by

cutaneous and intracutaneous tests. Of twenty-seven poisoned with eczema, twenty-two gave evidence of susceptibility to protein. Egg white, cows' milk and woman's milk were the substances which most frequently caused reaction. In summer time it is wise to eat sparingly of all meats, especially of preserved (embalmed) meats. Sausage is certainly out of season in summer. Persons with bronchial asthma or eczema or any skin affection should eat very little protein.

WAYNE COUNTY IS CLEANER now that the health wave has come over its people. The Richmond Item announces that 368 loads of trash were gathered and moved out of Richmond and that 200 loads were removed from Centerville. We hope other towns in Wayne County are cleaning up and we hope that they will keep clean, and of course, this will be to the betterment of the whole State as well as Wayne County.

"CAN'T AFFORD TO HURT MY BUSINESS" were the words of a city health officer to a citizen who appealed to him to abolish a condition inimical to the public health. The citizen in writing says: "The city health officer was again notified concerning the noisome privy with its flies and threat against the public health, but he said he could not afford to neglect his business to run after public health work, yet this doctor accepts the position of city health officer." This incident fully illustrates why it is the present health officer system must go. It actually defeats the ends of the health laws in many instances as in this.

THE FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH has a fine large brick building in which it lives, moves and has its being. The building is at Jacksonville, and over the portals, deep in the stone, is engraved, "Florida State Board of Health." The building cost \$40,000, the grounds being practically donated by the city of Jacksonville. The building is steam heated, well lighted and ventilated, provided with modern toilet appliances and its arrangement of rooms was planned for the special purposes for which the building is occupied. Every state should have its own public health building. It should contain provisions for laboratories, should have assembly rooms, library, offices and indeed every condition and status necessary for carrying on practical and efficient public health work.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS is the sum donated by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to be expended on a three years' experiment in the community control of tuberculosis. The Metropolitan Company gave this money to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, for the purpose stated. It is planned to select a town of approximately 5,000 inhabitants and to seek by the application of most approved methods to control the spread of disease there. A special committee of the National Association, not yet appointed, will select the community and will have general supervision over the experiments. This is certainly a unique contribution and great credit and honor is due to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

"NARCOTICS are things that make us stupider than we are naturally. They make us sleepy. They dull our sensibilities, lessen our perception, often hurt the heart, are capable of putting us to sleep. They may even prevent our waking after we are put to sleep; and they induce a craving which makes us require them more and more, while all the time our nervous system loses its grip, becomes demoralized and degraded, and we sink into an abyss of incapacity.

"Alcohol, opium, cocaine, chloroform, chloral hydrate, cannabis indica (the hasheesh that induces dreams and illusions in its victims), they are the simpler and more common substances which are so effective in quieting the child."

Merrill.

"THE UNITED STATES," says Mr. Arthur Williams, president of the American Museum of Safety, "is continually waging a bloody war within its own borders—a war in which the casualties amount to 35,000 lives each year and in which the total number of wounded annually is 1,590,900. It sounds more like the returns from the battlefields of Europe, but in reality it is the number of workers killed and injured every year in our American industries. It is appalling when we stop to consider 35,000 wiped out every year in times of peace. This would constitute an entire division of the army, or, in other words, the whole National Guard of New York State, with every unit recruited to war strength. In two years it would more than equal all of the union soldiers killed in battle during the Civil War, which was 67,066."

NOTICE OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for qualification on the eligible list of candidates for positions as State District Health Officers in Massachusetts. The State Department of Health sets forth the following requirements: The examination will be both written and oral and in addition practical tests will be given. Admission to examination contains the following requirements: Physical fitness, but no percentage credits will be given on physique. The examination comprises written, oral and practical tests. Relative rating on the eligible list is established on the basis of:

- (a) Previous experience in public health work, both administrative and scientific; maximum 20 points.
- (b) Results of oral examination; maximum 20 points.
- (c) Results of written examination; maximum 60 points.

"BABIES OF THE RICH have more congenital defects than the babies of other classes." This declaration is made in the Weekly Bulletin of the Department of Health of the City of New York dated May 20, 1916. The statement is proven by statistics compiled by Dr. Guilfooy, the statistician of the City Department of Health. The bulletin says it is remarkable that congenital defects are more prevalent among babies of the rich since the infant death rate as a whole is much lower among the wealthier classes.

WHY SOME PEOPLE are hard of hearing is answered by the Weekly Bulletin of the Department of Health of the City of New York. It says: "The following defects were observed:

- Impacted cerumen.....85 per cent. of the cases.
- Chronic purulent discharge..... 8 per cent. of the cases.
- Eczema of the canal..... 5 per cent. of the cases.
- Foreign bodies..... 2 per cent. of the cases.

The ages of the children were from two to sixteen years.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR APRIL, 1916.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	998,000
Total deaths.....	1,202
Death rate per 1,000.....	14.7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	92.9
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	22.0
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	28.1
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	12.2
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	3.6
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	28.9
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	8.5
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	162.6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	59.9
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	.....
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	.....
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	18.3
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	11.0
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	81.9
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	90.5
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	.....

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	1,178,368
Total deaths.....	1,347
Death rate per 1,000.....	13.9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	145.0
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	23.8
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	10.3
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	5.1
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	7.2
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	19.6
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	13.4
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	153.3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	20.7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	2.0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	.....
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	21.7
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	9.3
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	78.7
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	80.8
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	.....

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	648,552
Total deaths.....	700
Death rate per 1,000.....	12.4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	160.3
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	17.8
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	8.9
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	8.9
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	5.3
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	3.5
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	153.2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2) rate per 100,000.....	12.4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	3.5
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	26.7
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	87.3
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	74.8
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	.....

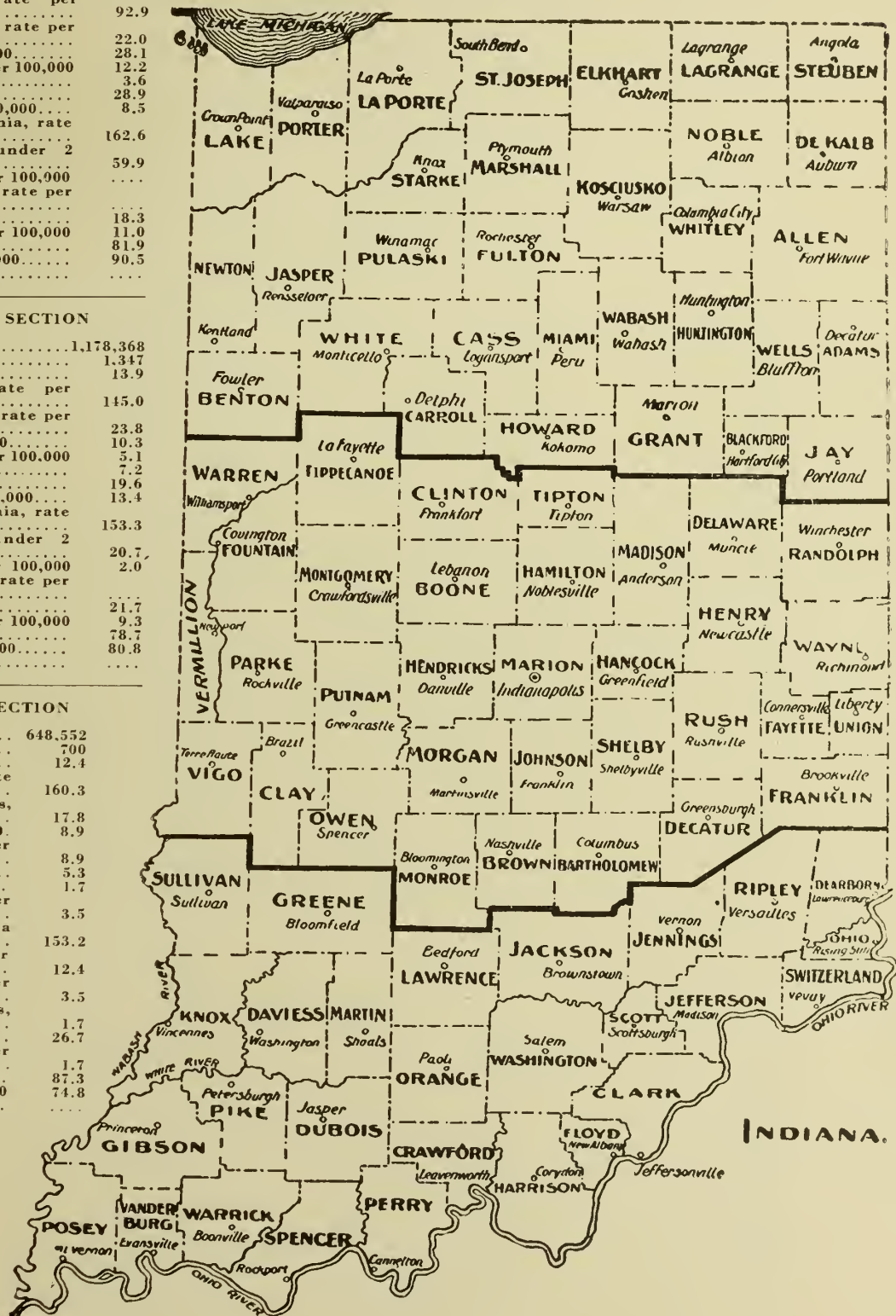


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of April, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Estimated 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for April, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for April, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.					Death from Important Causes.																		
							April, 1916.	March, 1916.	April, 1915.	Rate for Year 1916 to Date.	Rate for Year 1915 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 Inclusive.	5 to 9 Inclusive.	10 to 14 Inclusive.	15 to 19 Inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.
State of Indiana.	2,860,920	3,249	3,603	3,212	14,420	13,354	13.8	12.4	13.3	15.1	14.1	454	149	65	44	72	1109	306	51	38	20	13	44	22	367	76	4	1	51	19	192	194	396	...	...
Northern Counties	998,000	1,202	1,239	1,078	5,101	4,366	14.7	14.6	12.9	9.15	4.13	189	63	24	16	17	411	76	18	23	10	3	24	7	133	49	...	...	15	9	67	74	154	...	...
Adams.	22,000	19	19	27	86	97	10.5	10.1	11.4	4.11	7.13	3	3	1	5	6	...	8	2	1	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	1	1	14	7	34	10	...	...
Allen.	109,791	121	99	106	485	437	14.2	11.1	13.2	2.14	3.13	16	5	2	1	5	31	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Benton.	12,688	10	15	6	57	33	9.6	13.9	5.5	13.5	7.8	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Blackford.	16,195	16	21	15	68	69	12.0	15.3	10.9	12.8	12.9	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Carroll.	17,980	17	26	21	89	75	13.5	17.0	13.7	9.14	9.12	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Cass.	37,788	54	64	42	261	206	17.3	19.9	13.1	12.0	8.16	5	2	1	1	18	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	1	1	4	3	16	2	...	...
DeKalb.	25,429	24	33	30	122	122	11.5	15.3	13.9	9.14	5.14	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Elkhart.	51,403	73	65	50	261	242	17.3	14.1	11.5	15.3	14.3	11	1	2	2	1	30	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	6	9	...	...
Fulton.	16,879	14	23	20	90	71	11.6	16.0	13.9	9.16	11.2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Grant.	52,436	79	92	68	363	279	18.3	20.7	15.3	32.0	9.16	5	4	1	1	3	44	...	7	2	2	1	2	3	3	...	3	...	3	7	4	19	3	...	...
Howard.	36,377	39	46	35	181	151	13.0	14.9	11.1	5.15	0.12	7	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Huntington.	29,372	26	38	27	129	109	10.7	15.2	20.8	13.1	21.2	3	3	1	2	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	...
Jasper.	13,109	21	17	8	71	44	19.5	15.3	7.1	11.6	3.10	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	...
Jay.	25,126	26	26	28	122	105	12.6	12.2	21.3	11.4	7.12	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Kosciusko.	28,156	47	35	31	133	116	20.3	14.6	12.9	9.14	3.12	6	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	5	2	2	...	2	...	2	1	3	...	...
Lagrange.	15,148	11	28	18	92	76	8.2	18.1	8.13	9.18	4.15	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Lake.	115,165	196	160	137	682	513	20.7	16.3	14.9	17.8	8.14	51	16	5	2	4	31	...	9	3	16	2	4	1	28	29	...	1	2	19	36	2	...	...
Laporte.	49,170	64	57	49	276	212	15.8	13.6	12.0	16.9	9.13	8	2	2	...	...	...	29	4	2	1	1	1	9	2	...	...	1	4	3	11	6	...	...
Marshall.	24,265	27	29	31	112	113	13.5	14.0	15.0	13.5	5.13	2	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Miami.	30,570	41	42	35	169	148	16.3	16.2	13.5	6.14	7.14	3	1	1	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	5	4	2	...	...
Newton.	10,529	7	11	3	36	27	8.1	12.3	3.3	3.10	3.7	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Noble.	24,819	32	33	38	135	128	15.7	15.6	18.1	11.6	4.14	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	4	2	2	1	1	...	...
Porter.	20,890	20	17	28	92	103	11.6	9.6	15.1	8.13	3.14	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...
Pulaski.	13,312	10	19	11	62	50	9.1	17.2	9.7	14.0	0.11	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Starke.	10,632	5	11	14	45	48	5.7	12.2	15.2	5.12	7.13	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Steuben.	14,504	30	22	20	85	64	25.2	17.9	16.2	21.7	6.13	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
St. Joseph.	96,884	95	119	110	452	414	11.8	14.3	13.6	14.1	11.2	24	9	4	1	1	18	...	14	2	1	4	1	1	9	5	...	1	1	5	3	20	2	...	...
Wabash.	26,956	30	26	29	116	110	13.5	11.3	12.6	13.1	12.2	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	3	3	2	...	...
Wells.	22,668	18	18	19	76	80	9.6	9.3	9.8	10.0	11.0	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
White.	17,632	15	15	6	79	51	10.3	10.0	4.0	13.5	8.7	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Whitley.	17,127	16	13	16	73	70	11.3	8.8	11.0	12.8	8.12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Central Counties.	1,178,368	1,347	1,595	1,434	6,119	5,864	13.9	15.1	9.14	4.15	6.15	172	58	30	20	32	463	140	23	10	5	7	19	13	148	20	2	21	9	76	78	199	...	...
Bartholomew.	25,153	27	25	31	118	123	13.0	11.7	14.4	5.14	0.14	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Boone.	25,173	24	26	30	127	102	11.6	12.2	14.0	5.15	2.12	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Brown.	7,975	8	5	8	36	37	12.2	7.4	11.7	13.6	13.9	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Clay.	33,398	22	48	40	142	132	8.0	16.9	14.1	12.8	11.9	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Clinton.	27,439	32																																	

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of April, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

CITIES	Popu- lation, Esti- mated, 1916	Tot- al Deaths Reported for April, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for April, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to date	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages						Deaths from Important Causes																	
							April, 1916	March, 1916	April, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to Date	Rate for Year 1915 to Same Date	Under 1 Year	1 to 4 inclusive	5 to 9 inclusive	10 to 14 inclusive	15 to 19 inclusive	65 Years and Over	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Influenza	Puerperal Septicemia	Cancer	External Causes	Smallpox	Deaths in Institutions	Deaths of Non-Residents
Cities of the First Class. Population 100,000 and over..																																			
Indianapolis.....	265,890	392	434	353	1,599	1,506	17.9	19.2	16.0	18.0	17.4	56	23	5	4	11	105	42	8	3	2	3	6	5	38	10	1		1	6	21	20	110		
Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000.																																			
Evansville.....	282,282	326	348	306	1,430	1,288	14.0	14.5	13.1	15.4	14.1	56	17	5	2	12	69	43	2	2	2	1	3	2	56	5		3	2	21	21	77			
Fort Wayne.....	76,467	85	105	81	385	370	13.5	16.1	12.8	15.2	15.0	16	5		1	6	14	15							13	1		1	1	1	8	13	4		
Terre Haute.....	73,338	96	73	79	356	320	15.9	12.7	12.9	14.6	13.5	10	4	2		5	26	10							20					13	4	31	15		
South Bend.....	68,897	75	96	79	365	346	13.2	16.4	13.3	16.0	15.6	13	2		1	16	8	13							16					2	9	19	3		
Cities of the Third Class. Population 20,000 to 45,000.																																			
Gary.....	314,643	460	453	311	1,658	1,396	18.4	17.5	13.3	16.4	15.2	84	30	10	10	10	107	32	11	17	3	1	7	4	53	30		4	4	21	35	95			
East Chicago.....	33,802	52	43	34	169	126	18.7	15.0	12.1	15.1	11.5	4					15	1							10	6					11	8			
Muncie.....	26,938	52	48	38	187	130	23.5	21.0	20.9	21.1	18.3	27	10				2	2							14						3				
Hammond.....	25,535	24	26	22	106	104	11.0	12.0	10.0	12.5	11.6	2				2	6	2							3						1	1	22		
Richmond.....	25,195	52	35	30	187	127	25.1	16.3	14.4	22.2	15.6	10	5	1		3	5	3							7	4					1	1	2	13	
Anderson.....	24,369	26	42	32	136	107	13.0	20.0	15.7	16.8	13.3	6	1			1	6	2							4						2	1	5	3	
Elkhart.....	23,626	31	44	27	131	109	15.9	21.9	13.3	18.6	17.4	6	2			1	7	1							4	1					1	1	4	3	
Michigan City.....	21,327	35	30	15	107	111	20.0	16.5	8.4	15.0	15.9	5				1	12	1							5						1	3	7		
Lafayette.....	21,112	27	27	17	111	91	15.6	15.0	9.6	15.3	15.1	5				1	7	2							3	2					2	1	8	5	
New Albany.....	21,061	45	29	33	139	157	26.0	16.2	18.6	19.9	22.6	5	4			2	11	3							4	1					2	5	24	6	
Logansport.....	20,629	33	24	26	110	129	19.5	13.7	14.8	16.0	18.8	3	1			2	11	4							1	1					5	2	5	3	
Marion.....	20,470	31	33	17	131	109	18.4	19.0	9.9	19.9	21.6	5	1			8	3	1							1	1					1	4	6	2	
Kokomo.....	20,369	29	36	20	125	96	17.3	20.8	11.6	18.5	14.3	3	3	1		10	4	4							1	1					1	2	3	1	
Cities of the Fourth Class. Population 10,000 to 20,000.																																			
Vincennes.....	152,429	171	187	161	729	653	13.6	14.4	13.6	14.4	14.1	30	11	4	3	3	57	12	2	2	4	1	3	2	13	5		1		12	16	9			
Mishawaka.....	17,215	20	19	14	80	77	14.1	12.9	9.8	14.0	13.8	2	2			1	6	2							2						2	2	2	1	
Peru.....	15,046	12	18	23	54	65	9.7	14.1	11.8	7.0	8.3	3	3				1	1							1	1					4	2	3		
Laport.....	12,996	18	14	8	69	61	16.9	12.7	7.3	16.0	14.3	2					7	1							1						4	1			
New Castle.....	12,266	15	10	20	66	61	14.9	9.6	19.7	16.2	15.4	3					6	1							2						1	1	3	2	
Elwood.....	11,258	13	8	14	41	46	14.0	8.3	16.3	10.9	13.8	5	1				1	2							1	2									
Crawfordsville.....	11,028	11	11	10	50	45	12.1	11.7	7.0	16.3	7.12	2					5	1														1	3		
Shelbyville.....	10,731	13	12	13	58	65	14.6	13.2	14.5	16.0	18.7	5	1				3	1							2						1	1			
Huntington.....	10,665	15	20	14	58	46	17.2	22.0	15.6	16.4	13.2	2					7	1							1						1	3			
Jeffersonville.....	10,662	11	14	11	53	41	12.5	15.4	12.2	14.9	11.6	2					5	1							1	1					1	1			
Brazil.....	10,412	9	20	11	56	50	10.5	22.6	12.4	16.2	14.4	3					6	2							1						1	1			
Bloomington.....	10,115	10	21	22	52	54	12.0	24.7	25.9	15.5	16.3	2					2	1							1	1					1	1			
Bedford.....	10,019	11	7	10	41	50	13.3	8.1	11.2	12.3	15.4	2					4	1							2	1					1	1			
Cities of the Fifth Class. Population under 10,000.																																			
Frankfort.....	313,296	379	383	421	1,615	1,730	15.2	14.9	15.2	16.1	16.0	49	11	9	5	6	145	33	4	3	1	1	4	3	36	10		7		26	19	9			
Columbus.....	9,339	12	12	12	62	57	15.4	15.0	15.2	19.9	18.5	1					4	3							2						1	1		1	
Goshen.....	9,133	12	8	11	46	43	15.9	10.3	14.1	15.1	14.2	1					1	3							1						1	1			
Wabash.....	8,864	13	18	16	52	56	17.4	23.9	21.7	7.19	19.2	1	1				8	1							1						1	1	2		
Connersville.....	8,717	14	8	8	50	36	19.6	10.8	10.7	3.12	4.4	4					2								2						1	1			
Whiting.....	8,188	11	8	9	44	43	16.3	11.5	13.0	16.2	15.9	4					2								1						2	1			
Clinton.....	7,887	9	14	15	44	48	13.8	20.8	23.3	16.8	18.9	6	1				1								5						1	1			
Washington.....	7,854	7	13	9	42	35	10.7	19.3	13.9	16.0	13.9	3					2								1						1	1			
Valparaiso.....	7,854	8	14	13	54	37	12.4	21.0	19.3	20.7	14.1	3					3								1	1					2	1		1	
Linton.....	7,337	11	7	4	35	28	18.2	11.2	6.4	14.4	11.6	1					7	1							1	1					1	1			
Lebanon.....	7,321	8	5	4	26	20	13.2	8.0	6.6	10.7	8.5																								

Mortality of Indiana for April, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEO- GRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Popula- tion Estimated 1916	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for February, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the year 1916 to date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population						Important Ages											
													Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		65 and Over	
													Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.		
State	2,860,920	3,249	3,603	3,212	14,420	13,354	13.8	12.4	13.3	15.1	14.1	454	14.3	149	4.5	65	2.0	44	1.3	72	2.2	1109	34.1	
Northern Counties	998,000	1,202	1,239	1,078	5,101	4,366	14.7	14.6	12.9	15.4	13.4	189	15.7	63	5.2	24	1.9	16	1.3	17	1.4	411	34.2	
Central Counties	1,178,368	1,347	1,595	1,434	6,119	5,864	13.9	15.9	14.4	15.6	15.1	172	12.7	58	4.3	30	2.2	20	1.4	32	2.3	463	34.3	
Southern Counties	648,552	700	769	700	3,200	3,124	12.4	13.2	12.1	14.1	13.9	93	13.2	28	4.0	11	1.5	8	1.1	23	3.2	235	33.5	
All Cities	1,385,540	1,728	1,805	1,552	7,131	6,753	16.0	16.2	14.3	16.4	15.5	275	15.9	92	5.3	33	1.9	24	1.3	42	2.4	483	27.9	
Over 100,000	265,890	392	434	353	1,599	1,506	17.9	19.2	16.0	18.0	17.4	56	14.2	23	5.8	5	1.2	4	1.0	11	2.8	105	26.5	
45,000 to 100,000	282,282	326	348	306	1,430	1,288	14.0	14.5	13.1	15.4	14.1	56	17.1	17	5.2	5	1.5	2	.6	12	3.6	69	21.1	
20,000 to 45,000	304,643	460	453	311	1,758	1,396	18.4	17.5	13.3	17.4	15.2	84	18.2	30	6.5	10	2.1	10	2.1	10	2.1	107	23.2	
10,000 to 20,000	152,429	171	187	161	729	653	13.6	14.4	13.6	14.4	14.1	30	17.5	11	6.4	4	2.3	3	1.7	3	1.7	57	33.3	
Under 10,000	303,296	379	383	421	1,615	1,730	15.2	14.9	15.2	16.1	16.0	49	12.9	11	2.9	9	2.3	5	1.3	6	1.5	145	38.2	
Country	1,552,380	1,521	1,798	1,660	7,289	6,781	11.9	13.6	12.5	14.1	13.1	179	11.7	57	3.7	32	2.1	20	1.3	30	1.9	626	41.1	

Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis		Other Forms Tuber- culosis		Ty- phoid Fever		Diph- theria and Croup		Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whoop- ing Cough		Lobar and Bronchol Pneu- monia		Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Under 2 Years)		Cere- bro- Spinal Fever		Acute An- terior Polio- mye- litis		Influenza		Puer- peral Septi- cemia		Cancer		Ex- ternal Causes		Small- pox	
	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate
State.....	306	130.8	51	21.8	38	16.2	20	8.5	13	5.5	44	18.8	22	9.4	367	156.9	76	32.4	4	1.7	1	.4	51	21.8	19	8.1	192	82.0	194	82.9	..	....
Northern Counties...	76	92.9	18	22.0	23	28.1	10	12.2	3	3.6	24	28.9	7	8.5	133	162.6	49	59.9	..	...	..	...	15	18.3	9	11.0	67	81.9	74	90.5	..	....
Central Counties...	140	145.0	23	23.8	10	10.3	5	5.1	7	7.2	19	19.6	13	13.4	148	153.3	20	20.7	8	8.0	..	...	21	21.7	9	9.3	76	78.7	78	80.8	..	....
Southern Counties...	90	160.3	10	17.8	5	8.9	5	8.9	3	5.3	1	1.7	2	3.5	86	153.2	7	12.4	3	3.5	1	1.7	15	26.7	1	1.7	49	87.3	42	74.8	..	....
All Cities.....	162	151.1	27	25.1	12	11.1	7	6.5	23	21.4	16	14.9	196	182.8	60	55.9	1	.9	..	...	..	...	16	14.9	12	11.1	101	94.2	111	103.5	..	....
Over 100,000.....	42	192.7	8	36.7	3	13.7	2	9.1	3	13.7	6	27.5	5	22.9	38	174.4	10	45.9	1	4.5	..	...	1	4.5	6	27.5	21	96.3	20	91.8	..	....
45,000 to 100,000.....	43	185.8	2	8.6	2	8.6	2	8.6	1	4.3	3	12.9	2	8.6	56	242.0	5	21.6	..	...	..	...	3	12.9	2	8.6	21	90.7	21	90.7	..	....
20,000 to 45,000.....	32	128.1	11	44.0	17	68.1	3	12.0	1	4.0	7	28.0	4	16.0	53	212.3	30	120.1	..	...	..	...	4	16.0	4	16.0	21	84.1	35	144.2	..	....
10,000 to 20,000.....	12	96.0	2	16.0	2	16.0	4	32.0	1	8.9	3	24.0	2	16.0	13	104.0	5	40.0	..	...	..	...	1	8.0	..	...	12	96.0	16	128.0	..	....
Under 10,000.....	33	132.7	4	16.0	3	12.0	1	4.0	1	4.0	4	16.0	3	12.0	36	144.8	10	40.2	..	...	..	...	7	28.1	..	...	26	104.6	19	76.4	..	....
Country.....	144	113.1	24	18.8	11	8.6	8	6.2	6	4.7	21	16.5	6	4.7	171	134.4	16	12.5	3	2.3	1	.7	35	27.5	7	5.5	91	71.5	83	65.2	..	....

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of April, 1916

J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR, IN CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISION

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes					
		Station		Highest	Date	Station	
50.4	-1.1	Madison,		85	19	Knox	
						—19	
						8	

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes			
		Station		Greatest Monthly Amount	Least Monthly Amount
2.49	-0.74	Shelbyville,		5.10	Kokomo,
					0.69

TELL THE YOUNG GIRL

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

(Entered as second-class matter at the Indianapolis Postoffice) THE LIBRARY OF THE

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1916

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The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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BIRTHS FOR MAY 1916

Total births, 5,088 (still births excluded); state rate 21.0.
Males, 2,552; females, 2,536.

White males, 2,506; white females, 2,485.

Colored births, 97; males, 46, females, 51.

Stillbirths, 176; white, 171, colored, 5.

The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000, reports 2,005 births; rate 23.7.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 1,999 births; rate 20.0.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684,552, reports 1,084 births; rate 18.6.

The highest rate, Lake County, 34.9.

Lowest rate, Brown County, 10.3.

Total births to date for 1916, 27,118.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR MAY, 1916

Total deaths reported, 2,925; rate 12.0. In the preceding month, 3,249 deaths; rate 13.8. In the same month last year, 2,669 deaths; rate 11.1. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 384, or 13.1 per cent. of total; 1 to 4, 133; 5 to 9, 57; 10 to 14, 46; 15 to 19, 76; 65 and over 100, 2 or 34.3 per cent. of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000, reports 1,032 deaths; rate 12.2. In the preceding month, 1,202 deaths; rate 14.7. In the same month last year, 932 deaths; rate 11.1.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 1,268 deaths; rate 12.7. In the preceding month, 1,347 deaths; rate 13.9. In the same month last year, 1,187 deaths; rate 11.9.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684,552, reports 625 deaths; rate 10.7. In the preceding month, 700 deaths; rate 12.4. In the same month last year, 550 deaths; rate 9.5.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Central Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate, which is 0.7 higher than that for the whole state. The Central Section also presents the highest death rate for scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, lobar and broncho-pneumonia, cerebro-spinal fever, poliomyelitis, puerperal septicemia, and external causes. The Northern Section presents the highest death rate for typhoid fever, diphtheria, diarrhea and enteritis, and cancer. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for tuberculosis and influenza.

RURAL: Population 1,552,380, reports 1,402 deaths; rate 10.6. In the preceding month, 1,521 deaths; rate 11.9. In the same month last year, 1,348 deaths; rate 10.2.

URBAN: Population 1,308,540, reports 1,523 deaths; rate 13.7. In the preceding month 1,728 deaths; rate 16.0. In the same month last year, 1,321 deaths; rate 12.2. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 15.7; Evansville, 11.8; Fort Wayne, 11.7; Terre Haute, 12.8; South Bend, 11.1; Gary, 15.0; East Chicago, 13.7; Muncie, 9.2; Hammond, 21.9; Richmond, 12.5; Anderson, 16.4; Elkhart, 12.1; Michigan City, 12.2; Lafayette, 18.4; New Albany, 13.1; Logansport, 18.4; Marion, 17.3; Kokomo, 9.9.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR MAY, 1916

Measles was reported as the most prevalent disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Measles, tuberculosis pulmonary, tonsillitis, scarlet fever, rheumatism, bronchitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, chickenpox, typhoid fever, pneumonia, diarrhea, influenza, smallpox, malaria fever, intermittent and remittent fever, dysentery, tuberculosis other forms, cholera morbus, rabies in human, erysipelas, rabies in animals, cerebro-spinal fever, puerperal fever, poliomyelitis and trachoma.

SMALLPOX: 69 cases in 14 counties with no deaths. The following counties reported smallpox present: Boone, 5;

Delaware, 1; Elkhart, 1; Gibson, 2; Greene, 2; Howard, 6; Jasper, 1; Madison, 2; Marshall, 1; Miami, 16; Vanderburg, 25; Vermillion, 1; Vigo, 5; Warren, 1.

TUBERCULOSIS: 351 deaths, of which 299 were of the pulmonary form and 52 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 180; females 171. Of the males 30 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 60 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females 69 were married in the same age period as above and left 138 orphans under 12 years of age. Total orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 198. Number of homes invaded, 336.

PNEUMONIA: 206 deaths; rate 85.0 per 100,000. In the preceding month, 367 deaths; rate 156.9. In the same month last year, 135 deaths; rate 56.2.

TYPHOID FEVER: 111 cases in 23 counties with 27 deaths. In the preceding month 151 cases in 26 counties with 38 deaths. In the same month last year 67 cases in 24 counties with 17 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 219 cases in 40 counties with 7 deaths. In the preceding month 325 cases in 40 counties with 13 deaths. In the same month last year 226 cases in 42 counties with 4 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 106 cases in 30 counties with 9 deaths. In the preceding month 141 cases in 36 counties with 20 deaths. In the same month last year 104 cases in 36 counties with 9 deaths.

MEASLES: 5,035 cases in 72 counties with 37 deaths. In the preceding month 4,464 cases in 65 counties with 44 deaths. In the same month last year 954 cases in 46 counties with 14 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 1 case and 1 death in Putnam County; male, 2 years.

PELLAGRA: 1 death in Wayne County, male, 39 years.

RABIES: 16 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during the month. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total 227, males 165, females 62. *Suicide:* Total 47, males 34, females 13. Suicide by poison 15, by asphyxia 1, by hanging or strangulation 7, by drowning 4, by firearms 13, by cutting or piercing instruments 5, by jumping from high places 1, other suicides 1. *Accidental of Undefined:* Total 171, males 127, females 44. Acute poisoning 8, conflagration 1, burns (conflagration excepted) 12, absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) 6, accidental drowning 30, traumatism by firearms 4, traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments 2, traumatism by fall 31, traumatism in mines 2, traumatism by machines 3, railroad accidents and injuries 29, street-car accidents and injuries 9, automobile accidents and injuries 13, motorcycle accidents and injuries 1, injuries by other vehicles 5, other crushing 1, lightning 1, electricity (lightning excepted) 3, other external violence 10. *Homicide:* Total 9, males 4, females 5. Homicide by firearms 6, by cutting or piercing instruments 1, by other means 2.

(One accidental drowning in Clay County. Certificate not received in time to be included in general death table.)

HEALTH OFFICERS ATTENTION

Delayed Birth and Death Certificates

Each month the statistical department receives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during the preceding months, which are not sent to this department in time to be tabulated with the report for the current month. With the report for May the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter:

Births

Allen, 1; Bartholomew, 2; Boone, 1; Carroll, 2—1 for September, 1915; Cass, 1; Clark, 3 (Jeffersonville, 2); Clay, 2 (Brazil, 1); Clinton, 1; Crawford, 6—1 for December, 1915 (Leavenworth, 2); Daviess, 4 (Washington); Dearborn, 1 (Aurora); Decatur, 2; Dekalb, 4 (Garrett, 1); Delaware, 2 (Muncie, 1; Normal, 1); Dubois, 2; Elkhart, 2 (City); Fayette, 6 (Connersville, 3); Grant, 1; Greene, 5 (Linton, 1, Jasonville, 1); Hamilton, 2 (Arcadia, 1); Harrison, 6; Henry, 7 (New Castle, 6—1 for July, 1915); Huntington, 1; Jay, 3 (Portland, 2—1 for September, 1915); Jefferson, 1; Jennings, 1; Knox, 5 (Vincennes, 1, Bicknell, 1); Kosciusko, 2—1 for November, 1915 (Warsaw, 1); Lake, 5 (Hammond, 4); Laporte, 4 (City, 2, Michigan City, 2); Lawrence, 2; Madison, 4 (Elwood, 2, Orestes, 2 for October, 1910), Marion 1 (Indianapolis); Miami, 2; Montgomery, 2 (Ladoga, 1, Weynetown, 1); Newton, 3 (Mt. Ayr, 1, Morocco, 1); Noble, 2—1 for December, 1915) Orange, 1; Pike, 1—for October, 1915; Putnam, 1; Ripley, 12—1 for September, 1 for November, 1 for December, 1915 (Osgood, 1); Scott, 1; Shelby, 1 (Shelbyville); Starke, 4—1 for March, 1915; St. Joseph, 4 (Mishawaka); Sullivan, 4 (City, 2, Hymeria, 1); Tippecanoe, 3 (Lafayette, 2); Tipton, 2 (Kempton, 1); Vanderburgh, 5 (Evansville); Vermillion, 7 (Clinton, 2, Fairview Park, 1); Vigo, 4—1 for March, 1915, 1 for June, 2 for October; Warren, 1; Warrick, 9 (Boonville, 1); Washington, 2 (Salem, 1); Wayne, 3 (Richmond, 1; Spring Grove, 1); Wells, 6 (Bluffton, 2, Keystone, 1); White, 5 (Wolcott, 2); Whitley, 1. Total, 178.

Deaths

Benton, 1; Boone, 1 (Lebanon); Clark, 4—1 for November, 1915 (Port Fulton, 2, Clarksville, 1); Crawford, 3 (Leavenworth, 2); Decatur, 2; Dekalb, 1; Dubois, 2 (Birdseye, 1); Floyd, 1 (New Albany); Franklin, 1; Harrison, 1; Jackson, 1; Jefferson, 1; Jennings, 1; Johnson, 1; Knox, 1; Kosciusko, 1 (Piercetown); Lake, 1; Madison, 2; (Elwood, 1) Marion, 1 (Indianapolis); Miami, 3; Monroe, 3; Newton, 2; Noble, 1 (Wolcottville); Parke, 2; Posey, 2 (Mt. Vernon, 1); Putnam, 1; Randolph, 1 (Union City); Rush, 1; Switzerland, 1 (Patriot—for December, 1915); Vigo, 1; Warrick, 1; Washington, 1 (Campbellsburg); Wells, 2 (Ossian, 1); White, 2; Whitley, 2. Total, 53.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR MAY, 1916

Will Shimer, M.D., Superintendent

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive.....	165	
Negative.....	449	
		614
Urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Suspicious.....	1	
Negative.....	2	
		3
Pus for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative.....	5	
		5
Feces for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative.....	3	
		3

Cerebro-spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—			Pathological tissues—		
Negative.....	1		Carcinoma:		
	—	1	Carcinoma of parotid gland.....	1	
Pleural fluid for tubercle bacilli—			Carcinoma of lip.....	1	
Negative.....	2		Carcinoma of breast.....	1	
	—	2	Carcinoma of stomach.....	1	
Widal tests for typhoid fever—			Carcinoma of pancreas.....	1	
Positive.....	12		Carcinoma of liver.....	1	
Negative.....	91		Carcinoma of kidney.....	1	
	—	103	Carcinoma of cervix.....	2	
Widal tests for paratyphoid fever—			Carcinoma of rectum.....	1	
Positive.....	1		Carcinoma, location not given.....	1	
Negative.....	2		Miscellaneous tissues.....	30	41
	—	3	Urine for chemical analysis.....	39	39
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli---					
Positive.....	51		Feces for typhoid bacilli—		
Suspicious.....	14		Negative.....	2	2
Negative.....	173				
No growth.....	1		Feces, miscellaneous.....	3	3
Unsatisfactory.....	1	240			
Brains for rabies—			Cows' milk.....	1	1
Dogs:					
Positive.....	14		Mother's milk.....	1	1
Negative.....	10				
Cats:			Guinea pigs inoculated for tuberculosis—		
Positive.....	1		Negative.....	2	
Negative.....	3		Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies—		
Cows:			Negative.....	2	4
Positive.....	1				
Hogs:			Total number specimen examined.....	1204	
Positive.....	1	30	Doses of antityphoid vaccine prepared and sent out.....	1148	
Blood for counts.....	15				
	—	15	OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING		
Blood for malaria plasmodia—			MAY, 1916		
Positive.....	1		Tuberculosis.....	1,318	
Negative.....	5		Diphtheria.....	747	
	—	6	Widals.....	550	
Pus for gonococci—			Blood counts.....	341	
Females:			Gonococci.....	433	
Positive.....	24		Malaria.....	220	
Suspicious.....	3		Bile Media.....	8	
Negative.....	19				
Males:			Total number outfits prepared and sent.....	3,617	
Positive.....	20				
Suspicious.....	3		PATIENTS WHO HAVE FINISHED "PASTEUR" TREATMENT, MAY, 1916		
Negative.....	14				
Sex not given:					
Negative.....	2				
	—	85			
Urine for gonococci—					
Negative.....	1				
	—	1			
Pus, miscellaneous.....	6				
	—	6			

Name.	Town.	County.	Age.	Sex.	Treat- ment began.	Treat- ment finished.
1. Robert Mounts....	W. Terre Haute..	Vigo.....	4	M	4-15-16	5- 5-16
2. Miss C. Jacobs ..	Indianapolis ..	Marion....	33	F	4-29-16	5-19-16
3. Miss Bertha Clark.	Indianapolis ..	Marion....	22	F	4-29-16	5-19-16
4. Miss Edna Kelly..	Indianapolis ..	Marion....	25	F	4-29-16	5-19-16
5. Mamie Dougherty.	Plainville.....	Daviess....	18	F	4-29-16	5-19-16
6. Lorena Bissey.....	Plainville.....	Daviess....	6	F	4-29-16	5-19-16
7. Ernest H. Lamb..	Plainville.....	Daviess....	6	M	4-29-16	5-19-16
8. Mr. O. W. Scott..	Dale.....	Spencer....	35	M	4-27-16	5-17-16
9. Foster Scott.....	Dale.....	Spencer....	12	M	4-27-16	5-17-16
10. Woodrow Scott....	Dale.....	Spencer....	4	M	4-27-16	5-17-16
11. Vivian McCord....	Veedersburg....	Fountain....	5	M	4-27-16	5-17-16
12. Mr. J. C. Willis ..	Somerville.....	Gibson....	38	M	4-26-16	5-16-16
13. Fletcher Ferguson.	Prather.....	Clark.....	10	M	5- 1-16	5-21-16
14. Hallie O'Neil.....	Mitchel.....	Laurence..	11	F	5- 5-16	5-25-16

INSPECTOR'S REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1916

During the month of May only 380 inspections were made. This small number of inspections is due to the fact that none of the inspectors gave their entire time to inspection work. Three of the inspectors were in charge of an elaborate exhibit of this department at the State House during the two weeks of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. The Health Officers' Annual School was also in session the first week of May.

Of the 104 grocery stores visited, 66 were rated good, 36 fair, 1 poor and 1 bad.

Fifty-three meat markets were visited. Of this number 23 were classed as good, 29 fair and 1 poor.

Of the 13 drug stores inspected, 12 were rated good and 1 fair.

Forty-five of the 75 bakeries and confectioneries visited were rated good, 27 fair, 2 poor and 1 bad.

Of the 120 hotels and restaurants visited 48 were rated good, 68 fair, 3 poor and 1 bad.

One milk depot, 3 fish markets, 7 slaughterhouses, 1 fruit and vegetable store and 3 dairies were also visited during the month.

Thirty-eight condemnation notices were issued during the month for unsanitary conditions or improper construction of buildings.

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1916

Inspections.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies.....	3	0	0	0	2	1
Grocery stores.....	104	0	66	36	1	1
Meat markets.....	53	0	23	29	1	0
Drug stores.....	13	0	12	1	0	0
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	75	0	45	27	2	1
Hotels and restaurants.....	120	0	48	68	3	1
Milk depot.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Fish markets.....	3	0	0	3	0	0
Slaughterhouses.....	7	0	3	3	1	0
Fruit and vegetable store.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals.....	380	0	198	168	10	4

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1916

Classification.	Reasons for Unsanitary Conditions.	Condemnation Improper Construction	Total.
Bakeries.....	3	2	3
Confectioneries.....	1	1	1
Dairies.....	3	3	3
Groceries.....	4	3	4
Grocery and meat markets.....	2	2	2
Hotels.....	5	4	5
Ice cream plants.....	3	3	3
Meat markets.....	3	2	3
Restaurants.....	11	9	11
Slaughterhouses.....	2	2	2
Totals.....	37	34	38

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR MAY, 1915

H. E. Barnard, State Food and Drug Commissioner

Eighty-nine samples of food were analyzed during the month of May. Of this number, 73 were classed legal and 16 illegal. Three of the 8 samples of hamburger analyzed contained sulphites and were classed as illegal. Five of the 15 samples of ice cream analyzed were below standard and there-

fore illegal. Two of the 43 samples of milk analyzed were below standard and illegal. One of the 3 samples of vinegar submitted for analysis was low in acidity and therefore classed as illegal.

Thirty-eight samples of drugs were analyzed during the month.

ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1916

Classification.	No. Legal.	No. Illegal.	Total.
Beverages—			
Beer.....	1	.....	1
Beer, temperance.....	1	1	2
Coffee.....	1	.....	1
Lemon juice.....	.....	1	1
Soda.....	2	.....	2
Maple sugar.....	1	.....	1
Meat products—			
Hamburger.....	5	3	8
Sausage.....	3	.....	3
Lard.....	1	.....	1
Preservative.....	.....	1	1
Milk products—			
Butter.....	4	.....	4
Ice cream.....	10	5	15
Milk.....	41	2	43
Vinegar.....	2	1	3
Tomato pulp.....	1	2	3
Totals.....	73	16	89

DRUGS.			
Aspirin.....	1	.....	1
Linseed oil.....	1	2	3
Toilet preparations.....	.....	.....	21
Patent medicines.....	.....	.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	11
Totals.....	.....	.....	38

FROM THE LABORATORY

Meat Eating In Summer

Dr. Will Shimer

Some people find they cannot eat meats in summer time, except in very small amounts, without experiencing ill effects, and sometimes they are badly poisoned. In this connection these questions appear: (1) Why do meats ever cause poisoning? (2) Why are meats at times very poisonous to some persons, only slightly poisonous to others, and do not affect still others at all?

Cary examined thirty-four samples of sausage and found colon bacilli in 95 per cent. and the bacillus enteritidis in 25 per cent. Here is important evidence that ground meats have an important place in intestinal infection. Quite as important as milk and perhaps more important than water. Bacteria may be destroyed by thorough cooking, but cooking—heat—does not always destroy the toxins which are elaborated by bacteria. We must then expect to sometimes have untoward effects from sausage eating. Cooked meats are a better growing media for bacteria than when uncooked and more likely to become poisonous, and therefore, long-kept cooked meats, unless hermetically sealed, should be avoided. Cooked meats, kept in an ordinary refrigerator in the summer time for forty-eight hours, are nearly always poisonous.

Vegetable salads having a dressing containing meat, eggs, milk or other proteins, unless very acid with vinegar, are good media for bacteria. Salads should not be eaten which have been kept over twelve hours in an ordinary refrigerator. It is undoubtedly true that most intestinal disturbances appearing in warm months are due to eating infected protein foods. Sometimes fresh uninfected proteins may cause more

or less disturbances in specially susceptible people. Infantile eczema is sometimes due to the anaphylactic action of milk protein. Blackfair tested the skin of forty-three patients and only one showed susceptibility to protein by cutaneous and intracutaneous tests. Of twenty-seven poisoned with eczema, twenty-two gave evidence of susceptibility to protein. Egg white, cows' milk and woman's milk were the substances which most frequently caused reaction. In summer time it is wise to eat sparingly of all meats, especially of preserved (embalmed) meats. Sausage is certainly out of season in summer. Persons with bronchial asthma or eczema or any skin affection should eat very little protein.

ABOUT YOUNG SCHOOL CHILDREN

I have visited several country schools lately and in every instance found that the children were coughing and sneezing, and the noise they made was so considerable as to warrant one in saying, "They all have colds." This was the remark of the teacher. I asked her if it was her experience that her pupils always had colds in the winter, and she said, "Yes, they always have colds all winter long". The amount of energy and efficiency that is lost through colds is something enormous. If expressed in horse-power it would certainly run into the thousands of horses. A business man with a cough or cold cannot do good business. He is liable to make mistakes of judgment, indeed, mistakes of all kinds. A business man with a cold cannot afford to go on conducting his business for the mistakes he makes in consequence are likely to prove costly to him.

Now, coughs and colds are almost wholly preventable. They are caused by cold microbes. There are many species and varieties of colds. All varieties of cold microbes are to be met in street-cars, steam cars, picture shows, churches, schools, stores and homes. A true protection against them is to keep the body fit. This we know is an expression of the English, and it is a good one. Cold microbes, or any other microbes, will find great difficulty in invading a fit body.

It is the duty of parents to protect their children against colds and their failure to do so means apathy, neglect or ignorance. These three things are simply incompetency. They do credit to no one.

Here are some specific instructions: If followed, even in some degree, will do much toward protecting children against colds.

The first requisite to keep the body fit is *fresh air*. The picture show is the best place to assault the body with foul air. At least, this is true of most picture shows. Some, it is true, are well ventilated, but they are not many. Refuse to let your child or children go to a picture show that is not well ventilated and tell the owner of the place why you keep them away. A combination of parents in any community will very quickly force a moving picture proprietor to furnish fresh air in his theater.

Keep young children at home in the evening in a well ventilated room, properly entertained, and send them early to bed in a well ventilated bedroom. No child can do good work in school and keep well if it is out until nine, ten and eleven o'clock at night.

The child's digestion must not be disturbed. This means it must have plain food and it must chew it well. Candy may be given, but in small amounts and it should be eaten only immediately after meals. Pickles are very bad for children. Don't give them coffee and tea, for the drugs they contain do great harm to growing children, more harm than to adults, who have their growth. Adults receive no benefit from tea and coffee. Give the child plenty of pure cool water

to drink. Be sure it has no rotten teeth in its mouth. See that they are either taken out if rotten or filled as may be found necessary. The child's bowels must move every day, but they must be kept active by laxative food, not by medicines. Medicines should be given only on the advice of skilled physicians; even then much harm is frequently done. Castor oil is the best drug cathartic for children, but the best laxatives are fruits, vegetables and plenty of pure water to drink and the formation of a regular habit.

To summarize: Plenty of air night and day; good teeth; plain food; pure drinking water; regular habits; cleanliness of body (bathing), together with innocent and instructive amusements, will bring the child to sturdy manhood and womanhood without having all the health-breaking, so-called children's diseases.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROCESSIONS are becoming quite common in Indiana. Terre Haute has held one. The procession at Terre Haute was "pulled off" in May. Hundreds of school children paraded the streets with fly traps, swatters, banners, mops, hoes and other instruments through which cleanliness is produced. The health procession at Terre Haute might have been called an anti-fly procession. It was a great success and aroused much enthusiasm.

AT SOUTH BEND health enthusiasm was at a high pitch the last week in May. The very energetic and competent health officer, Dr. Chas. S. Bosenbury, "started something" in his town when he was elected to office. A very successful baby show, or rather better babies contest, was held. The interest of the people was very great. The business men took part. Following Baby Week, the city council passed what was called The House Survey Ordinance. Two thousand dollars was appropriated to conduct a housing survey and passed the council six to two. The South Bend News-Times, in editorial, says: "The housing and sanitation survey ordered by the common council Monday night is one of the longest strides in the direction of civic betterment that has been made by any administration that South Bend has had for many a year. The ordinance places in the hands of the health department power to conduct the survey through which the health department will secure information that it has long wanted." All the newspapers of South Bend heartily support the public health cause. They do not speak of public health work as cranky and of public health workers as cranks. They have learned that the prevention of disease is about the most practical, sensible and economical work any community can do.

DR. D. L. MILLER OF GOSHEN, county health commissioner of Elkhart County, has been sued. The suit against him was brought by Mr. W. L. Nutting, proprietor of a meat market in Bristol. In the complaint the county health commissioner is accused of wrongfully and maliciously and unlawfully, without proper cause of entering the plaintiff's place of business (meat market) and destroying goods, ware and merchandise to a value of \$50 in violation of his duties of health commissioner and without right or cause therefor." It is hoped that Dr. Miller acted well within his powers and that he did a public good when he closed the Nutting meat market.

FLY SWATTING AT COLUMBUS seems to have been made a fine art through the efforts of Professor Melvin Houk of the city schools. Professor Houk organized the school children of the seven school buildings and secured the dona-

tion of fifty-six prizes from the business men of the city. The newspapers of the city took an active part and each, three in number, gave one year's subscription to their papers as prizes. Mrs. Frank Jackson gave as a first prize a set of hand-painted china, valued at \$7.50, which was won by Daniel Hack, who killed and delivered 29,856 flies. The fifty-sixth prize was secured by Wilma Hays, who killed 2,965 flies. Her prize was a one-pound box of fine candy. We know of no other city which has had such a successful fly swatting contest as Columbus, and we wish especially to congratulate the business men upon their interest in the work and encouragement offered by them.

DR. C. N. BROWN, the city health officer of Marion, executed a unique idea in connection with Clean-Up Day in his city. After the cleaning spasm had past, he advertised for twenty boys to apply at his office, and when the lads appeared, he started them on a still hunt for tin cans, which were delivered to him and then placed in a pile in a business part of the town. This was to show there was much debris yet to be removed from the alleys before the town would be in a sanitary condition.

EPIDEMICS OF MEASLES were reported from every county in the state in May. At some places the disease was so widespread that schools were closed and much fear manifested. The mortality statistics of the month are not at hand and the deaths due to measles cannot be recorded. In April there were forty-four deaths from measles.

WARSAW, THE COUNTY SEAT of Kosciusko County, lately passed an ordinance requiring all householders where it was possible to make house connections with sewers. The ordinance has a provision which gives power to the health officer to command sewer connections and failure to comply is punished by repeated fines until the order is obeyed. Dr. Burket, who is county health commissioner and also city health officer, had much difficulty in securing the passage of the ordinance, and he is to be congratulated that this distinct advance in sanitation has been secured for his city.

"AS A MAN'S HAIR WHITENS and his features become furrowed, his back bent, and perchance his girth unduly expanded, we say, 'He shows the marks of time.' Time, however, has nothing whatever to do with such changes."

This incisive attack on the question of "Longer and More Effective Living" was made by Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, director of the Life Extension Institute, New York City, in an address before the forty-third National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Indianapolis May 10-17. The speaker said that our conception of this question is worthy of the days of scholasticism, and further, "If we protect the cells of our bodies from injury or strain, from poison, both internal and external, from starvation and bacterial attack, we shall be able to clip the wings of time."

An unexpected turning of the discussion on this subject into educational channels was accomplished by Prof. L. J. Rettger of Terre Haute, Indiana, who claims that the most important factor had been overlooked by failing to make rational use of the public schools. He said: "One cannot overlook the fact that the drunkard, the tramp, and the criminal were for many years under the instruction of our teachers in the public schools".

Under the leadership of Dr. J. N. Hurty of the Indiana State Board of Health and Dean Charles P. Emerson of the

Indiana University School of Medicine, five sessions on health subjects were arranged. Beyond these, however, health discussions were sprinkled throughout the entire series of forty-five sessions of the conference. Illustrations of this fact were the striking presentation of the health needs of rural school children made by Dr. Taliaferro Clark of the United States Public Health Service.

The conference at Indianapolis lasted eight days and broke all previous records for size of gatherings of men and women engaged professionally in social work. The main divisions of discussion were upon children, corrections, the family and the community, feeble-mindedness and insanity, health, inebriety, promotion of social programs, public and private charities, and unemployment. The next session will be held at Pittsburgh during the spring of 1917, under the presidency of Frederic Almy, Secretary of the Buffalo Charity Organization Society. Mr. Almy has already announced as the subject for his presidential address, "The End of Poverty."

THE GREEK AND THE PEANUTS

Not a Fable

One time the State Health Commissioner arrived in Terre Haute from Farmersburg about 11 p. m. He walked up the street from his hotel just to see what was doing. Passing a Greek candy store he noticed an attractive window display. A large jar of brown sugared peanuts looked good to him. They wore the outer semblance of cleanliness. Stepping into the store he called for ten cents' worth. The noble Greek was clearing a show case with a dirty towel, his hands in deep mourning. He adjusted the scales, drew the palm of his hand over his mouth and nose, and with his hand thus prepared began transferring the nuts to the scale pan. The operation was interesting and the simple minded health crank wondered how much show case dirt and how much nose secretion was transferred to the peanuts. Never having tasted Greek nose secretion the gentle health crank refused the package, not desiring to make the experiment. Now the majesty of the law concealed in the person of the crank spoke and said: Hereafter you must scoop up candies with a scoop and not use your hands. Agamemnon said he would so conduct himself in the future. The bag of supposedly polluted nuts was seized and laid away forever in the sewer.

Moral: What does it profit a man to have his peanuts contaminated with Hellenic nose secretion?

WOLCOTTVILLE ADVANCES in the fundamental matter of public health. The flourishing little town of Wolcottville recently passed an ordinance entitled: An ordinance to protect the public health, defining the duties of the town health officer and town marshal, directing the abatement of nuisances and prescribing penalties. Said ordinance was passed June 12 and had an emergency attached, so it is in force at this time. The first section declares: "It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, company or corporation, to erect, construct, cause, permit, keep or maintain within the limits of said town, anything whatever which is injurious to health, or indecent or offensive to the senses of any of the inhabitants of said town, or any obstruction to the free use of property by any such inhabitant, and any person or persons maintaining any nuisance above referred to is thereby declared to be the author and maintain or of a nuisance. The other sections are equally as good. Pro-

vision is made for enforcement as follows: Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the town marshal at all times to aid the town health officer in the work of enforcing this ordinance upon demand of said health officer.

A GREATER VEEDERSBURG. Ordinance No. 79 of the Veedersburg code refers to sanitation and cleanliness. It is a good ordinance which was originally passed in July, 1911, and recently published as a reminder to the people in the Veedersburg News. It is safe to say if this ordinance had been enforced that Veedersburg would have been a cleaner, hence a happier and wealthier town. Passing a health ordinance is certainly good and most excellent, but that does not end the matter. Enforcement depends upon public opinion. Possibly public opinion in Veedersburg has not demanded enforcement of this good ordinance, for an inspector from the State Board of Health reports the town is not as clean as some other towns in the state and not near as clean as it should be.

TUBERCULOSIS AND COMPENSATION OF WORKMEN. There is a workmen's compensation law in New York which provides for compensation for accidental injuries arising out of and in the course of employment and such disease and infection as may naturally and unavoidably result therefrom. The following is an instance: A workman jumped into the river to save himself when a scaffolding fell. He contracted a heavy cold and pleurisy, which developed into tuberculosis. The scaffolding fell because of defective timbers furnished by the contractor. The New York Industrial Commission awarded compensation to the workman and the State Supreme Court affirmed the award. From this it appears that health and life are being recognized more and more as the most precious asset any state can have.

CHIEF OF POLICE ARRESTED. Dr. F. H. Beeler, the health officer of Clinton, Indiana, placed a man in quarantine on account of smallpox. He was housed in a tent and looked after by a nurse. The tent was provided with a board floor and stove and very comfortably furnished, but it had a rent in the canvas and leaked when it rained. On account of this leak the Chief of Police released the quarantine although he had no authority to do so and sent the patient home. On account of this breach of the law, Dr. Beeler swore out a warrant against the Chief of Police and had him arrested. At the trial it developed that the Clinton Board of Health was illegal. The law requires that city boards of health shall be composed of at least two doctors and that not more than two of the members shall be of the same political party. The Clinton Board of Health had only one doctor and all three members were of the same party. Under the circumstances the court dismissed the case against the Chief of Police and advised the city authorities to immediately appoint a board of health according to the statutes. This was certainly a stupid blunder for the city authorities to make and we recommend to the city authorities the old saying of Davy Crockett: "Be sure you're right and then go ahead."

THE MEANING OF IT. Two thousand children rode in automobiles in grand parade in Fort Wayne. Why did they ride? What did it mean? Who thought of having the parade? Surely the children were happy. Their smiling faces, dancing eyes and little voices raised in songs and yells told their pleasure. Lines of citizens greeted them along the route.

Lawns and porches were covered with people viewing the procession, and from windows on all sides faces looked down upon the moving spectacle.

The reason and the meaning of it are not far to seek. Some one came to town. It is a curious fact, frequently noted, that towns usually go forward because of an impulse from without. An idea, a vision, precedes all onward and upward movements. Fort Wayne got an idea and then invoked the aid of a woman of vision. Women are great institutions. All men are born of them. Every woman involves the potency of a nation. It was a woman who was "last at the cross and first at the tomb." And Fort Wayne said: "I'll clean up." Some merchants, very many in fact, had piles of dirt, trash and junk in their cellars and back of their stores. They seemed not to be ashamed of the disgraceful conditions. Many homes had dirty back yards. Alleys were dirty and littered.

Some person, probably two, or even three or four or more, having noses, smelled it. We really see with our brains, we see through our eyes. We really smell with our brains, we smell through our noses. The person or persons who could see and smell had brains and raised their voices and Fort Wayne moved onward.

Some said the board of health should lead the clean up. The board said yes and went about it in the right way. The real estate exchange joined the push.

Money would be needed and could not be had from the city treasury, and so a live one, a certain Mr. Ninde, underwrote the clean up scheme. The unburied dead of Fort Wayne (every town has a bunch of unburied dead) said pooh, pooh. Still the work went on. Now the right thing was again done by the initiative forces. They called a woman. They wrote to Mrs. Nesbitt, who feels the good of clean ups in her very soul. She divided the city into ten sections for she knew method and order bring success. A counselor was selected for each precinct and chose as many helpers as he wanted to. Now the children were asked to help and they responded heartily. They always do. If you ever want to get something really good done, just appeal to women and children. To the children 12,000 application blanks for the health and civic beauty contest were distributed, and nearly 3,000 entered. The grand prize will be \$50.00, and the method of inspection and award will secure all rights to each contestant.

To educate, and to forestall the opposition of the unburied dead, meetings were held, illustrated lectures given, exhortations delivered and examples presented.

By August 1st it is believed not one dirty back yard will exist in Fort Wayne. Then it will, indeed, be a fair city. If you want to boost a town, first make it clean. Lay the foundations of health deep and broad. No amount of bonuses or crying from the housetops or boosting excursions can prevail against uncleanness and high sick rates and high death rates. Let everyone know that the most important business before the business man at all times is the business of the public health.

Now, on Friday, June 22nd, came the children's parade in automobiles. It was most fitting. The clean-up is not complete, but nevertheless Dr. Gilpin did well to suggest and organize the ride. Three hundred automobiles loaded with happy children with a brass band leading the procession was a great and grand sight. Those who loaned their machines did something for Fort Wayne. It is what we do that tells the story. Fort Wayne is on the right track. It is doing the thing and this will bring the power. Its people have a good vision of things fundamental. They have constructive idealism. Children, cleanliness, the public health appeal to them. You cannot keep a good town down.

Reformation. The man who cannot reform himself will not stay reformed, if reformed.

Gifts. When conception takes place the gate of gifts is closed.

Race Poisons. Nicotine, morphine, caffeine, cocaine, and alcohol are all race poisons. If women used them like men do, the race would degenerate rapidly.

Babies. It is more important to keep the babies we now have than fly to those we know not of.

Hospitals. We need hospitals because of sickness and disease. We have sickness and disease because of wrong living. Wrong living is ignorance and indulgence. Ergo, hospitals are monuments to ignorance and indulgence.

Dirt. Dirty towns are where dirty people live. Towns don't make themselves dirty. By their dirt ye shall know them.

Business. The most important business before the business men today, is the business of the public health.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR MAY, 1916.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	998,000
Total deaths.....	1,032
Death rate per 1,000.....	12.2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	94.6
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	16.5
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	14.1
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	7.0
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	3.5
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	16.5
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	8.2
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	73.3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	49.6
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	7.0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	97.0
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	10.6
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	95.8
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	95.8
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	95.8
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	95.8

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	1,178,368
Total deaths.....	1,268
Death rate per 1,000.....	12.7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	134.2
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	30.0
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	10.0
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	4.0
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	20.0
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	26.0
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	112.2
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	16.0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	2.0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	10.0
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	12.0
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	74.1
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	100.2
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	100.2
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	100.2

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	648,552
Total deaths.....	625
Death rate per 1,000.....	10.7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	146.6
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	13.8
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	8.6
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	5.1
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	5.1
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	10.3
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	55.2
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	20.7
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	15.5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	10.3
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	44.8
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	77.6
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	77.6
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	77.6
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	77.6
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	77.6

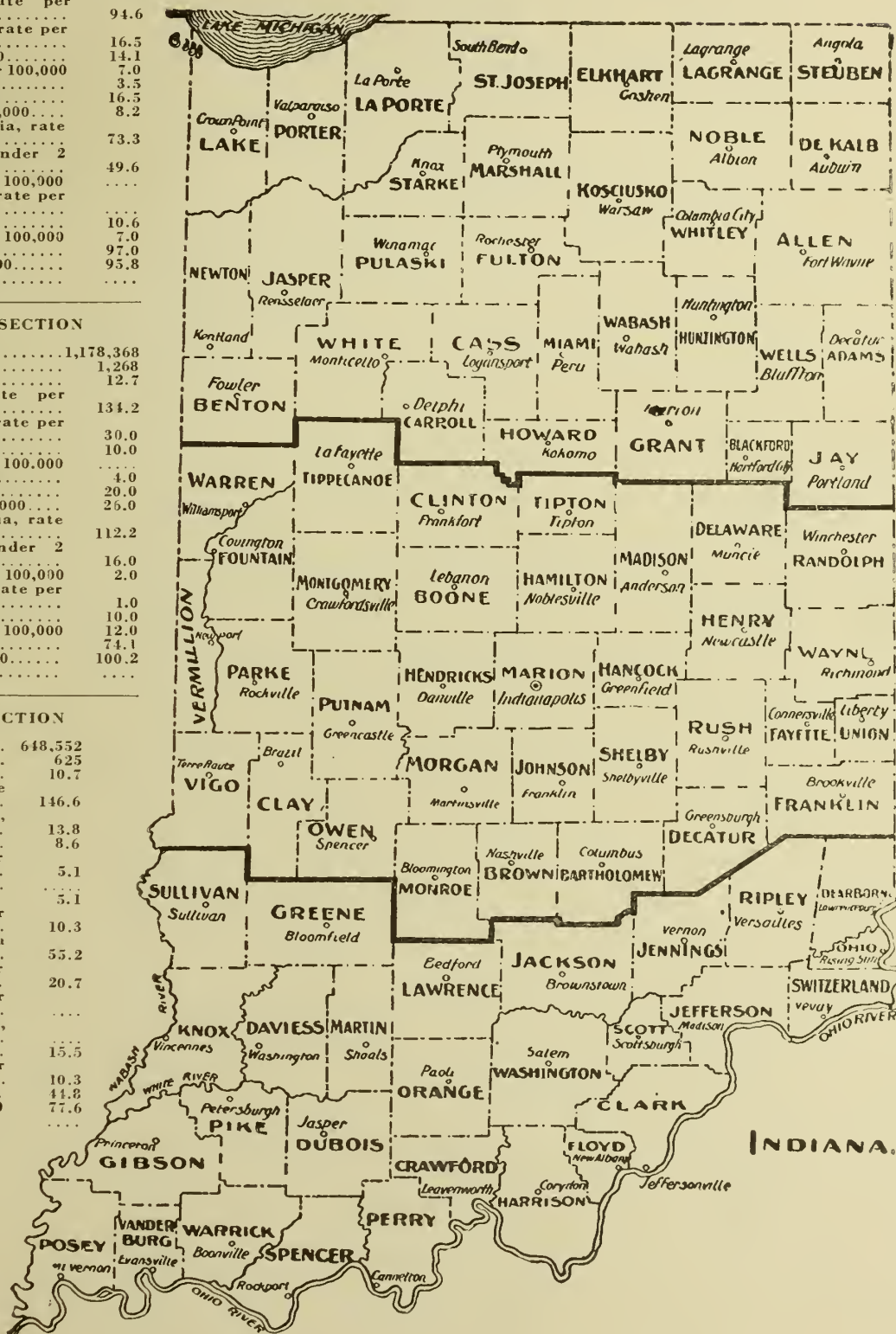


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of May, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Estimated 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for May, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for April, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for May, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.						Important Ages.						Death from Important Causes.																			
							May, 1916.	April, 1916.	May, 1915.	Rate for Year 1916 to Date.	Rate for Year 1915 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 Inclusive.	5 to 9 Inclusive.	10 to 14 Inclusive.	15 to 19 Inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.			
State of Indiana.	2,860,920	2,925	2,492	2,669	17,397	16,025	12.0	13.8	11.1	14.4	6.13	7.3	384	133	57	46	76	1002	299	52	27	9	7	37	39	296	70	2	1	28	24	182	226	387				
Northern Counties.	998,000	1,032	1,202	932	6,150	5,300	12.2	14.7	11.1	14.8	6.13	7.3	151	51	18	12	27	374	80	14	12	6	3	14	7	62	42			9	6	82	81	149				
Adams.	22,000	7	19	29	93	126	3.7	10.5	5.15	5.10	1.13	.8	2	2				1																				
Allen.	102,791	93	121	74	578	511	10.6	14.2	8.5	13.5	5.12	.9	12	4	1		3	37	7	1																		
Benton.	12,688	9	10	8	67	41	8.3	9.6	7.4	12.6	7.7		4					4																				
Blackford.	16,195	14	16	16	82	85	10.2	12.0	11.6	12.6	12.6		3					7	2																			
Carroll.	17,980	22	17	10	111	85	14.4	13.5	6.5	14.8	11.3		2	1				10	1																			
Cass.	37,788	58	54	43	319	219	18.0	17.3	13.3	5.20	3.16	.0	4	1	2			27	2	1																		
Decalb.	25,429	24	24	27	147	149	11.1	11.1	5.2	5.13	9.14	.0	1	1				6	1																			
Elkhart.	51,403	48	73	62	310	304	10.9	17.3	14.3	14.4	5.14	.4	9	2				17	4	2																		
Fulton.	16,879	22	14	18	112	89	15.3	10.1	12.5	16.1	12.7	.9	1					5	3																			
Grant.	52,436	75	79	64	347	342	16.8	18.3	14.4	12.0	15.8	.8	4	3	2			32	6	2																		
Howard.	36,377	34	39	35	215	186	11.0	13.0	11.5	14.2	12.5	.5	1	1	1			15	1	1	1																	
Huntington.	29,372	33	26	26	165	135	14.4	10.7	7.0	14.3	5.11	.1	3					18	4																			
Jasper.	13,109	9	21	11	80	56	8.1	19.5	9.8	14.6	10.3	.3	1					3																				
Jay.	25,126	26	26	19	148	121	12.2	12.6	8.9	14.1	11.9	.9	5	1				12	3																			
Kosciusko.	28,156	21	47	20	155	136	8.7	20.3	8.3	13.2	11.6	.2	2	1				10	3																			
Lagrange.	15,148	24	11	15	116	91	18.6	8.8	11.6	18.4	14.4	.4	1	1				16	2																			
Lake.	115,165	165	196	107	848	620	16.8	20.7	11.6	17.3	13.9	.9	48	15	5	3	3	24	16	1	9																	
Laporte.	49,170	50	64	49	326	261	12.0	15.8	12.0	15.3	11.3	.1	6	3	1			20	4																			
Marshall.	24,265	19	27	22	131	135	9.2	13.5	10.6	12.0	13.4	.3	3	2				7	1	1																		
Miami.	30,570	27	41	30	199	178	10.4	16.3	11.1	16.5	14.1	.1	1	1	2			12	1		1																	
Newton.	10,529	14	7	7	52	35	15.6	8.1	7.7	11.9	8.0		2					7	1																			
Noble.	24,819	21	32	29	160	157	11.4	15.7	13.8	15.5	15.3	.3	1					11																				
Porter.	20,890	15	20	20	107	123	8.4	11.6	11.3	12.3	14.2	.2	1					8	2																			
Pulaski.	13,312	15	10	10	77	60	13.6	9.1	8.8	13.9	10.8	.8	2	1				6	2																			
Starke.	10,632	8	5	12	53	60	8.8	5.7	13.3	11.9	13.6	.6	2	1				1	1																			
Steuben.	14,504	18	30	11	103	75	14.6	25.2	8.9	17.0	12.5	.5	3	2				5	10	3	1																	
St. Joseph.	96,884	102	94	87	554	501	12.3	11.1	8.0	17.3	17.2	.7	19	5	1	3	2	25	10	3	1																	
Wabash.	26,956	13	30	29	129	139	5.6	13.5	12.6	11.1	5.12	.3	2	1				4	1																			
Wells.	22,668	13	18	16	91	96	6.7	9.6	8.3	9.6	10.1	.2	2	1				4	1																			
White.	17,632	19	15	12	100	63	12.7	10.3	8.0	13.3	8.0	.0	2	1				9	1																			
Whitley.	17,127	11	16	14	86	84	7.5	11.3	9.6	12.0	11.8	.8	2					8																				
Central Counties.	1,178,368	1,268	1,347	1,187	7,404	7,051	12.7	13.9	11.9	15.1	14.5	.5	153	55	27	20	31	397	134	30	10																	
Bartholomew.	25,153	26	27	22	142	145	12.1	13.0	10.0	13.1	5.13	.9	1	2	1			11	2																			
Boone.	25,173	29	24	22	157	124	13.6	11.1	6.0	13.5	11.9	.9	1					13	3																			
Brown.	7,975	8	8	1	44	38	11.8	12.2	2.1	4.13	2.11	.5	3					1	1																			
Clay.	33,398	31	22	19	173	151	10.9	8.0	6.7	12.4	10.9	.9	9	1				8	2																			
Clinton.	27,439	26	32	27	165	152	11.1	14.2	11.6	14.4	13.4	.4	2	1	1			12	2	2																		
Decatur.	18,983	14	17	26	111	109	8.7	10.9	9.6	11.3	9.3	.8	2					7																				
Delaware.	52,944	49	54	40	280	271	10.9	12.4	8.9	12.7	12.4	.4	8	2				15	1	2																		
Fayette.	14,873	21	20	14	103	90	16.6	16.4	4.1	11.6	6.14	.6	4	3				3	4	1																		
Fountain.	20,659	15	28	22	137	107	8.5	16.5	12.5	15.5	12.5	.5	1	1				4	2																			
Franklin.	15,335	14	20	16	94	87	10.7	15.9	12.2	14.4	13.6	.6	2	1				4	3																			
Hamilton.	27,166	20	29	32	138	163	8.6	13.0	13.8	12.0	14.5	.5	5					9	3	2																		
Hancock.	19,030	18	15	19	116	118	11.1	9.6	11.7	14.4	14.9	.9	5					3	2																			
Hendricks.	20,840	21	28	25	148	122	11.8	15.0	13.4	11.7	14.1	.1	3					9	1																			
Henry.	31,431	26	26	36	163	185	9.7	10.7	13.7	12.4	14.5	.5	6	1				14	3	2																		
Johnson.	20,639	15	16	19	99	109	8.5	9.4	10.8	11.4	12.7	.4	4					8	10																			
Madison.	66,374	73	70	55	366	335	12.9	12.8	9.7	13.1	12.2	.2	15	3	3	2		19	10	1	1																	
Marion.	296,661	390	430	339	2,159	2,011	15.5	17.6	13.7	17.1	15.6	.7	44	26	5	6	12	87	50	11	3																	
Monroe.	24,683	16	18	21	99	129	7.6	8.10	1.1	9.7	12.8	.8	2					2	4																			
Montgomery.	30,664	35	36	27	197	202	13.4	14.2	10.0	14.5	14.6	.0	4					20	1	1																		
Morgan.	21,544	22	22	19	132	131	12.0	12.4	10.0	15.4	14.6	.6	1	3				9	4																			
Owen.	14,053	16	9	8	91	78	13.4	7.8	6.7	15.5	13.4	.4	1	2				6	3	1																		
Parke.	22,214	19	19	24	139	116	10.0	10.4	12.7	15.0	12.5	.5	6					2	2																			
Putnam.	20,580	19	16	105	112	112	10.8	11.2	9.1	12.2	13.1	.1	2	1				8	2	1																		
Randolph.	29,533	24	24	29	167	163	9.5	9.9	11.6	13.6	13.3																											

*One death from drowning received from Clay County too late for tabulation. †No deaths.

‡ No deaths.

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of May, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

CITIES	Population, Estimated, 1916	Deaths Reported for					Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Important Ages					Deaths from Important Causes																			
		Total Deaths Reported for						Under 1 Year	1 to 4 inclusive	5 to 9 inclusive	10 to 14 inclusive	15 to 19 inclusive	25 Years and Over	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Lobar and Bronchopneumonia	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Influenza	Puerperal Septicemia	Cancer	External Causes	Smallpox	Deaths in Institutions	Deaths of Non-Residents	
		May, 1916	April, 1916	March, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to date	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date																										
Cities of the First Class. Population 100,000 and over.																																
Indianapolis	265,890	354	392	300	1,954	1,806	15.7	17.9	13.6	17.7	16.8	39	25	5	4	10	74	48	10	2	1	7	3	38	3	1	1	5	19	21	102	23
Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000.																																
Evansville	282,282	285	326	252	1,715	1,540	11.9	14.0	10.8	14.6	13.5	40	14	2	3	8	80	31	5	1	2	4	19	7	1	1	3	18	19	65	3	
Fort Wayne	76,497	77	85	76	462	446	11.8	13.5	10.2	14.1	13.5	7	4	1	2	3	24	12	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	2	4	2	16	3	
Terre Haute	73,338	73	96	52	429	372	11.7	15.9	8.5	14.0	12.5	10	3	1	2	2	29	5	1	2	3	4	3	1	1	4	2	2	24	11		
South Bend	68,897	75	75	69	440	415	12.8	13.2	12.1	13.5	13.0	11	3	1	2	14	15	5	1	1	3	8	3	1	1	1	7	9	14	2		
63,580	60	70	55	380	307	11.1	13.3	10.0	14.4	13.2	10	12	4	1	1	13	7	7	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	5	4	11	2		
Cities of the Third Class. Population 20,000 to 45,000.																																
Gary	314,643	379	460	286	2,138	1,682	14.6	18.4	12.2	21.6	18.4	65	25	8	5	8	92	36	6	10	1	4	2	37	26	5	5	22	33	80	3	
East Chicago	33,802	43	52	29	212	155	15.0	18.7	10.0	31.5	21.1	14	2	2	1	6	1	2	1	4	1	1	8	4	1	1	2	7	17	3		
Muncie	26,938	31	52	23	218	153	13.7	23.3	10.2	61.9	41.7	13	8	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hammond	25,535	20	24	21	126	125	9.2	11.0	9.7	11.8	11.1	12	1	2	1	4	3	3	2	4	1	1	10	4	1	2	8	17	9	1	1	
Richmond	24,369	26	26	25	162	132	12.5	13.0	12.2	21.6	13.2	12	3	1	2	1	9	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	1	
Anderson	23,626	33	31	20	164	129	16.4	15.9	10.0	16.5	13.2	6	2	2	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Elkhart	21,327	22	27	29	129	140	12.2	12.0	10.6	31.4	51.6	4	2	2	1	7	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lafayette	21,112	22	27	24	133	115	12.2	21.5	6.1	31.5	11.3	5	1	1	1	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
New Albany	21,061	33	45	28	172	185	18.4	26.0	15.7	71.9	62.1	3	3	1	2	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	17	6	1	
Logansport	20,629	23	23	25	134	155	13.1	11.9	5.1																							

*No deaths. 7 admitted as a city July, 1915.

Mortality of Indiana for May, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEO- GRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Popula- tion Estimated 1916	Total Deaths Reported for May, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for April, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for May, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the year 1916 to date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population						Important Ages										
							May, 1916	April, 1916	May, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to date	Rate for Year 1915 to same date	Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		65 and Over	
												Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
State.....	2,860,920	2,925	3,249	2,669	17,397	16,025	12.0	13.8	11.1	14.6	13.7	384	13.1	133	4.5	57	1.9	46	1.5	76	2.6	1002	34.3
Northern Counties.....	998,000	1,032	1,202	932	6,150	5,300	12.2	14.7	11.1	14.8	13.0	151	14.6	51	4.9	18	1.7	12	1.1	27	2.6	374	36.2
Central Counties.....	1,178,368	1,268	1,347	1,187	7,404	7,051	12.7	13.9	11.9	15.1	14.5	153	12.1	55	4.3	27	2.1	20	1.5	31	2.4	397	31.3
Southern Counties.....	684,552	625	700	550	3,843	3,674	10.7	12.4	9.5	13.4	13.1	80	12.8	27	4.3	12	1.9	14	2.2	18	2.8	231	36.9
All Cities.....	1,308,540	1,523	1,728	1,321	8,662	7,894	13.7	16.0	12.2	15.9	14.9	215	14.1	86	5.6	23	1.5	20	1.3	42	2.7	427	28.0
Over 100,000.....	265,890	354	392	300	1,954	1,806	15.7	17.9	13.6	17.7	16.8	39	11.0	25	7.0	5	1.4	4	1.1	10	2.8	74	20.9
45,000 to 100,000.....	282,282	285	326	252	1,715	1,540	11.9	14.0	10.8	14.6	13.5	40	14.0	14	4.9	12	3.7	3	1.0	8	2.8	80	28.0
20,000 to 45,000.....	304,643	379	460	286	2,138	1,682	14.6	18.4	12.2	16.8	14.8	65	17.1	25	6.5	8	2.1	5	1.3	8	2.1	92	24.2
10,000 to 20,000.....	152,429	181	171	139	912	792	14.0	13.6	11.8	14.4	13.7	27	14.9	11	6.0	5	2.7	4	2.2	12	1.0	60	33.2
Under 10,000.....	303,296	324	379	344	1,943	2,074	12.6	15.2	12.4	15.4	15.3	44	13.5	11	3.3	3	.9	4	1.2	14	4.3	121	37.3
Country.....	1,552,380	1,402	1,521	1,348	8,735	8,131	10.6	11.9	10.2	13.5	12.6	169	12.1	47	3.3	34	2.4	26	1.8	34	2.4	575	41.0

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.																															
	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis		Other Forms Tuber- culosis		Ty- phoid Fever		Diph- theria and Croup		Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whoop- ing Cough		Lobar and Broncho Pneu- monia		Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Under 2 Years)		Cere- bro- Spinal Fever		Acute An- terior Poli- mye- litis		Influ- enza		Puer- peral Septi- cemia		Cancer		Ex- ternal Causes		Small- pox	
	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate
State.....	299	123.4	52	21.4	27	11.1	9	3.7	7	2.8	37	15.2	39	16.0	206	85.0	70	28.8	2	.8	1	.4	28	11.5	24	9.9	182	75.1	226	93.2	.....	.....
Northern Counties.....	80	94.6	14	16.5	12	14.1	6	7.0	3	3.5	14	16.5	7	8.2	62	73.3	42	49.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	10.6	6	7.0	82	97.0	81	95.8	.....	.....
Central Counties.....	134	134.2	30	30.0	10	10.0	.....	.....	4	4.0	20	20.0	26	26.0	112	112.2	16	16.0	2	2.0	1	1.0	10	10.0	12	12.0	74	74.1	100	100.2	.....	.....
Southern Counties.....	85	146.6	8	13.8	5	8.6	3	5.1	.....	.....	3	5.1	6	10.3	32	55.2	12	20.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	15.5	6	10.3	26	44.8	45	77.6	.....	.....
All Cities.....	154	139.0	28	25.1	18	16.2	3	2.7	2	1.8	22	19.8	16	14.4	133	120.0	49	44.2	1	.9	.....	.....	11	9.9	17	15.3	89	80.3	112	101.0	.....	.....
Over 100,000.....	48	213.1	10	44.4	2	8.8	.....	.....	1	4.4	7	31.0	3	13.3	38	168.7	3	13.3	1	4.4	.....	.....	1	4.4	5	22.2	19	84.3	21	93.2	.....	.....
45,000 to 100,000.....	31	129.6	5	20.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8.3	4	16.7	19	79.4	7	29.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4.1	3	12.5	18	75.2	19	79.4	.....	.....
20,000 to 45,000.....	36	139.5	6	23.2	2	10.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15.5	2	7.7	37	14.3	26	100.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	19.3	5	19.3	22	85.2	33	127.9	.....	.....
10,000 to 20,000.....	16	124.1	3	23.2	3	23.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7.7	3	23.2	2	15.4	15	116.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7.7	2	15.4	7	54.2	16	123.9	.....	.....
Under 10,000.....	23	89.5	4	15.5	3	11.6	1	3.8	.....	.....	.....	6	23.3	5	19.4	24	93.4	10	38.9	.....	.....	3	11.6	2	7.7	23	89.5	23	89.5	.....	.....
Country.....	145	110.2	21	18.2	9	6.8	6	4.5	5	3.8	15	11.4	23	17.4	73	55.5	21	15.9	1	.7	1	.7	17	12.9	7	5.3	93	70.7	114	86.7	.....	.....

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of May, 1916.

J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR, IN CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISION

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes					
		Station		Highest		Date	
		Station		Lowest		Date	
63.5	+1.3	Collegeville.....		98		25	
		Columbus.....		98		25	
		Salamonia.....		29		20	

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes			
		Station		Least Monthly Amount	
		Station		Least Monthly Amount	
4.47	+0.42	Collegeville.....		8.35	
		Dam No. 39.....		2.20	

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONFERENCE ON TUBERCULOSIS
LOUISVILLE, OCT. 4, 5, 6, 1916.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1916

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ADA E. SCHWEITZER, M. D.....ASSISTANT BACTERIOLOGIST
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H. E. BARNARD, B. S., STATE FOOD AND DRUG COM' R AND CHEMIST
H. E. BISHOP, B. S.....ASSISTANT CHEMIST
JOHN C. DIGGS.....ENGINEER AND WATER CHEMIST
WILL D. MCABEE.....DRUG CHEMIST

The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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BIRTHS FOR JUNE, 1916.

Total births 4,778 (stillbirths excluded); state rate 20.4.
Males 2,444; females 2,334.
White males 2,397; white females 2,295.
Colored births 86; males 47, females 39.
Stillbirths 154; white 152, colored 2.
The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000 reports 1,863 births; rate 22.7.
The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368 reports 1,843 births; rate 19.0.
The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684,552 reports 1,072 births; rate 19.1.
The highest rate, Lake County, 34.5.
The lowest rate, Union County, 7.7.
Total births to date for 1916, 32,087.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR JUNE, 1916.

Total deaths reported 2,494; state rate 10.6. In the preceding month 2,925 deaths; rate 12.0. In the same month last year 2,360 deaths; rate 10.1. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 299 or 11.9 per cent of total; 1 to 4, 120; 5 to 9, 47; 10 to 14, 43; 15 to 19, 75; 65 and over, 864 or 34.6 per cent. of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000 reports 903 deaths; rate 11.0. In the preceding month 1,032 deaths; rate 12.2. In the same month last year 820 deaths; rate 10.1.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368 reports 1,034 deaths; rate 10.7. In the preceding month 1,268 deaths; rate 12.7. In the same month last year 1,034 deaths; rate 10.7.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684,552 reports 557 deaths; rate 9.9. In the preceding month 625 deaths; rate 10.7. In the same month last year 506 deaths; rate 9.0.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate, which is 1.6 higher than that for the entire state. The Northern Section also presents the highest death rate for typhoid fever, lobar and broncho pneumonia, cancer and external causes. The Central Section presents the highest death rate for scarlet fever, measles, cerebro-spinal fever, influenza and puerperal septicemia. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough and diarrhea and enteritis.

RURAL: Population 1,552,380 reports 1,189 deaths; rate 9.3. In the preceding month 1,402 deaths; rate 10.6. In the same month last year 1,140 deaths; rate 8.8.

URBAN: Population 1,308,540 reports 1,305 deaths; rate 12.1. In the preceding month 1,523 deaths; rate 13.7. In the same month last year 1,220 deaths; rate 11.6. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 13.6; Evansville, 12.0; Fort Wayne, 11.9; Terre Haute, 9.3; South Bend, 11.2; Gary, 15.5; East Chicago, 11.3; Muncie, 13.8; Hammond, 17.9; Richmond, 10.5; Anderson, 14.4; Elkhart, 12.0; Michigan City, 6.3; Lafayette, 14.4; New Albany, 11.2; Logansport, 12.5; Marion, 13.7; Kokomo, 11.4.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR JUNE, 1916.

Measles was again reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Measles, pulmonary tuberculosis, tonsillitis, typhoid fever, acute rheumatism, diarrhea and enteritis, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria and croup, acute bronchitis, dysentery, smallpox, cholera morbus, malaria fever, influenza, chickenpox, intermittent and remittent fever, bronchial pneumonia, lobar pneumonia, other forms of tuberculosis, rabies in human, erysipelas, puerperal fever, rabies in animals, cerebro-spinal, fever, poliomyelitis, trachoma.

SMALLPOX: 162 cases reported in 21 counties with no deaths. The following counties reported smallpox present: Dekalb 2, Delaware 4, Hancock 6, Henry 2, Howard 3, Johnson 3, Lake 2, Madison 2, Marion 1, Miami 10, Parke 12, St. Joseph 8, Vanderburg 2, Vermillion 4, Vigo 2, Wabash 2.

TUBERCULOSIS: 323 deaths, of which 270 were of the pulmonary form and 53 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 155; females 168. Of the males, 23 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 46 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 60 were married in the same age period as above and left 120 orphans under 12 years of age. Total orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 166. Number of homes invaded, 310.

PNEUMONIA: 99 deaths, rate 42.3 per 100,000. In the preceding month 206 deaths, rate 85.0. In the same month last year 88 deaths, rate 37.9.

TYPHOID FEVER: 135 cases in 33 counties with 17 deaths. In the preceding month 111 cases in 23 counties with 27 deaths. In the same month last year 70 cases in 28 counties with 17 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 99 cases in 27 counties with 10 deaths. In the preceding month 106 cases in 30 counties with 9 deaths. In the same month last year 71 cases in 22 counties with 11 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 140 cases in 28 counties with 4 deaths. In the preceding month 219 cases in 40 counties with 7 deaths. In the same month last year 136 cases in 34 counties with 1 death.

MEASLES: 4,044 cases in 60 counties with 27 deaths. In the preceding month 5,035 cases in 72 counties with 37 deaths. In the same month last year 879 cases in 37 counties with 8 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 1 case in one county with no deaths. The case occurred in Vanderburg county.

RABIES: 11 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during the month of June. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total 245, males 179, females 66. *Suicide:* Total 36, males 24, females 12. Suicide by poison 12, by hanging or strangulation 8, by drowning 1, by firearms 13, by cutting or piercing instruments 2. *Accidental or undefined:* Total 198, males 146, females 52. Poisoning by food 6, other acute poisonings 5, burns (conflagration excepted) 7, absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) 7, accidental drowning 20, traumatism by firearms 5, traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments 3, traumatism by fall 39, traumatism in mines 2, traumatism by machines 2, railroad accidents and injuries 33, street-car accidents and injuries 5, automobile accidents and injuries 18, bicycle accidents and injuries 1, motorcycle accidents and injuries 2, injuries by other vehicles 7, injuries by animals 7, effects of heat 5, lightning 4, electricity (lightning excepted) 7, fractures (cause not specified) 3, other external violence 10. *Homicide:* Total 11, males 9, females 2. Homicide by firearms 8, by cutting or piercing instruments 1, by other means 2.

(Three external causes not received in time to be used in general tabulation.)

HEALTH OFFICERS, ATTENTION.

Delayed Birth and Death Certificates.

Each month the statistical department receives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during the preceding months, which are not sent to this department in time to be tabulated with the report for the current month. With the

report for June the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter.

BIRTHS.

Adams 1; Allen 10 (Ft. Wayne 4-1 for October, 1915); Bartholomew 6 (Columbus 2); Benton 1, for September, 1915; Boone 13 (Lebanon 6, Thorntown 1); Brown 1; Carroll 2; Cass 2 (Logansport); Clark 2; Clinton 1; Crawford 1; Dearborn 1; Dekalb 1; Delaware 8 (Muncie 6, Gaston 1); Elkhart 2 (City); Floyd 5 (New Albany 2); Franklin 2; Gibson 2; Grant 12 (Marion 4, Van Buren 1, Fowlerton 1, Gas City 1, for September, 1915); Greene 3-1, for August, 1 for October, 1915 (Lyons 1, for October, 1915); Hamilton 1; Harrison 1; Hendricks 1, for July, 1915; Henry 4 (New Castle 2, Kennard 1); Howard 1; Jackson 1; Jasper 5 (Wheatfield 1); Jay 2 (Portland 1, for October, 1915); Jefferson 3 (Madison); Knox 14 (Vincennes 8, Bicknell 1); Kosciusko 2; Lake 6 (Gary 3, Hammond 3-1, for October, 1915); Madison 4 (Elwood 2, Anderson 1, for May, 1915); Marion 2; Marshall 1 (Plymouth) Martin 3; Miami 2 (Peru 1); Monroe 3; Montgomery 3, for September, 1915, (Waynetown 1, New Market 1); Morgan 1; Newton 3 (Brook 1, Mt. Ayr 1); Noble 1; Orange 2 (West Baden 1); Parke 2-1, for July, 1915; Perry 1; Porter 3; Posey 5 (Cynthiana 2); Pulaski 3-1 for August, 1912, 1 for January, 1914 (Winamac 1); Randolph 1 (Lynn); Ripley 2; Rush 3; Scott 2; Shelby 3-1, for August, 1915 (Shelbyville 2); Spencer 9 (Dale 2); Starke 2, (Knox 1); Steuben 2; St. Joseph 3 (South Bend 2-1, for November, 1915) Sullivan 1 (Farmersburg); Switzerland 2; Tippecanoe 3-1, for June, 1915; (Lafayette 1); Vanderburgh 14 (Evansville); Vermillion 3 (Clinton 1, Universal 1); Vigo 3-1, for January, 2 for October, 1915; Wabash 4; Warriek 5-1, for March, 1913 (Boonville 1); Washington 3 (Salem 1); Wayne 4 (Richmond 1, Spring Grove 2); Wells 1 (Bluffton); White 1 (Wolcott); Whitley 5-1, for August, 1915; Total 233.

DEATHS.

Adams 2; Allen 6 (New Haven 2); Benton 1; Carroll 1; Clay 1; Daviess 1; Decatur 2 (Greensburg); Delaware 1 (Gaston); Gibson 1 (Princeton); Grant 3; Greene 3 (Lyons 1); Hancock 1; Henry 4, 1 for February (Middletown 1); Huntington 3 (Markle 1); Jackson 3 (Crothersville 1); Jasper 2 (Remington 1); Knox 3 (Vincennes 1); Kosciusko 2; Lagrange 1; Lake 3 (Hammond 2); Laporte 1; Madison 1 (Alexandria); Marion 1 (Indianapolis); Miami 1 (Macy); Monroe 1; Newton 1; Owen 1; Parke 1; Pike 1; Posey 3 (Cynthiana 1); Ripley 1; Rush 1; Spencer 6; Warriek 1 (Lynnville for November, 1915); Washington 1 (Livonia); Wells 3 (Bluffton 1); Whitley 1; Total 70.

(A typographical error in April bulletin charged Jennings County with 10 delayed death certificates. There was 1 delay from this county.)

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONFERENCE ON TUBERCULOSIS will meet in Louisville, October 4, 5, and 6. Every person interested in the conquest of consumption and who can possibly do so, should attend this conference. We urge all health officers who possibly can do so to make a pilgrimage October 4, 5, and 6 to Louisville and join in the conference on tuberculosis.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR JUNE, 1916.

H. E. Barnard, Ph.D., State Food and Drug Commissioner.

During the month of June 106 samples of food were analyzed of which 76 were reported as legal and 30 illegal. Of the 66 samples of milk examined 19 were illegal. Several of these samples were watered or skimmed and a number were grossly contaminated with dirt.

Four of the 17 samples of ice cream contained less than the required eight per cent. of butter fat.

It is to be noted that only samples suspected of adulteration are collected and sent in for analysis and the high percentage of adulteration indicated by the chemist's work is in no sense evidence that the general food supply is unsatisfactory. On the contrary it is excellent.

Twenty-nine samples of drugs were analyzed during the month but one of which, spirits of camphor, was listed as illegal.

REPORT OF ANALYSIS OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1916.

CLASSIFICATION.	Legal.	Illegal.	Total.
FOOD.			
Beverages—			
Beer.....	1		1
Cider.....	1		1
Flour.....	1	1	2
Meat Products—			
Hamburger.....	1	1	2
Lard.....	1		1
Preservative.....	1		1
Milk Products—			
Butter.....	3	3	6
Buttermilk.....	1		1
Cream.....	3	2	5
Ice Cream.....	13	4	17
Milk.....	47	19	66
Tomato Catsup.....	1		1
Vinegar.....	2		2
Totals.....	76	30	106
DRUGS.			
Camphor, Spirits of.....	14	1	15
Golden Seal.....	1		1
Novocain Tablets.....	1		1
Peanut Oil.....	1		1
Miscellaneous.....			11
Totals.....	17	1	29

INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1916.

The inspector's report for the month of June shows a total of 746 visits to food establishments. Three hundred and sixteen of the places visited were listed as good, 423 fair and 7 poor. This report does not include the work done by Inspector Bruner who is engaged in making a complete sanitary survey of the creameries and ice cream plants of the state.

Twenty-three condemnation notices were issued during the month, 21 because of unsanitary conditions and 12 because of improper construction.

But one prosecution was reported. Ackerman and Wiener of Fort Wayne, Indiana, were fined \$24 and costs for selling short weight potatoes. The evidence shows that the defendant delivered 571 bushels of potatoes of 600 as alleged.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1916

Inspections	No. Inspection	No. Excellent	No. Good	No. Fair	No. Poor	No. Bad
Grocery stores.....	431	0	167	260	4	0
Meat markets.....	3	0	0	3	0	0
Drug stores.....	41	0	29	11	1	0
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	121	0	47	72	2	0
Hotels and restaurants.....	144	0	72	72	0	0
Milk plants.....	4	0	1	3	0	0
Poultry houses.....	2	0	0	2	0	0
Totals.....	746	0	316	425	7	0

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1916.

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons for Unsanitary Conditions.	Condemnation Improper Construction	Total
Bakeries.....	3	1	3
Bakery and restaurants.....	1	1	1
Cafes.....	1		1
Confectioneries.....	1		1
Confectionery and lunch rooms.....	1	1	2
Creameries.....	2		2
Dairies.....	1	1	2
Hotels.....	1	1	1
Groceries.....	4	2	4
Grocery and meat markets.....	2	2	2
Meat markets.....	1		1
Restaurants.....	2	2	2
Slaughterhouses.....	1	1	1
Totals.....	21	12	23

PROGRESS IN MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Rapid progress is being made in providing certificates of good health to all handlers of food. In many cities and towns the health officers have completed their work and for the present at least, those who hold certificates are known to be in good health.

Many complications are arising in the enforcement of the law. This was to be expected. The law is unique and its operation is naturally hindered by lack of knowledge, ignorance on the part of employer and employees and the half-hearted co-operation of health officers.

In some cities the Health Departments have been very active in enforcing the order of the State Board of Health. In the city of Logansport for example, Dr. R. E. Troutman, Secretary of the Board of Health, issued a notice to all employees of labor engaged in the production and distribution of food. The order read in part as follows:

"You are hereby requested to comply with the above order of the State Board of Health. Inspections will be made from time to time and certificates must be shown at such inspections. Any employee not having such certificate will be at once dismissed and the law enforced."

This is effective co-operation and is bound to produce good results. It is apparent that in some instances medical inspection blanks are being filled out without special attention being given to the inspection. In one instance a physician certified that forty persons were free from contagious and infectious disease in a single day. It is obviously impossible for any physician who is conscientious in his work to make forty examinations of the character required in a single day.

The co-operation of all physicians is necessary to the proper working out of the law. In the event that such co-operation cannot be secured and that the certificates are issued without a rigid examination it may become necessary to require, as has always been the case in New York City, that the certificate be issued by the Health Department.

**REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY,
INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
FOR JUNE, 1916.**

Will Shimer, M.D., Superintendent.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—	
Positive.....	174
Negative.....	395
	<hr/> 569
Urine for tubercle bacilli—	
Suspicious.....	1
Negative.....	3
	<hr/> 4
Pus for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	3
	<hr/> 3
Spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	1
	<hr/> 1
Feces for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	1
	<hr/> 1
Blood for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	1
	<hr/> 1
Milk for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	1
	<hr/> 1
Vomitus for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	1
	<hr/> 1
Widal tests for typhoid fever—	
Positive.....	12
Negative.....	92
	<hr/> 104
Paratyphoid tests for typhoid fever—	
Positive.....	1
Negative.....	87
	<hr/> 88
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—	
Positive.....	43
Negative.....	134
No growth.....	2
	<hr/> 179
Brains for rabies—	
Dogs—	
Positive.....	11
Rotten.....	1
Negative.....	6
Cats—	
Positive.....	1
Cows—	
Positive.....	3
Hogs—	
Positive.....	1
Mules—	
Negative.....	1
	<hr/> 24
Blood for counts.....	13
	<hr/> 13
Pus for gonococci—	
Females—	
Positive.....	19
Suspicious.....	3
Negative.....	26

Male—	
Positive.....	16
Suspicious.....	2
Negative.....	28
Sex not given—	
Positive.....	1
Suspicious.....	1
Negative.....	2
	<hr/> 98
Pathological tissues—	
Carcinoma—	
Carcinoma of nose.....	1
Carcinoma of lip.....	1
Carcinoma of breast.....	3
Carcinoma of uterus.....	2
Carcinoma of rectum.....	1
Carcinoma, location not given.....	1
Sarcoma—	
Sarcoma of jaw.....	1
Miscellaneous tissues.....	14
	<hr/> 24
Urine for chemical analysis.....	59
	<hr/> 59
Feces for hookworm—	
Negative.....	2
	<hr/> 2
Feces for amoeba dysentery—	
Negative.....	1
	<hr/> 1
Feces for typhoid bacilli—	
Negative.....	2
	<hr/> 2
Feces for colon bacilli—	
Positive.....	1
	<hr/> 1
Worm for identification.....	1
	<hr/> 1
Blood for malaria plasmodia—	
Positive.....	2
Negative.....	9
	<hr/> 11
Total number specimens examined.....	1,291
Doses of antityphoid prepared and sent out.....	4,305
Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies—	
Negative.....	8
Guinea pigs inoculated for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	3
	<hr/> 11
OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING JUNE, 1916.	
Tuberculosis.....	630
Diphtheria.....	233
Widals.....	199
Blood counts.....	20
Gonococci.....	135
Malaria.....	39
	<hr/>
Total number outfits prepared and sent out.....	1,256

PATIENTS WHO HAVE FINISHED PASTEUR TREATMENT. JUNE, 1916

Name	Town	County	Age	Sex	Treatment began	Treatment finished
1. Mr. H. H. Willis....	Eberfield.....	Warrick.....	28	M	5-12-16	6- 1-16
2. Mrs. M. Elliott.....	Muncie.....	Delaware.....	34	F	5-16-16	6- 5-16
3. Arthur Elliott.....	Muncie.....	Delaware.....	12	M	5-16-16	6- 5-16
4. Carlton Elliott.....	Muncie.....	Delaware.....	14	M	5-16-16	5- 5-16
5. Thomas Smith.....	Gas City.....	Grant.....	9	M	5-17-16	6- 7-16
6. Frenier Glidewell.....	Haughville.....	Marion.....	13	M	5-22-16	6-11-16
7. Mr. T. O. Myers.....	Haughville.....	Marion.....	26	M	5-22-16	6-11-16
8. Mr. E. T. Smith.....	London.....	Shelby.....	26	M	5-29-16	6-18-16
9. Miss B. Chapman.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	16	M	5-29-16	6-18-16
10. Mrs. M. Kissick.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	30	F	5-31-16	6-20-16
11. Miss E. Kissick.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	16 m.	F	5-31-16	6-20-16

MISS PAULINE ROE, desiring to go to Japan to fill a lucrative position writes the State Board of Health as follows: "I was born March 23, 1888, and desire to have a transcript of the certificate of birth. I want this to secure a passport, also to identify my nationality in Japan where I go to engage in the work of teaching." The parents of Miss Roe and attending physician did not realize that some day she would desire greatly to have legal evidence of her birth and therefore no certificate of birth was made. How simple it would have been for the attending physician to have taken three minutes time and made out a birth certificate. A transcript of this certificate would be legal evidence of her birth and nationality. There is nothing more important to a child than to have its birth legally recorded.

BETTER BODIES NEEDED.

It would appear that the old injunction to "crucify the flesh" had been taken entirely too literally by a large number of the American people, with the result that all kinds of defects are found in the physical makeup of the folks who have presented themselves for service in the military army of the national defense.

An exchange states that at least 80 per cent of the people who present themselves for enlistment are physically unfit, among the defects being narrow chests, flat feet, poor teeth, hammer toes, heart trouble, weak eyes, defective kidneys and stomachs that are not in condition to master the army fare.

The fact develops that no phase of national preparedness should be more assiduously urged than the making of the manhood of America physically fit. Gymnasiums should be established in every community. Outdoor sports and pastimes should be encouraged under proper instructors. Systematic physical exercise should be urged. Moderation in food and drink should be taught. The burning of life's candle at both ends which seems to be verging toward a settled system should be inveighed against and the idea impressed upon the young manhood and womanhood of the country that they are not altogether their own, but that the life of their country depends upon the proper care of themselves.—Logansport Pharos-Reporter.

A RURAL HEALTH OFFICER giving his whole time to the work is recommended by Dr. Q. Cope of Lexington, Mo. Dr. Cope says: "The sanitation of the rural districts is generally bad. It has never had proper supervision and little or no advice from medical authority. Rural schools, mining camps, unincorporated villages and suburbs of cities are all too frequently in a deplorable sanitary condition and there is no one in authority to correct this state of affairs or give relief. The water supply, the disposal of dead animals, protection against flies, mosquitoes, proper construction of

closets and other sanitary matters are subjects of general regulation and a general system of education should be carried on in regard to all such matters. Farmers generally think what was good enough for their father is good enough for them. In consequence they frequently oppose the health officer in everything that is not absolutely necessary and then even ridicule the advice of physicians whom they have called to attend their sick." Dr. Cope is emphatic in his contention that the rural district's needs in every state are for health officers skilled in the work, thoroughly trained in hygiene and sanitary science and giving their whole time. Dr. J. C. Boone of Charleston, Mo., heartily seconded the contention of Dr. Cope.

HURRAH FOR BLUFFTON! The mayor and city council, and citizens of Bluffton seem to have the right stuff in them. Very probably many of them are of the kind who would dress up like Indians and board a ship and throw tea overboard. These remarks are prompted by the fact that the Bluffton city council recently authorized the city clerk and city treasurer to continue the payment of \$200 per year to the city health officer, Dr. C. H. Mead, the council to assume the responsibility. This was necessary because it was found that under the law as interpreted by the accounting board it was lawful to pay only \$100 per year. Dr. Mead resigned when his salary was reduced according to the ruling of the accounting board, but following the action of the city council, he continues in office. Mayor Mock emphatically states there is no question but the city receives full value for the money paid the health officer, and continuing he says: "The issue between the city and the accounting board resolves itself into the question whether or not the city shall be permitted to pay enough salary or secure the services of a competent health officer and protect itself against disease." If Indiana has a health law which aids and abets disease, it should be abolished and this is exactly what the law does in more than one of its features. Until we have all-time health officers, properly paid and properly empowered, there will be no further reduction in morbidity and mortality rates in Indiana.

"RURAL CHILDREN, and the children of smaller cities and towns are more defective physically than those in the great cities and this is due to the fact that the cities have for the past 15 to 20 years spent much time in medical supervision of school children and also because the larger cities have given greater attention to hygiene." This is a quotation from Dr. F. M. Hollingshead in the Lancet Clinic of July 8, 1916.

VITAMINES.

Vitamines are found in all real foods. Real foods give nourishment and strength. The word vitamines means, life-ammonias. They are ammonia compounds and may be said to give life to foods. Rice, one of our best known foods is wholesome and nourishing, but if we remove its faintly brown coat by polishing, it becomes actually poisonous. Pigeons or chickens fed on polished rice quickly develop paralysis and die, but they grow well and strong if the polishings are given to them. The reason is, the life giving vitamines are in the coatings of the grains. Whole unpolished rice grains, will support life in birds and people, but when polished, they lose their food value. Until lately, polished rice was sold at all groceries, but now the health authorities forbid its

sale. It was polished by tradesmen to make it white and pearl like in appearance. Natural rice is not as pretty as polished rice, but "pretty is that pretty does" and so we have gone back to the natural grain. A disease called beriberi which is frequently fatal, is caused by eating foods in which the vitamins have been destroyed by over-cooking or removed as in the instance of polished rice. Another disease called pellagra which frequently ends in insanity and death is also produced by eating devitaminized foods. It is found that soda kills vitamins and therefore we must not put soda in our foods. Corn bread if cooked with bicarbonate of soda to make it light, has its food value destroyed. If, however, the corn meal and soda are made into a dough with sour milk instead of water or sweet milk, then the vitamins are not killed. This is because the lactic acid in the sour milk neutralizes the bicarbonate and makes lactate of soda which does not attack vitamins. At the same time the lactate acid liberates the carbon dioxide gas and it makes the corn bread light and more wholesome. Biscuits made light with bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) and which always have a "soda taste," are very unwholesome. Bicarbonate of soda is frequently called simply "soda", but this is not soda as known to chemists for they apply this name to concentrated lye. Cooks should not use bicarbonate of soda in cooking dried beans, dried corn, dried peas, and the like, even if it does hasten the process. Our modern fine process white flour, is not as wholesome and nourishing as so-called whole wheat flour because the high milling process takes out the vitamins. Canned goods have no vitamins, or at most only very small amounts. Nevertheless they are desirable foods, but people who "live out of cans" make a great mistake. Everyone should eat some raw food or foods every day, at every meal, if possible. All raw fruits and vegetables contain vitamins. Salads are always wholesome, but they like all foods should be eaten in moderation. "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," is an old saying and means eat plenty of raw fruit.

THE BABY WAS UNCOMFORTABLE, and no wonder, for it wore a hood and the day was hot and the smoke and dust came into the train window in generous quantities. I suggested to the mother, who seemed intelligent, that her infant would be more comfortable and cease fretting if the hot hood was removed, and further I asked, why oppress the helpless thing with a hood anyhow. She replied pleasantly, "Oh, it'll only be an hour or two before we get off and I don't want the trouble of taking off the hood and putting it on again." She was wholly unappreciative of her terrible selfishness, and yet she doubtless would have willingly given her life for the child. To the question why a hood in such hot weather, she replied, "Oh, she must have a hood." Even if it tortures the helpless child I asked. She hesitated, then said, "Well, oh, ah, she must have a hood." So the helpless innocent continued to suffer. Infant mortality will decrease when mothers care for their offspring with more intelligence and higher reason.

DR. HENRY E. VITOU, who is county health commissioner of St. Joseph County, recently made a sanitary survey of nine townships. He found not a few dirty, filthy farms and ordered them cleaned up. He says in this connection: "I find the farmers are taking more pride in their places than formerly yet it was necessary to order a few to clean up and some to drain their ponds, and improve unsanitary conditions around their houses. At the town of Lakeville

I issued four orders to improve very bad sanitary conditions.' The report shows that Dr. Vitou did a good work. He is letting the people of his county know there is such an official as a county health commissioner, and that he is a valuable commissioner. There are other county health commissioners who have done likewise but they are all too few. There are many counties wherein the people hardly know they have such a thing as a health officer.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION AND PHYSICIANS WELFARE OF THE INDIANA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The committee appointed on Legislation and Physicians Welfare, wish to make the following report.

We would recommend that the State Narcotic Law, be repealed and made to conform to the Harrison Narcotic Law.

It is rumored that the National Association of Druggists will endeavor to have a law passed at the coming legislature to compel physicians to write prescriptions for all patients and not allow them to issue any medicine at the bedside. Such a law would be taking away the rights of the physician, besides doing great harm to the public. We condemn such a law as unjust and uncalled for.

We would discourage the habit of druggists refilling prescriptions without the consent of the physician. Often a whole neighborhood will benefit from a doctor's prescription by having it refilled, without any compensation for the doctor.

We condemn fee splitting as unjust and unprofessional, and no reputable physician should tolerate it.

We recommend that no party or cult be allowed to practice medicine in Indiana without first passing an examination before an examining board, and that all shall be measured by the same stick.

We recommend that the Working Men's Compensation Law be so changed that the injured party may employ any physician to his liking, provided he is a licensed physician and in good standing in his community, and that the physician shall have the same fees that prevail in the locality where the injury occurred, and that the company shall pay full time hospital and medical fees instead of for thirty days only.

As people are demanding so much from the Boards of Health over the state, and will demand more each year, and, as a practicing physician cannot spare the time to look after it, we urge the coming legislature to pass a law creating an All Time Health Officer.

A MUNICIPAL HOUSING SURVEY has been started in South Bend. Mayor F. W. Kelly, and city health officer, Dr. C. S. Bosenbury have both issued public statements concerning the importance and benefits to be derived from a thorough survey of houses. Many business men are interested and the newspapers have taken up the work. Of course public opinion, under such an impetus will soon be aroused and then South Bend will go onward and upward. The improvement of the homes of the poor, and the abolishment of slums will be very helpful towards securing more morality, a higher degree of honesty, and an improvement in public health.

A PATHETIC INCIDENT occurred in one of the Indianapolis Schools when a six year old boy who was near-sighted made a pair of spectacles for himself. The health supervisor found the boy was near-sighted and sent a letter to the parents directing that the child be taken to an oculist and

supplied with glasses. Days passed and the youth continued to appear without glasses. Another note was sent to the parents and the boy interrogated as to why his eyes were not looked after. It was finally learned the parents took no interest in their child. At least they took no action for the care of his eyes. Finally the ingenious youth realizing his need and his parents inability to care for him, secured some wire and made a frame. Then taking a milk bottle he broke off pieces and fitted them in the frame. There was a great surprise when he appeared in the school with the glasses but the little fellow contended they helped his eye-sight. This effort to help himself brought him a good pair of glasses from the Health Department. This is not the first instance where parents have refused or failed to take proper care of their children.

A sick person, no matter how the sickness was acquired, is a pitiful sight. He does not add to the gayety of the nations.

Individuals have their origin in a physiologic process.
We cannot lift the race by perpetuating the unfit.
Only through eugenics can the race advance.
Saving the unfit will not make a strong people.
Education is to man what manure is to plants.
Permanent progress is a matter of ancestry.

"COURSES IN PUBLIC HEALTH" is the title of Bulletin No. 9 of the University of Colorado. This institution is prepared to give the following degrees upon completion of the various courses of study prescribed:

Doctor of Public Health
Master of Science in Public Health
Master of Science in Sanitary Engineering
Certificate in Public Health.

The requirements for admission are: Graduate of the University of Colorado; graduate of any college or scientific school of equal rank with the University of Colorado. A student from any institution must submit his credits to the Registrar for evaluation. A graduate student who wishes to become a candidate for a degree must make special application. Students who are not candidates for a degree but who desire to pursue courses of studies along public health lines will be admitted to the University as Special Students of the Department of Preventive Medicine. These students upon the completion of their courses of study will be given a certificate stating the nature and extent of the work completed. The bulletin says "A student who has a degree M. D. will come with certain requisite knowledge and should be able to fulfill the conditions for the degree Master of Science in Public Health in one year. A student who has little or no medical knowledge must of necessity take certain medical courses before the degree can be conferred. Candidates for the degree Doctor of Public Health must possess a baccalaureate degree from an institution of recognized standing. The degree M. D. while not absolutely essential is advisable. Certain studies with the degree Master of Science in Engineering and others with the degree B. A. whose work has been largely in chemistry and biology will be admitted to candidacy. A minimum of two full years of graduate study of public health problems and demonstration the equivalent of not less than 60 semester hours together with a thesis based upon original investigation are required for the degree of Doctor of Public Health. The degree will only be given for high attainment in general and marked ability in a special field including particular power in original investigation as

proven by a thesis. The certificate in Public Health is granted to those students who during the school year from September until the following June pursue at their home certain reading and study courses which are conducted by correspondence through the Extension Division of the University. Then the student attends the summer session of the University for six weeks during which time he takes his examinations upon work studied in absentia and pursues certain library courses. This process is repeated for four years and upon the successful completion of the course, the University grants a Certificate in Public Health." This bulletin of the University of Colorado is another proof of a demand that the public health officer shall be a trained man, thoroughly informed in the work he is called upon to do.

"WITHOUT A HEALTH OFFICER WHO IS CONSTANTLY SERVING THE PUBLIC AS HIS ONE AND ONLY BUSINESS, THE HEALTH OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY WILL SURELY BE NEGLECTED." This sentence occurs in a pamphlet entitled "Tuberculosis Legislation in the United States," Compiled by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The all-time health officer will come in Indiana just as soon as Indiana catches up with the public health procession.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LEGAL REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS is well illustrated by the Indian boy who was born on the Colville Reservation, Washington, at 11 P. M. on April 30. If the record had not shown that he was born at this hour, he would have lost a nice farm of 160 acres of land. President Wilson signed a proclamation throwing open for settlement by homesteaders the Colville reservation of 350,000 acres of land. The proclamation provided there should be reserved a quarter of section for each Indian child born before May 1. The Indian baby arrived at 11 o'clock P. M. April 30. He is therefore richer by 160 acres of land than he would have been if his arrival had been delayed a few hours and it is important to know that a legal certificate of birth from the attending physician is necessary to secure this land to the child. Now suppose the attending physician, like many Indiana physicians, neglects to report the birth. What a great wrong would be done to the innocent child.

EUGENE NORMAN lives at Hope, Indiana. He is a grandson to Senator E. A. Norman. The little fellow was given a penny and gleefully ran to the grocery store to buy some candy. He was sold a candy egg which contained a small marble, the candy being coated upon the marble. He swallowed the marble and in consequence suffered terribly. All efforts for sometime failed to expel the foreign body but finally success was secured. At one time it was thought necessary to perform a surgical operation for his relief. Cheap candies are to be regarded as unwholesome and dangerous. There should be a law forbidding the manufacture and sale of candies which might in any way threaten accidents to children. In this connection it would be proper to state that too much candy is eaten by children in these days. The cheap candies at the corner grocery near the schoolhouse certainly raise havoc with the stomachs of the children. The State Board of Health has testimony from good physicians to the effect that indigestion, gastro-enteritis and other disturbances of the intestinal track have frequently been caused among children by the eating of cheap grocery candies.

SWEEP AWAY ALL WEALTH and if the virility of our people remains, they will reproduce it, but if our health is destroyed and the wealth remains, it would soon crumble away. A wealthy nation is necessarily a healthy nation. Let ill health, sickness and disease prevail in a certain degree in any nation, and it will be lost. All of these truths are self-evident yet legislators, and business men are not greatly interested in health, the fundamental basis of life, as they should be.

WAYNE RICHARD REPROGLE, whose picture is printed on this page was born in Kokomo, December 2, 1915. His mother writes us he weighed seven pounds at birth. She also informs us "he has never been sick a minute and has never been rocked nor been fed a drop of anything but mothers' milk. He has never slept with his parents but has always slept in his own little bed. He takes his naps in the day time on the front porch. I give him plenty of sunshine and fresh air." Wayne Richard Reprogles picture as here printed, was taken when he was four months old. He then weighed 19½ pounds. Mrs. Reprogles says "I am delighted with the Indiana Mothers Baby Book and follow its directions in every particular.



JAMES JOSEPH FAGAN was born in Indianapolis, July 15, 1875. The fact that he is a born American and the date of his birth were necessary to secure his release from internment in England. The certificate of birth has been forwarded and it is hoped that it will be sufficient to prove Mr. Fagan's citizenship. Had no birth certificate been made out, Mr. Fagan would have been in a bad fix.

BABY EXPLAINS.

We were riding on the flyer—all the family going South
I was feeling very comfy—pacifier in my mouth
A doctor man in front of us asked the privilege to inquire
If mother thought 'twas good for me to use a Pacifier?

And then the doctor 'spained to her (as we were going South)
How it would surely spoil my teeth and the contour of my mouth

And then he said an awful thing, how sometimes it would make

Cankers in the 'saffigns and cause a stomach ache.
He said it used the s'liva up and that it might cause worms
Besides 'twas such a dirty thing, all covered with germs
This seared my mother dreadful and before we'd traveled far
She grabbed the pacifier and throw it from the car.

Oh my, 'twas hard to give it up, whatever should I do?
They wouldn't let me suck my thumb for that was harmful too

But now the worst is over and I can hardly wait
To see about the contour and if my teeth come straight.
When I get big and see a child who has a pacifier
I'll hunt the mother up and do my duty by her
I'll tell her all 'bout contour, and spoiling baby's mouth
And all the things the doctor said, when we were going South.
But how many babies' mothers I can never see
Can't some one help me and tell them how careful they should be

Wish every child who sucks his thumb, or has a pacifier,
Could meet a nice good doctor-man, like I did on the Flyer.

"YOUR HEALTH," Cleveland, O.

"WITHOUT DIETARY MEASURES all remedies fail. This is the utterance of Roussel and is certainly true. Further, this eminent physician says: "When drugs and good food are simultaneously employed it is to the latter the curative action results. The former exercises simply adjuvant action and is without proved efficacy except against secondary agents or external complications." In support of this we have long known that scurvy is a dietary disease and needs no medicine. All that is required is a properly balanced diet containing fruits and vegetables. This is also true of pellagra. This disease, frequently ending in insanity and death, is due entirely to wrong living upon an excessive carbo-hydrate diet. People form dietary habits and these habits not infrequently do them injury. What the human body needs is simple foods in proper variety. Both the over-feeding with carbo-hydrates and with proteid result in injury and injury always appears when fruits and vegetables are omitted. A man is what he eats, how much he eats and how he eats it.

CONCERNING DRUGS, DR. OSLER SAYS: "The only drugs that are worth an oyster-shucker's oath are those that smell good, taste good, look good and are harmless." Dr. Barker, who is Dr. Osler's successor at John Hopkin's University, says: "In my opinion there are but six efficacious drugs known, to-wit: Mercury, iron, quinine, salicylic acid and two more."

COMMON DRINKING CUPS.

WHEREAS, It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the use of what is usually known as the common drinking cup is dangerous and is an undoubted source of communication of infectious diseases; now, therefore, in the interest of the public health,

IT IS ORDERED BY THE INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH THAT—the use of the common drinking cup in public conveyances, stations, hotels, restaurants, public buildings, parks, at fountains and all other places where water is provided for public use is hereby prohibited from and after August 1, 1916.

The term, "Common drinking cup" as used herein is defined to be any vessel used for conveying water to the mouth and available for common use by the public.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR JUNE, 1916.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	998,000
Total deaths.....	903
Death rate per 1,000.....	11.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	79.4
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	17.1
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	8.5
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	.6
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	.2
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	1.2
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	.3
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	58.7
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	33.0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.2
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	6.1
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	6.1
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	83.1
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	117.4
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	117.4
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	...

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	1,178,368
Total deaths.....	1,034
Death rate per 1,000.....	10.7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	120.1
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	29.0
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	6.2
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	1.0
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	2.0
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	14.5
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	12.4
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	41.4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	21.7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	2.0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	8.2
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	9.3
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	71.5
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	96.3
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	96.3
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	...

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	648,552
Total deaths.....	557
Death rate per 1,000.....	9.9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	158.5
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	19.6
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	7.1
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	7.1
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	5.3
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	5.3
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	19.6
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	19.6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	55.2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	7.1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	7.1
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	71.2
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	94.4
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	94.4
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	94.4
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	...



TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of June, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Estimated 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for June, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for May, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for June, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.				Important Ages.						Death from Important Causes.																
							June, 1916.	May, 1916.	June, 1915.	Rate for Year 1916 to Date.	Rate for Year 1915 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 Inclusive.	5 to 9 Inclusive.	10 to 14 Inclusive.	15 to 19 Inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Group.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.
State of Indiana	2,860,920	2,494	2,925	2,360	19,955	18,374	10.6	12.0	10.1	11.4	0.13	4.299	120	47	43	75	864	270	53	17	10	4	27	26	99	78	3	17	18	180	242	353	
Northern Counties	998,000	903	1,032	820	7,083	6,120	11.0	12.2	10.1	11.4	0.12	5.118	45	19	15	17	309	65	14	7	5	2	10	3	48	27	1	5	5	68	96	131	
Adams.....	22,000	17	7	11	112	137	9.4	3.7	6.0	10.2	12.5	2					8	1							1								
Allen.....	102,791	87	93	97	670	608	10.2	210.6	111.6	13.0	12.0	9	3	2	1	3	32	1		1					1								
Benton.....	12,688	8	9	10	76	51	7.6	8.3	9.5	11.8	8.1	1						4	3		1				1								
Blackford.....	16,195	11	14	15	93	100	8.2	210.2	211.3	11.5	12.5	1						1	2						2								
Carroll.....	17,980	14	22	12	125	97	9.4	14.4	4.8	11.3	8.9	1	1					1	1														
Cass.....	37,788	35	58	29	354	271	11.2	18.0	9.3	13.8	14.9	2	2			1	11	2							1								
DeKalb.....	25,429	22	24	22	169	171	10.5	11.1	10.5	11.4	3.3	4	2				11	4	1		1				1								
Elkhart.....	51,403	49	48	35	359	339	10.6	10.9	8.3	14.0	13.4	7	3		2		19	4			1				1								
Fulton.....	16,879	14	22	18	126	107	10.1	11.5	3.2	9.4	9.2	2					5																
Grant.....	52,436	67	75	53	507	399	15.5	16.8	12.3	13.9	14.5	4	2	2		1	33	7		1	2				2								
Howard.....	36,377	32	34	24	247	210	10.7	11.1	0.8	11.3	6.1	3	2	1			10	1	1						2								
Huntington.....	29,372	31	36	35	199	170	12.8	14.4	4.4	5.3	6.1	4					15	1	1	1	1				2								
Jasper.....	13,109	8	9	5	90	61	7.4	8.1	1.4	6.3	7.9	1						1															
Jay.....	25,126	20	26	15	168	139	9.7	12.2	7.7	3.3	4.1	5	1	1			7	2			1												
Kosciusko.....	28,156	19	21	18	176	154	8.2	8.7	7.7	7.2	5.1	2					9	1															
Lagrange.....	15,148	21	24	17	138	108	16.9	18.6	6.3	6.8	2.4	3					11	1	1														
Lake.....	115,165	128	165	102	979	722	13.5	16.8	8.1	5.7	0.14	35	14	4	3	2	32	8		3	2	1			10	18		1	2	4	25	28	
Laporte.....	49,170	40	50	46	367	307	9.9	12.0	11.6	15.0	12.8	3	3	1			15	4	1		1				3	3	1						
Marshall.....	24,265	30	19	34	161	169	15.0	9.9	2.7	0.13	3.4	5	1		1		12	2	2						3	3							
Miami.....	30,570	27	27	20	227	198	10.7	10.4	8.0	14.9	13.1	4	1	2			7	3		2													
Newton.....	10,521	4	14	9	57	44	4.6	15.6	6.0	3.1	2.8						3																
Noble.....	24,819	20	24	24	180	181	9.8	11.4	4.1	8.14	3.14	2	1			1	6	1															
Porter.....	20,899	16	15	11	123	134	9.3	8.4	6.4	9.6	12.9	1		1			7	1															
Pulaski.....	13,312	9	15	5	86	65	8.2	13.6	4.5	12.9	9.8	4					4																
Starke.....	10,632	10	8	9	63	69	11.4	8.8	10.2	11.9	13.1	1	1	1			4	1															
Steuben.....	14,504	13	18	12	116	89	10.9	14.6	6.0	2.1	9.12						6																
St. Joseph.....	96,884	90	102	78	644	579	11.3	12.3	9.9	13.3	12.1	15	6	2	1		27	9	2		1	2			4	4							
Wabash.....	26,956	24	13	23	153	162	10.8	5.6	10.3	11.1	4.9	1					12	2							1								
Wells.....	22,668	17	13	9	111	105	9.1	6.7	4.8	9.8	9.4	1	1			2	6	2			1				1								
White.....	17,632	10	19	8	110	71	6.9	12.7	5.5	12.5	8.0	1					4	1			1												
Whitley.....	17,127	10	11	14	97	98	7.1	7.5	9.9	11.3	3.1	1					7																
Central Counties	1,178,368	1,034	1,268	1,034	4,851	8,078	10.7	12.1	7.10	7.14	3.13	9.116	46	18	18	32	378	116	28	6	1	2	14	12	40	20	2	8	9	72	93	180	
Bartholomew.....	25,153	20	26	24	162	169	9.7	12.1	1.11	6.12	9.13	3					11																
Boone.....	25,173	17	19	10	174	134	8.2	13.6	4.8	8.13	10.7	1					12	1		3													
Brown.....	7,975	4	8	4	48	42	6.1	11.8	6.0	12.0	10.5	2						1															
Clay.....	33,398	19	31	17	192	168	6.9	10.9	6.2	11.5	10.1	4	1			1	7	1															
Clinton.....	27,439	27	26	26	192	174	11.9	9.11	1.11	5.14	10.13	1	2	2	1		11	1	1						1								
Decatur.....	18,983	18	14	15	131	128	11.5	8.7	9.6	13.7	13.1	2					9	2															
Delaware.....	52,944	47	49	37	328	308	10.8	10.9	8.5	12.4	11.7	11	3	1			14	5	3	1					2								
Fayette.....	14,873	14	21	11	117	104	11.4	16.6	6.11	5.15	7.14	1	1				9	1															
Fountain.....	20,659	17	15	17	154	121	10.0	8.5	10.0	14.9	12.1	1						1															
Franklin.....	15,335	11	14	17	105	104	8.7	10.7	7.13	4.13	7.13	4	2				7	1	1														
Hamilton.....	27,166	29	20	20	167	187	13.0	8.6	8.9	12.3	13.5	4					12	5		1													
Hancock.....	19,030	13	18	10	129	128	8.3	11.1	1.6	3.13	5.13	2					5	1	1														
Hendricks.....	20,840	21	21	14	169	136	12.2	11.8	8.1	11.6	3.13	1					6	1		1					3								
Henry.....	31,431	26	26	29	194	215	10.0	9.7	11.4	12.3	11.0	3	3	1	1		9	1	1		3				1								
Johnson.....	20,639	19	15	22	118	131	11.2	8.5	12.9	9.11	4.12	2	1				9	6		1					1								
Madison.....	66,374	61	73	55	426	395	11.1	12.9	10.1	11.2	11.8	6	2			2	2	6	3					2	1	16	6	2	1	17	31	112	
Marion.....	296,661	332	390	301	2,492	2,312	13.6	15.5	12.6	16.8	16.0	30	14	6	6	8	47	3	7		2	6			1	6	2	3	17	1	112	23	
Monroe.....	24,683	19	16	13	118	142	9.3	7.6	6.4	9.5	11.1	6					8	3							2								
Montgomery.....	30,664	27	35	28	224	230	10.7	13.1	1.11	2.14	6.15	4	1	1			11	3	3														
Morgan.....	21,544	12	22	15	144	147	6.7	12.0	8.4	13.4	13.7	2					4	2															
Owen.....	14,053	12	16	7	104	87	10.1	13.4	6.0	14.8	12.1	2	2				7																
Parke.....	22,211	21	19	12	161	128	11.5	10.0	6.5	14.5	5.11	1	1				6	9															
Putnam.....	20,580	15	19	19	120	131	8.8	10.8	1.11	2.11	7.12	1					15	1															
Randolph.....	29,533	22	24	22	189	185	9.0	9.5	9.0	12.8	12.6	4					4	1															
Rush.....	19,539	15	16	18	135	135	9.3	9.6	11.2	2.13	9.13	4	2				4	1															

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of June, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

CITIES	Population, Estimated, 1916	Deaths Reported for					Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Important Ages					Deaths from Important Causes																								
		Port Deaths Reported for June, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for May, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for June, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to date	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date		June, 1916	May, 1916	June, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to Date	Rate for Year 1915 to Same Date	Under 1 Year	1 to 4 inclusive	5 to 9 inclusive	10 to 14 inclusive	15 to 19 inclusive	25 Years and Over	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Lobar and Broncho-pneumonia	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Influenza	Puerperal Septicemia	Cancer	External Causes	Smallpox	Deaths in Institutions	Deaths of Non-Residents	
Cities of the First Class. Population 100,000 and over..																																					
Indianapolis.....	265,890	298	354	268	2,253	2,074	13	6	15	7	12	5	17	0	16	1	30	14	5	4	6	72	43	6		2	6	1	15	6		2	3	15	29	100	25
Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000..																																					
Evansville.....	282,282	261	285	241	1,976	1,781	11	2	11	9	10	7	14	0	13	1	33	14	9	5	11	67	27	4	2	1			14	8		2	19	24	65		
Terre Haute.....	76,467	76	77	54	538	509	12	0	11	8	8	8	14	1	13	6	5	5	2	2	5	15	16	1	1			4	2			4	10	15	4		
South Bend.....	73,338	73	73	73	502	445	11	9	11	7	12	4	13	7	12	5	7	3	2	1	3	25	4								1	7	5	29	1		
Fort Wayne.....	68,897	53	75	66	493	481	9	3	12	8	12	0	14	3	14	5	7	2	3	2	3	11	4	1			3	2		1	4	4	13	4			
Cities of the Third Class. Population 20,000 to 45,000..	63,580	59	60	48	439	355	11	2	11	9	4	13	8	11	0	16	14	4	2			16	3	2		1					1	4	5	8	1		
Gary.....	314,643	322	379	268	2,472	1,950	12	8	14	6	11	8	16	3	14	3	53	17	7	7	12	72	27	8	5	1		2	3	18	4	1	23	51	78		
East Chicago.....	33,802	43	43	22	255	177	15	5	15	0	8	1	15	1	10	8	7	3	3	1		5	3								1	1	15	15			
Muncie.....	26,938	25	31	27	243	180	11	3	13	5	5	3	18	1	16	9	14	2				3												7			
Hammond.....	25,535	29	20	21	155	146	13	8	9	2	10	1	12	1	11	6	9	2	1		2	7	1	3	1		1	2	3	5	1	2	3	10			
Richmond.....	25,195	37	47	28	273	177	17	9	21	9	13	9	21	7	14	6	7	4				1	1											15			
Anderson.....	24,369	21	26	23	183	155	10	5	12	5	11	6	15	4	13	0	1				1	1	1											3			
Elkhart.....	23,626	28	33	19	192	148	14	4	16	4	9	8	16	3	12	7	4	1				1	2											5			
Michigan City.....	21,327	21	22	15	150	155	12	0	12	1	8	7	14	1	14	9	3	1				1												3			
Lafayette.....	21,112	11	22	21	144	136	6	3	12	2	2	3	13	7	12	2	1																	1			
New Albany.....	21,061	25	33	32	197	217	14	4	18	4	18	6	18	7	20	9	3				1	2	6											9			
Logansport.....	20,629	19	23	30	153	185	11	2	13	1	17	7	14	9	18	1	2	1				1												7			
Marion.....	20,470	31	32	13	184	143	12	5	18	4	7	8	18	0	14	2	1																	4			
Kokomo.....	20,369	23	30	17	178	132	13	7	17	3	10	2	17	5	13	2	1																	7			
Cities of the Fourth Class. Population 10,000 to 20,000..	20,210	19	17	15	156	124	11	4	9	9	9	3	15	5	12	7	1																		5		
Vincennes.....	152,429	135	181	137	1,049	929	10	8	14	0	11	4	13	7	13	4	15	11				4	3	6	37	12	6	3		5	1	4	8	1		16	
Mishawaka.....	17,215	23	26	18	131	113	16	3	17	8	14	6	15	1	13	5	1				2	1	2	4	5	2	1								3		
Peru.....	15,046	12	18	14	84	94	9	7	14	1	11	8	11	1	13	0	2																		5		
Laporte.....	12,996	9	12	8	90	82	8	4	10	8	7	6	14	1	12	9	1																		1		
New Castle.....	12,266	11	18	14	95	87	10	9	17	3	14	2	15	2	14	4	1																		2		
Elwood.....	11,258	9	14	11	66	68	9	7	14	5	13	3	11	7	13	6	1																		1		
Crawfordsville.....	11,028	5	13	9	69	61	5	5	13	9	9	12	5	11	1	1	2																				
Shelbyville.....	10,731	10	14	11	82	87	11	3	15	4	12	7	10	0	17	0	2																				
Huntington.....	10,665	8	15	20	81	77	9	1	16	5	23	2	15	2	14	8	1																				
Jeffersonville.....	10,662	16	16	10	85	60	18	2	17	6	11	5	15	9	11	4	1																		1		
Bloomington.....	10,412	9	9	7	74	65	10	5	10	1	8	1	14	2	12	5	5																		3		
Bedford.....	10,115	5	9	4	66	65	6	0	10	4	4	8	13	0	13	1	5																		3		
Cities of the Fifth Class. Population under 10,000..	10,019	11	8	9	60	70	13	3	9	3	11	1	12	0	14	6	5																				
Frankfort.....	10,016	7	9	5	67	61	8	4	10	5	6	2	13	4	12	5	1																				
Columbus.....	9,399	14	8	11	84	79	18	0	10	0	13	1	16	8	17	2	1																				
Goshen.....	9,153	9	10	13	65	65	11	9	12	9	17	2	14	1	14	3	2																				
Wabash.....	8,864	11	9	6	73	75	14	7	11	9	8	2	16	4	17	1	2																				
Connersville.....	8,717	9	5	10	64	58	12	6	7	13	9	14	7	13	3	0	1																				
Whiting.....	8,188	6	12	8	62	61	8	9	17	2	12	0	15	1	15	1	3																				
Clinton.....	7,887	11	11	10	66	64	16	9	16	3	15	9	16	8	16	8	3																				
Washington.....	7,884	2	10	6	54	47	3	0	14	9	9	6	13	7	12	5	1																				
Valparaiso.....	7,854	8	12	9	74	51	12	4	18	0	13	8	18	9	13	0	1																				
Linton.....	7,337	11	7	4	47	33	11	6	8	0	5	0	12	8	9	1	3																				
Lebanon.....	7,321	7	7	4	44	25	18	2	11	2	6	8	12	0	7	1	1																				
Madison.....	6,847	5	7	2	57	38	8	7	11	8	4	1	16	4	13	0	5																				
Princeton.....	6,934	3	10	7	51	65	5	2	17	0	12	2	15	7	18	8	1																				
Hartford City.....	6,648	7	6	7	52	51	12	8	10	6	12	8	15	7	15	5	1																				
Seymour.....	6,562	4	1	5	33	41	7	4	1	7	9	3	10	0	12	7	1																				
Kendallville.....	6,305	5	8	4	51	53	9	6	14	9	7	7	16	2	16	9	1																				
Mt. Vernon.....	5,781	1	8	4	40	38	2	1	16	3	8	6	12	1	16	1	2																				
Greensburg.....	5,778	*	8	5	35	46	*	16	3	10	6	15	1	16	1	4																					
Portland.....	5,610	7	3	3	51	51	15	1	6	3	6	5	18	2	18	4	5																				
Bluffton.....	5,295	8	10	2	53	28	18	4	22	2	4	6	20	0	10	7	2																				
Noblesville.....	5,237	4	4	4	32	33	9	2	9	0	9	7	12	2	12	8	1																				
Rushville.....	5,213	3	6	3	33	44	7	0	13	5	7	0	12	7	17	1	1																				
Alexandria.....	5,115	5	4	7	45	41	11	9	9	2	16	7	17	6	16	2	2																				
Aurora.....	5,0																																				

*No deaths. †Admitted as a city July, 1915.

Mortality of Indiana for June, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEO- GRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Popula- tion Estimated 1916	Total Deaths Reported for June, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for May, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for June, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the year 1916 to date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population						Important Ages										
							June, 1916	May, 1916	June, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to date	Rate for Year 1915 to same date	Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		65 and Over	
												Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.		
State.....	2,860,920	2,494	2,925	2,360	19,955	18,374	10.6	12.0	10.1	14.0	13.4	299	11.9	120	4.8	47	1.8	43	1.7	75	3.0	864	34.6
Northern Counties.....	998,000	903	1,032	820	7,083	6,120	11.0	12.2	10.1	14.2	12.5	118	13.0	45	4.9	19	2.1	15	1.6	17	1.8	309	34.2
Central Counties.....	1,178,368	1,034	1,268	1,034	8,451	8,078	10.7	12.7	10.7	14.3	13.9	116	11.3	46	4.4	18	1.7	18	1.7	32	3.0	378	36.5
Southern Counties.....	684,552	557	625	506	4,421	4,176	9.9	10.7	9.0	12.9	12.4	65	11.6	29	5.2	10	1.7	10	1.7	26	4.6	177	31.7
All Cities.....	1,308,540	1,305	1,523	1,220	9,977	9,114	12.1	13.7	11.6	15.2	14.4	168	12.8	76	5.8	31	2.3	21	1.6	41	3.1	355	27.2
Over 100,000.....	265,890	298	354	268	2,253	2,074	13.6	15.7	12.5	17.0	16.1	30	10.0	14	4.6	5	1.6	4	1.3	6	2.0	72	21.7
45,000 to 100,000.....	282,282	261	285	241	1,976	1,781	11.2	11.9	10.7	14.0	13.1	33	12.6	14	5.3	9	3.4	5	1.9	11	4.2	67	25.6
20,000 to 45,000.....	304,643	322	379	268	2,462	1,950	12.8	14.6	11.8	16.3	14.3	53	16.4	17	5.2	7	2.1	7	2.1	12	3.7	72	22.3
10,000 to 20,000.....	152,429	135	181	137	1,049	929	10.8	14.0	11.4	13.7	13.4	15	11.1	11	8.1	4	2.9	3	2.2	6	4.4	37	27.4
Under 10,000....	303,296	289	324	306	2,237	2,380	11.6	12.6	11.4	14.8	14.7	37	12.8	20	6.9	6	2.0	2	.6	6	2.0	107	37.0
Country.....	1,552,380	1,189	1,402	1,140	9,978	9,260	9.3	10.6	8.8	12.8	11.9	131	11.0	44	3.7	16	1.3	22	1.8	34	2.8	509	42.8

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.																															
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Forms Tuberculosis		Ty- phoid Fever		Diph- theria and Croup		Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whoop- ing Cough		Lobar and Broncho- Pneu- monia		Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Under 2 Years)		Cere- bro- Spinal Fever		Acute An- terior Poli- mye- litis		Influenza		Puer- peral Septi- cemia		Cancer		Ex- ternal Causes		Small- pox	
	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate
State	270	115.4	53	22.6	17	7.2	10	4.2	4	1.7	27	11.5	26	11.1	99	42.3	78	33.3	3	1.2	...	...	17	7.2	18	7.6	180	76.9	242	103.4	...	...
Northern Counties..	65	79.4	14	17.1	7	8.5	5	.6	2	.2	10	1.2	3	.3	48	58.7	27	33.0	1	1.2	...	...	5	6.1	5	6.1	68	83.1	96	117.4	...	...
Central Counties...	116	120.1	28	29.0	6	6.2	1	1.0	2	2.0	14	14.5	12	12.4	40	41.4	20	20.7	2	2.0	...	...	8	8.2	9	9.3	72	74.5	93	96.3	...	...
Southern Counties..	89	158.5	11	19.6	4	7.1	4	7.1	...	...	3	5.3	11	19.6	11	19.6	31	55.2	...	...	...	...	4	7.1	4	7.1	40	71.2	53	94.4	...	...
All Cities	139	129.6	30	27.9	10	9.3	3	2.7	2	1.8	18	7.4	10	9.3	59	55.0	54	50.3	2	1.8	...	...	7	6.5	10	9.3	88	82.0	134	125.0	...	...
Over 100,000.....	43	197.3	6	27.5	...	...	...	...	2	9.1	6	27.5	1	4.5	15	68.8	6	27.5	...	...	...	...	2	9.1	3	13.7	15	68.8	29	133.1	...	...
45,000 to 100,000.....	27	116.7	4	17.2	...	8.6	1	4.3	...	...	1	4.3	...	...	14	60.5	8	34.5	...	...	...	...	2	8.6	19	82.1	24	103.7	...	...
20,000 to 45,000.....	27	108.1	8	32.0	5	20.0	1	4.0	...	...	2	8.0	3	12.0	18	72.1	14	56.0	1	4.0	...	...	2	8.0	3	12.0	23	92.1	51	204.3	...	...
10,000 to 20,000.....	12	96.0	6	48.0	3	24.0	...	...	...	...	5	40.0	1	8.0	4	32.0	8	64.0	1	8.0	...	...	...	1	8.0	11	88.0	11	88.0	...	...
Under 10,000.....	30	120.7	6	25.1	...	...	1	4.0	...	...	4	16.0	5	20.1	8	32.1	18	72.4	...	...	...	...	3	12.0	1	4.0	20	80.4	19	76.4	...	...
Country	131	102.9	23	18.0	7	5.5	7	5.5	2	1.5	9	7.0	16	12.5	40	31.4	24	17.8	1	.7	...	...	10	7.8	8	6.1	92	72.3	108	84.8	...	...

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of June, 1916.

J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR, IN CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISION

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes					
		Station		Highest		Lowest	
		Station		Date		Date	
66.6	-4.4	Princeton.....		97		30	
						Auburn.....	
						41	
						20	

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes			
		Station		Least Monthly Amount	
		Station		Greatest Monthly Amount	
6.56	+2.33	Shoals.....		12.53	
				Mount Vernon.....	
				2.83	

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

(Entered as second-class matter at the Indianapolis Postoffice)

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The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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BIRTHS FOR JULY, 1916

Total births, 5,097 (stillbirths excluded); State rate, 21.0.
Males, 2,536; females, 2,561.

White males, 2,485; white females, 2,513.

Colored births, 99; males 51, females 48.

Stillbirths 173; white 168, colored 5.

The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000, reports 1,981 births; rate 23.4.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 2,057 births; rate 20.6.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684,552, reports 1,051 births; rate 18.1.

The highest rate, Lake county, 34.8.

The lowest rate, Clark county, 12.4.

Total births to date for 1916, 37,389.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR JULY, 1916

Total deaths reported, 3,118; State rate 12.8. In the preceding month, 2,494 deaths; rate 10.6. In the same month last year, 2,554 deaths; rate 11.6. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year, 458 or 14.6 per cent. of total; 1 to 4, 212; 5 to 9, 54; 10 to 14, 40; 15 to 19, 89; 65 and over, 998 or 32.0 per cent. of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000, reports 1,084 deaths; rate 12.8. In the preceding month, 903 deaths; rate 11.0. In the same month last year, 808 deaths; rate 9.6.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 1,299 deaths; rate 13.0. In the preceding month, 1,034 deaths; rate 10.7. In the same month last year, 1,114 deaths; rate 11.2.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684,552, reports 735 deaths; rate 12.6. In the preceding month, 557 deaths; rate 9.9. In the same month last year, 632 deaths; rate 10.9.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Central Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate, which is 0.2 higher than that for the entire State. The Northern Section presents the highest death rate for lobar and broncho-pneumonia, cerebro-spinal fever, poliomyelitis and external causes. The Central Section presents the highest death rate for diphtheria and croup, scarlet fever, measles, and cancer. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for tuberculosis, typhoid fever, whooping cough, diarrhea and enteritis, and influenza.

RURAL: Population 1,552,380, reports 1,462 deaths; rate 11.1. In the preceding month, 1,189 deaths; rate 9.3. In the same month last year, 1,238 deaths; rate 9.4.

URBAN: Population 1,385,540, reports 1,656 deaths; rate 14.9. In the preceding month, 1,305 deaths; rate 12.1. In the same month last year, 1,316 deaths; rate 12.1. The cities names present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 14.8; Evansville, 17.4; Fort Wayne, 9.9; Terre Haute, 15.9; South Bend, 14.8; Gary, 26.6; East Chicago, 22.3; Muncie, 12.4; Hammond, 18.7; Richmond, 15.0; Anderson, 6.4; Elkhart, 10.5; Michigan City, 15.0; Lafayette, 22.9; New Albany, 23.4; Logansport, 12.0; Marion, 17.3; Kokomo, 13.4.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR JULY, 1916

Typhoid fever was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Typhoid fever, measles, tuberculosis, diarrhea and enteritis, tonsillitis, cholera morbus, diphtheria and croup, dysentery, acute rheumatism, scarlet fever, whooping cough, malaria fever, smallpox, acute bronchitis, poliomyelitis, intermittent and remittent fever, lobar pneumonia, influenza, bronchial pneumonia, chickenpox, rabies in human, erysipelas, puerperal fever, rabies in animals, cerebro-spinal fever, trachoma, pellagra.

SMALLPOX: 81 cases reported in 17 counties with no deaths. The following counties reported smallpox present: Dekalb 3, Delaware 1, Gibson 1, Grant 2, Greene 1, Harrison 7, Howard 29, Knox 8, Kosciusko 1, Laporte 2, Madison 3, Miami 10, Steuben 1, Tipton 1, Vanderburg 3, Vermillion 1, Vigo 7.

TUBERCULOSIS: 290 deaths, of which 241 were of the pulmonary form and 49 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 129, females 161. Of the males 27 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 54 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 56 were married in the same age period as above and left 112 orphans under 12 years of age. Total orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 166. Number of homes invaded, 277.

PNEUMONIA: 65 deaths; rate 26.8 per 100,000. In the preceding month, 99 deaths; rate 42.3. In the same month last year, 62 deaths; rate 25.8.

TYPHOID FEVER: 223 cases in 53 counties with 37 deaths. In the preceding month 135 cases in 33 counties with 17 deaths. In the same month last year, 149 cases in 37 counties with 17 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 81 cases reported in 28 counties with 5 deaths. In the preceding month, 99 cases in 21 counties with 10 deaths. In the same month last year 101 cases in 26 counties with 17 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 114 cases in 27 counties with 1 death. In the preceding month 140 cases in 28 counties with 4 deaths. In the same month last year, 112 cases in 29 counties with 1 death.

MEASLES: 781 cases reported in 48 counties with 13 deaths. In the preceding month, 4,044 cases in 60 counties with 27 deaths. In the same month last year, 330 cases in 23 counties with 3 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 25 cases reported in 14 counties with 5 deaths. The deaths occurred in Boone county, male, 10 years; Dekalb county, female, 1 year; Madison county, female, 4 years; Lake county, female, 1 year; Miami county, female, 4 years.

RABIES: 29 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total 381, males 291, females 90. *Suicide:* Total 40, males 29, females 11. Suicide by poison 14, by asphyxia 1, by hanging or strangulation 5, by drowning 4, by firearms 12, by cutting or piercing instruments 2, by jumping from high places 1, other suicides 1. *Accidental or Undefined:* Total 328, males 255, females 73. poisoning by food 2, other acute poisonings 5, conflagration 3, burns (conflagration excepted) 15, absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) 5, accidental drowning 54, traumatism by firearms 8, traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments 2, traumatism by fall 41, traumatism in mines 6, traumatism by machines 3, railroad accidents and injuries 54, street-car accidents and injuries 9, automobile accidents and injuries 17, motorcycle accidents and injuries 3, injuries by other vehicles 11, injuries by animals 2, effects of heat 61, lightning 8, electricity (lightning excepted) 6, fracture (cause not specified) 7, other external violence 6. *Homicide:* Total 13, males 7, females 6. Homicide by firearms 9, by cutting or piercing instruments 3, by other means 1.

HEALTH OFFICERS ATTENTION.

Delayed Birth and Death Certificates.

Each month the statistical department receives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during the preceding months, which are not sent to this department in time to

be tabulated with the report for the current month. With the report for July the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter:

BIRTHS

Adams 1; Allen 40—12 for 1914 (New Haven 4), 3 for 1915 (New Haven 2), 1 for January, 1 for February, 2 for April, 1 for May, 1 for June 1916 from New Haven; Monroeville 1; Benton 2; Blackford 1 (Montpelier); Boone 9—3 for 1915 (Lebanon 4); Cass 1; Clark 2 (Jeffersonville); Clay 3 (Knightsville 1); Crawford 1; Daviess 1 (Washington); Decatur 1; Dekalb 8; Delaware 9—1 for October 1909; Dubois 2—1 for May, 1915; Elkhart 1 (City); Floyd 2 (New Albany); Fountain 2; Franklin 2; Gibson 3 (Owensville); Grant 8 (Marion 2, Fairmont 1, Swayzee 1); Greene 2—1 for September, 1915 (Linton 1); Harrison 3; Hendricks 2; Henry 4 (New Castle 2); Howard 1; Jackson 1 (Seymour 1); Jasper 4; Jefferson 3 (Madison 1); Knox 6 (Bicknell 3); Kosciusko 1; Lagrange 1; Lake 6 (Hammond); Laporte 1 (City); Madison 1 (Anderson 1—for March, 1915); Marion 1 (Indianapolis, for November 1915); Marshall 1 (Bourbon); Martin 2; Miami 2 (Peru 1); Montgomery 1 (Ladoga); Newton 1 (Kentland); Orange 2 (French Lick 1); Parke 5 (Rockville 2); Perry 3; Pike 1; Porter 2; Pulaski 1; Ripley 13; Shelby 1; Spencer 3; Starke 1; Steuben 2 (Angola 1); St. Joseph 7 (South Bend 4, Mishawaka 3); Sullivan 4—2 for September, 1915; Tippecanoe 6 (Lafayette 3, W. Lafayette 1); Vanderburg 8 (Evansville 1 for April, 1915); Vermillion 12 (Clinton 4, Universal 1); Vigo 8 (Terre Haute 4—2 for 1915); Warrick 1; Wabash 5 (City 3); Warrick 1 (Elberfield); Wayne 4 (Richmond 1, Centerville 1); Wells 9 (Ossian 1, Uniondale 1); White 1; Whitley 5 (Columbia City 3); Total 243.

DEATHS

Allen 3 (Fort Wayne 1); Benton 1 (Boswell); Clark 2; Clay 1 (Carbon); Dearborn 1; Delaware 1; Elkhart 1 (City); Floyd 1 (New Albany); Grant 3; Hancock 1; Harrison 1; Jasper 1 (Rensselaer); Jay 1; Jefferson 2; Knox 1—for February; Lake 1 (Hammond); Martin 1; Miami 4; Montgomery 1 (Waynetown); Morgan 1; Orange 2; Owen 1—for January; Porter 1; Posey 1; Rush 1; Tippecanoe 1; Vermillion 1; Warrick 3 (Boonville 1); Wayne 1; Wells 2 (Ossian 1); White 1; Total 43.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR JULY, 1916

Will Shimer, M.D., Superintendent

Sputum for tubercle bacilli	
Positive.....	153
Negative.....	349
	— 502
Pus for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	4
Spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	1
Ascitic fluid for tubercle bacilli—	
Suspicious.....	1
Feces for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	1

Widal tests for typhoid fever—		Sarcoma of tibia.....	1
Positive.....	24	Miscellaneous tissues.....	27
Negative.....	153	—	45
—	177	Urine for chemical analysis.....	27
Widal tests for paratyphoid fever—		Urine for typhoid bacilli—	
Negative.....	177	Negative.....	1
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—		Feces for typhoid bacilli—	
Positive.....	37	Negative.....	3
Suspicious.....	8	Feces, miscellaneous.....	1
Negative.....	99	Spinal fluid for meningococci—	
No growth.....	3	Negative.....	1
Unsatisfactory.....	1	Milk for analysis.....	1
—	148	Total number examinations made.....	1,237
Brains for rabies—		Doses of antityphoid prepared and sent out.....	1,119
Dogs—		Guinea pigs inoculated for tuberculosis—	
Positive.....	12	Negative.....	2
Negative.....	14	—	—
Rotten.....	2	OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING	
Calf—		JULY, 1916	
Rotten.....	1	Tuberculosis.....	545
Hog—		Diphtheria.....	155
Negative.....	1	Widals.....	169
Colt—		Monococci.....	59
Negative.....	1	Malaria.....	11
—	31	Bile media.....	2
Blood for counts.....	16	Total number outfits prepared and sent out.....	941
Blood for malaria plasmodia—		PATIENTS TAKING "PASTEUR" TREATMENT DURING	
Positive.....	5	JULY, 1916	
Negative.....	20		
—	25		
Pus for gonococci—			
Females—			
Positive.....	14		
Suspicious.....	7		
Negative.....	19		
Males—			
Positive.....	16		
Suspicious.....	2		
Negative.....	8		
Sex not given—			
Positive.....	2		
Suspicious.....	1		
Negative.....	1		
—	70		
Pus, miscellaneous.....	5		
Pathological tissues—			
Carcinoma—			
Carcinoma of ear.....	1		
Carcinoma of neck.....	1		
Carcinoma of breast.....	2		
Carcinoma of hand.....	1		
Carcinoma of liver.....	2		
Carcinoma of colon.....	1		
Carcinoma of prostate.....	1		
Carcinoma of uterus.....	2		
Carcinoma, location not given.....	1		
Carcinoma of rectum.....	1		
Sarcoma—			
Sarcoma of eye.....	2		
Sarcoma of breast.....	1		
Sarcoma of abdomen.....	1		

Name	Town	County	Age	Sex	Treatment began	Treatment ended
1. Mr. A. Hobbs.....	Elwood.....	Madison.....	28	M	6-15-16	7- 5-16
2. Marjorie Shewmaker.....	Muncie.....	Delaware.....	3	F	6-19-16	7- 9-16
3. Mrs. Maud Shewmaker.....	Muncie.....	Delaware.....	42	F	6-19-16	7- 9-16
4. Joseph Shewmaker.....	Muncie.....	Delaware.....	16	M	6-19-16	7- 9-16
5. Robert Shewmaker.....	Muncie.....	Delaware.....	19	M	6-19-16	7- 9-16
6. Vernon Hayes.....	Muncie.....	Delaware.....	19	M	6-20-16	7-10-16
7. Carl Githens.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	5	M	6-26-16	7-16-16
8. Bertha Brook.....	Martinsville.....	Morgan.....	12	M	6-27-16	7-17-16
9. Mr. John Ross.....	Madison.....	Jefferson.....	44	M	6-27-16	7-17-16
10. Anna Margers.....	Elwood.....	Madison.....	3	F	6-28-16	7-18-16
11. George Clark.....	Muncie.....	Delaware.....	16	M	6-29-16	7- 5-16
12. Charles Stoolmiller.....	Elwood.....	Madison.....	13	M	7- 5-16	7-25-16
13. Mr. Noah Carpenter.....	Lawrence.....	Marion.....	39	M	7- 5-16	7-25-16
14. Herbert McCurdy.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	13	M	7- 6-16	7-12-16
15. Arthur Masters.....	Littles.....	Pike.....	35	M	7- 7-16	7-16-16
16. Ellen Sullivan.....	W. Terre Haute.....	Vigo.....	9	F	7- 8-16	7-18-16
17. Mrs. L. Shouse.....	Sugar Creek.....	Vigo.....	23	F	7- 8-16	7-21-16
18. Mrs. Nell Riordan.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	41	F	7-11-16	7-24-16
19. Arthur Windish.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	12	M	7-11-16	7-24-16
20. Mr. Adin Riordan.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	43	M	7-11-16	7-24-16
21. Alberta Terry.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	12	F	7-11-16	7-24-16
22. James Worthington.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	6	M	7-11-16	7-24-16
23. Russel Heib.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	8	M	7-11-16	7-24-16
24. Raymond Dickmeyer.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	6	M	7-11-16	7-24-16
25. Arnold Dickmeyer.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	11	M	7-11-16	7-24-16
26. Wm. Worthington.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	14	M	7-11-16	7-24-11
27. Burton Riordan.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	17	M	7-11-16	7-31-16
28. Edward Conners.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	12	M	7-11-16	7-31-16
29. Edward Wolforth.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	13	M	7-11-16	7-31-16
30. John Sutherland.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	9	M	7-11-16	7-31-16
31. John Hasselburg.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	13	M	7-11-16	7-28-16
32. Wilbur Riordan.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	15	M	7-11-16	7-31-16
33. William Street.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	8	M	7-11-16	7-31-16
34. Edwin Riordan.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	7	M	7-11-16	7-24-16
35. Victorien McBride.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	12	F	7-12-16	7-18-16
36. Otho Hutzler.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	12	M	7-12-16	7-25-16
37. Roy Brook.....	Elwood.....	Madison.....	9	M	7-14-16	7-27-18
38. Oscar Hawkins.....	Richmond.....	Wayne.....	13	M	7-20-16	8- 9-16
39. William Shuck.....	New Middletown.....	Harrison.....	6	M	7-23-16	8- 5-16
40. Joe Pekoski.....	Fairview.....	Vermillion.....	13	M	7-29-16	8-11-16

THINGS OF INTEREST FROM THE LABORATORY

Occurrences in everyday life are often stranger than fiction, and very humorous if serious consequences were not so likely to follow.

Mr. Adin Riordon, 1346 Oliver avenue, Indianapolis, had a fox terrier that he prized very highly. This dog was allowed to run loose about the streets after it had begun to show symptoms of rabies and 18 persons were bitten before it was killed. A veterinary surgeon was called after several members of the Riordon family had been bitten.

The circumstances under which the different persons were bitten are interesting:

Edward Wolforth, 544 Chase street, age 12 years, was bitten July 5th on the arm, while sitting on a gravel pile; Edward Conners, 541 Chase street, age 13 years, was bitten July 5th on the arm, while playing in a sand pile; Raymond Dickmeyer, 528 Chase street, age 6 years, was bitten July 6th on hand, while walking along the street; Otho Hutzler, 546 Oliver avenue, age 12 years, was bitten July 7th on right arm, while trying to catch the dog; William Street, 547 Chase street, age 8 years, was bitten July 7th on right hand while playing in a sand pile; John Sutherland, 546 Chase street, age 9 years, was bitten July 7th on finger and arm, while pushing a small boy in a cart; Arthur Windish, 1422 Oliver avenue, age 12 years, was bitten July 7th on finger while playing with the dog; James Worthington, 548 Chase street, age 6 years, was bitten July 7th on right hand, while running past the dog; Arnold Dickmeyer, 528 Chase street, age 11 years, was bitten July 7th on mouth, while playing with the dog; John Hasselburg, 401 S. Harding street, age 13 years, was bitten July 7th on arm, while sitting on a step when dog came out of a door; Mrs. Nell Riordon, 1436 Oliver avenue, age 41 years, was infected July 7th, by getting saliva on her hand while mending a screen door which the dog had torn; William Worthington, 548 Chase street, age 14 years, was bitten July 7th on finger, while playing in the sand; Adin Riordon, 1346 Oliver avenue, age 43 years, was bitten July 8th on hand while trying to keep the dog from biting a woman; Edwin Riordon, 1346 Oliver avenue, age 7 years, was bitten July 8th on hand while playing; Russell Heib, 1442 Oliver avenue, age 8 years, was bitten July 8th on right arm, while trying to get away from the dog; Wilbur Riordon, 1346 Oliver avenue, age 15 years, was bitten July 8th on fingers, while walking past the dog; Burton Riordon, 1346 Oliver avenue, age 17 years, was bitten June 24th on the hand while playing with the dog.

From these histories one is most forcibly impressed with the idea that in spite of the frequent occurrences of rabies in Indianapolis, very few people know anything about the disease and care less as long as they themselves are not bitten.

The Riordon dog was not killed until July 8th. Why it took four days for these people to wake up it is hard to understand. This dog should have been killed long before because it was a vicious dog by nature, having bitten Alberta Terry, May 30th, and Burton Riordon, June 24th, without any apparent cause.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR JULY, 1916

H. E. Barnard, State Food and Drug Commissioner

During the month of August 92 samples of food were analyzed in the food laboratory. Of this number 70 were legal and 22 illegal.

Two of the five samples of temperance beer analyzed were illegal because they contained a slight amount of alcohol in excess of the legal limit of one-half of one per cent.

The four illegal sodas were mislabeled either in regard to color or contents.

Ten of the 47 samples of milk analyzed were illegal because of the presence of visible dirt and were in some cases below standard.

Forty-eight drug samples were analyzed during the month. Of the three illegal samples one was a spirit of camphor which contained but 82 per cent. of the U. S. P. amount of camphor; one a linseed oil which was classed as adulterated because it contained an excessive amount of water and the third a sample of quinine. It is hard for us to understand the cause of the adulterated quinine in that it was pure aspirin and worth ten or twelve times as much as the product called for.

ANALYSIS OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1916.

CLASSIFICATION	Legal	Illegal	Total
FOOD			
Beverages—			
Beers.....	8	.....	8
Beers, temperance.....	3	2	5
Sodas.....	2	4	6
Bread, gluten.....	2	1	3
Flour, gluten.....	1	.....	1
Jam, strawberry.....	1	.....	1
Milk products—			
Butter.....	7	.....	7
Cream.....	1	.....	1
Ice cream.....	1	.....	1
Milk.....	37	10	47
Mustard.....	1	.....	1
Vinegar.....	6	5	11
Totals.....	70	22	92
DRUGS			
Aspirin tablets.....	19	.....	19
Camphor, spirits of.....	14	1	15
Salicylic acid.....	1	.....	1
Quinine.....	.....	1	1
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	10
Linseed oils.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	35	3	48

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1916

During the month of July the inspectors made 683 inspections of food producing and distributing establishments. Of this number 296 were in good condition, 316 fair, 57 poor and 14 bad. Of the 13 dairies inspected one was found in good condition, 5 fair and 7 poor.

Two hundred and fourteen grocery stores were visited. Of this number 108 were rated good, 89 fair, 13 poor and 4 bad.

Of the 74 meat markets inspected 41 were rated good, 28 fair, 1 poor and 1 bad.

Eleven of the 16 drug stores were found in good condition and 5 were rated fair.

One hundred and two bakeries and confectioneries were visited. Of this number 47 were good, 39 fair, 11 poor and 5 bad.

Of the 234 hotels and restaurants visited 73 were in good condition, 135 fair, 23 poor and 3 bad.

Five of the nine creameries inspected were in good condition and four were rated fair.

Of the seven ice cream parlors inspected four were rated good and three fair.

Two milk depots were found in fair condition.

Of the two poultry houses visited one was in fair condition and one poor.

During the month four prosecutions were brought for violation of the pure food and sanitary food law. Two prosecutions were brought for the sale of adulterated oysters; one for the sale of milk containing added water and one butcher was fined for maintaining unsanitary conditions at his meat market. The total fines and costs amounted to eighty-four dollars.

One hundred and four condemnation notices were issued during the month because of unsanitary conditions or because of improper construction of buildings and equipment.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1916

Inspections	No. Inspected	No. Excellent	No. Good	No. Fair	No. Poor	No. Bad
Dairies.....	13	0	1	5	7	0
Grocery stores.....	214	0	108	89	13	4
Meat markets.....	74	0	44	28	1	1
Drug stores.....	16	0	11	5	0	0
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	102	0	47	39	11	5
Hotels and restaurants.....	234	0	73	135	23	3
Creameries.....	9	0	5	4	0	0
Milk depots.....	2	0	0	2	0	0
Poultry houses.....	2	0	0	1	1	0
Fish market.....	1	0	0	0	0	1
Flour mill.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ice cream parlors.....	7	0	4	3	0	0
Ice cream factories.....	4	0	1	2	1	0
Saloons.....	4	0	1	3	0	0
Totals.....	683	0	296	316	57	14

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1916

County	Names and Addresses of Defendants	Why Prosecuted	Date of Final Disposition
Delaware	Walter Catron, Muncie...	Selling milk containing added water.....	7-18-16: fined \$20.00
Grant	Wilson J. Curfman, Marion	Insanitary conditions.....	7-26-16: fined \$20.00
Marion	Mrs. Hettie Egan, Indianapolis	Selling adulterated oysters.....	7-7-16: fined \$22.00
Marion	George C. Nicholson, Indianapolis	Selling adulterated oysters.....	7-7-16: fined \$22.00
Total fines and costs.....			\$84.00

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1916

CLASSIFICATION	Reasons for Unsanitary Conditions	Condemnation Improper Construction	Total
Bakeries.....	16	8	16
Confectioneries.....	2	2	2
Creameries.....	12	10	12
Dairies.....	10	10	10
Fish markets.....	1	1	1
Fruit markets.....	1	.....	1
Groceries.....	22	11	22
Hotels.....	4	4	4
Meat markets.....	1	.....	1
Milk depots.....	5	5	5
Restaurants.....	30	17	30
Totals.....	104	68	104

COMING MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO HEALTH OFFICERS

The Forty-fourth annual meeting of the American Public Health Association will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 24-27. The preliminary program indicates that this meeting will be one of unusual interest to all public health officials

and public health workers. Dr. John F. Anderson, president of the association, has issued the following statement in regard to the Cincinnati meeting: "Of all the questions that are now in the minds of the people of our country, the question of National Preparedness stands uppermost. To the great majority this means preparedness as to munitions, army supplies, ships of war and all the numerous things that our army and navy have to use. To a lesser number of the people preparedness also means the health and physical condition of those who are to man the ships and to be the soldiers in our armies. We, members of the American Public Health Association, belong to the lesser number who realize that the health and physical condition of our present and prospective soldiers and sailors constitutes the most important elements in National Preparedness. It is largely with us, as guardians of the health of the nation, to see that this vital element is as it ought to be. I, therefore, as your president, selected by you to preside for a time over your great Association, call upon you to meet in annual conference in Cincinnati on October 24, 1916, in order that we may consult among ourselves as to the steps for us to take as guardians of the public health, which will best serve to insure that the vital and human element in National Preparedness is ready when the call shall come." In addition to the regular program of the different sections, an interesting program of entertainment for delegates and guests is announced. Not in many years has a meeting of this great association been so convenient for health officers of Indiana, and every Indiana health officer who can, should be in attendance. The preliminary announcement has the following to say in regard to the history and work of the association: "The American Public Health Association, established in 1872, is one of the oldest public health organizations in the United States. Founded during the birth of the science of public health in its modern form, with Pasteur and Lister about to startle the world with their epoch-making discoveries, it has ever marked the onward progress of the public health movement, a movement which has outgrown its original conception, and is now divided into many great fields of health conservation.

Today the American Public Health Association is the organization which stands in a national sense for modern public health endeavor. It is the organization through which the health workers of North America are drawn together in their common interest of promoting public health.

Its membership includes the health officers of the leading cities in the United States and Canada, the executive officers of most of the state and provincial health departments and the leading officials of the United States and Canadian government health services, and in addition to these we number many bacteriologists, chemists, sanitary engineers, and sociologists.

Within the association are six sections composed of the members of the association who are peculiarly interested in the special phases of public health: Public Health Administration, Laboratory, Sanitary Engineering, Vital Statistics, Sociology and Industrial Hygiene."

Dr. John H. Landis, health officer of Cincinnati, is chairman of the local executive committee, to whom requests for information in regard to local arrangements for the meeting, hotel reservations, etc., should be addressed. The State Board of Health urges upon health officers in Indiana who can possibly attend this meeting to do so.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION will hold its Forty-second annual meeting at Indianapolis, October 10, 11, 12, 1916. The program prepared for its meetings is one of unusual excellence. All scientific sessions are open to the medical profession generally, and

the physicians of Indiana should take advantage of the opportunity to attend the sessions of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, which is second in importance only to the American Medical Association. Dr. Albert E. Sterne, Indianapolis, is chairman of the local committee of arrangements.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONFERENCE on Tuberculosis will meet in Louisville, October 4, 5, 6, 1916. The object of this conference is well set forth in the preliminary announcement as follows:

1. To bring about a closer relationship between anti-tuberculosis agencies in the Mississippi Valley and provide for the interchange of ideas and experiences.

2. To strengthen and extend the work of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

3. To arouse the people of this valley to the need for concerted action, both public and private, against tuberculosis and to effect closer co-operation between anti-tuberculosis societies and other health agencies.

Dr. Dunning S. Wilson, Louisville, Kentucky, is secretary of the conference and will be glad to furnish information in regard to the meeting to any one interested. The program of this meeting is especially interesting to health officers and to all who are engaged in anti-tuberculosis work and it is to be hoped that a large number of Indiana health officers will find it possible to attend the sessions of the conference.

The next annual meeting of the Indiana State Medical Association will be held in Fort Wayne, September 27 to 29, 1916.

TWO INSTANCES SHOWING THE IMPORTANCE OF PROPER BIRTH REGISTRATION: Earnest Howard Love of Detroit, Michigan, wrote Dr. George L. Gibbons, health officer at Mitchell, Indiana, for a certified copy of his birth, which occurred in Mitchell in 1891. Dr. Gibbons wrote the State Board of Health to know if this birth had been filed. He was informed that certificates of birth were not collected by the State Board of Health until 1907 because there was no law under which this work could be done until that year. Prior to that time birth and death records had been kept in incorporated towns, cities and county seats, but as there was no penalty for violations or neglect, such records are very incomplete. It was found impossible to secure any record of this birth which was wanted by Mr. Love to prove his right to wages of \$5 per day in the Ford Automobile Factory at Detroit. It is a rule of the Ford Company that an employe to secure a minimum wage of \$5 a day must be twenty-one years of age or over, and this age must be proven by a certified copy of a legal birth certificate.

AGNES AND RALPH STEFKE were born respectively June 5, 1891, and February 10, 1894 in Bloomington, Indiana. Transcripts of the certificates of their birth are desired to be used at Wagstadt, Austria, as evidence in securing an inheritance. The letter from the Austrian consul asks that the transcripts be written in German. Here is another illustration of the very great importance of registering births. The doctor who neglects to report the births he attends is a violator of law and also a drawback to his patients.

FISHING FROM A WINDOW with an actual fishing rod, line, hook and bait, was the method adopted by Milton Bock at Hartford City to cause ridicule upon insanitary conditions. On the west side of the public square was a deep rut full of water on account of the recent rain, which would be full of mud later on. Mr. Bock saw what a comment it was upon the city's management and to impress the fact upon his fellow-citizens he solemnly pretended to be fishing in the mud hole. As said, he fished from the second floor of an adjoining building. A large crowd soon gathered to watch the proceedings of the practical joker, with the result, the mud hole was cleaned out in a short time by the street commissioner.

MAYBE!

When cows fall ill the government proceeds to take alarm
And sends a veterinarian to sanitize the farm,
The cow herself is put to bed and plied with drugs and pills,
And Uncle Sam comes forward, when she's cured, to pay the bills.

But when a baby falls in need of medicine and care,
The government contends that that is none of its affair.
When pigs and lambs are threatened by a deadly pestilence
Their tender lives are guarded at the government's expense.
They're coddled, nursed and dieted until they're well and fat,
And never reckon of the cost—for Uncle Sam pays that.
But when an epidemic marks the babies for its own,
The government, untroubled, lets them fight it out alone.
Some day, perhaps, when all the pork has lavishly been passed,
When every scrap of patronage is handed out at last,
When all our noble congressmen have got all they desire,
And have attained whatever heights to which they may aspire—

To unknown heights of common sense the government will leap,
And do as much for mothers as it does for cows and sheep.

—Chicago Examiner.

SOME COMMUNITY MEASUREMENTS

DYSPEPSIA. The amount of dyspepsia in any community is in direct proportion to the hasty eating of improperly cooked foods, by the average citizen.

DIPHTHERIA. The mortality from diphtheria in any community is in direct proportion to the failures to early administer antitoxin, by the average citizen.

SYPHILIS. The amount of syphilis in any community is in direct proportion to the amount of illicit commerce, by the average citizen.

GONORRHOEA. The amount of gonorrhoea in any community is in direct proportion to the amount of wild oats sowed by the average citizen.

INSANITY. The amount of insanity in any community is in direct proportion to the amount of syphilis and alcoholism of the average citizen.

BAD BREATH. The amount of bad breath in any community is in direct proportion to the decayed teeth and intestinal indigestion of the average citizen.

TYPHOID. The amount of typhoid fever in any community is in direct proportion to the quantity of human excrement consumed by the average citizen.

TUBERCULOSIS. The amount of tuberculosis in any community is in direct proportion to the quantity of foul air consumed by the average citizen.

INFANTILE MORTALITY. The amount of cholera infantum and infantile diarrhoea in any community is in direct proportion to the amount of food poisons consumed by the average infant.

SMALLPOX. The amount of smallpox in any community is in direct proportion to the neglect of the average citizen to be successfully vaccinated.

ARTERIOSCLEROSIS. The amount of arteriosclerosis in any community is in direct proportion to the amount of autointoxication acquired by the average citizen.

HOW TO LIVE is the title of a book published by the Life Extension Institute. This institute is a philanthropic organization, the president of which is Hon. W. H. Taft. Surgeon-General Wm. C. Gorgas of the U. S. Army, Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University and other eminent men are members of the Life Extension Institute. The book "How to Live" has been called "the nation's foremost book of health." The Indiana State Board of Health heartily recommends this book which is published by the Funk & Wignalls Co., New York and may be purchased from any book dealer. The New York Times says: "A volume, the scientific accuracy of which is vouched for by William J. Mayo, ex-president of the American Medical Association, Alexander G. Bell, M. D., Major-General Wm. C. Gorgas, Surgeon-General, Rupert Blue, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley and a host of other men of this class certainly establishes the fact that 'How to Live' is one of the most important books ever published upon public health." The Indiana State Board of Health urges all health officers and physicians to recommend this book to their patients and every health officer should himself have a copy. This book will serve every health officer in his duties and also will serve him as a practitioner of medicine.

ALL-TIME HEALTH OFFICERS

Authorities agree that the following conditions should prevail in public health administration:

1. That the local health officer be directly responsible to the State Department of Health and receive and enforce orders or regulations issued from that source.
2. That the public health officer must be a man trained in the science of sanitation and public health, the average physician not being qualified to undertake such work.
3. That the man wanted for the position of public health officer should be a trained man who is interested in public welfare; who will be a live executive; and who can use perspective in the direction of public health activities.
4. That such an officer should be a full-time official, giving all his time to the work of serving the public and not engaging in any other business and that an adequate salary should be paid to him so that it will not be necessary to engage in any other occupation.

AN INTERESTING SIDELIGHT ON INFANTILE PARALYSIS IN NEW YORK. It may be said that no public calamity it without its compensation in some form or other. Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner of New York City, in a report to the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health at Washington, August 17 and 18, stated that the death rate in children under five years of age in New York City had been lower throughout June, July and August up to that time than for a number of years past.

This in spite of the fact that infantile paralysis was prevailing in epidemic form and at the time of his report the deaths from infantile paralysis from June 1 to August 17 numbered more than 1,600. The reason for this lowered death rate in spite of the death toll from infantile paralysis is obvious. Because of the prevalence of this disease, health authorities of New York have been laboring day and night and for the first time perhaps in the history of the city have had the earnest and whole-hearted co-operation of New York's governing officials and the people of the city. Parents have been unusually careful of their children and have taken every possible precaution to shield them from communicable disease of all kinds. Garbage and waste matter of every kind has been given careful attention and it may be said that the people of New York City have devoted their time and attention to the conservation of child life, with the result that aside from infantile paralysis babies and children have been made safer in New York City during the past few months than ever before. This only goes to show what any community may do when by intelligent effort and earnest co-operation it seeks to make the work of health officials effective and to practice the well known principles of sanitation and prevention.

WOMEN STERILIZED. The State Board of Control of Wisconsin on June 20, according to the statutes, authorized the sterilization of the women inmates of the State Home for Feeble-Minded at Chippewa Falls. This will insure society against idiots from this source.

IN REGARD REDUCTION PLANTS OR FERTILIZER FACTORIES. Many inquiries and complaints have been received by the State Board of Health in regard to reduction plants where dead animals are reduced to tankage and fertilizer. This process of reduction is accompanied by most disagreeable odors that seem to be inseparably connected with the business and because of this odor, residents of homes near such plants find life almost unbearable at times. For the information of all those affected by these plants, it should be known that the legislature of 1913 enacted a law placing the control and supervision of fertilizer plants with the State Veterinarian and requiring that all such establishments must conform to the rules and regulations adopted by the State Veterinarian's Department. The law also requires that the State Veterinarian either in person or by deputy shall inspect each plant of this kind at least once each year and as often as he deems necessary to see that the plant is conducted in conformity to the rules and regulations of that department. This law practically takes the supervision and control of such plants from the jurisdiction of health officials and makes these plants directly responsible for the conduct of their business to the State Veterinarian.

The following editorial from the Terre Haute Post is both good and timely.

WHEN WILL WE DEMAND A FRESH AIR GUARANTEE?

"Good Ventilation Guaranteed!"

Ten years from now every church, theater or lecture hall that hopes to draw an audience will have to display a sign like that right outside the main doors.

By that time, let us hope, the human race will have learned and become pretty thoroughly convinced that in a hall or auditorium where great numbers of people congregate, there is sure to congregate all sorts of foul air infections, ranging from cold germs to those of pneumonia and tuberculosis.

But why wait ten years? People ought to know now—and health officers are trying hard to convince them—that there is no better place for taking cold, than in our churches, theaters and lecture halls.

First because they are usually badly ventilated, and second, because there is always someone who is sure to have a fit of coughing which fills the stagnant air with a fine germ-laden spray for the others to breathe.

There ought to be a guarantee of a current of fresh air sufficient to carry off these dangerous germs issued with every ticket or invitation to a public gathering.

When people learn to keep well, instead of paying for cures, they will insist upon it.

NEED FOR DENTAL INSPECTION. Dr. T. Van Winkle of the Department of Health, who recently examined the teeth of 231,081 New York City children outside the dental clinics, found 131,747 defective. A special examination of the teeth of 500 school children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen selected at random revealed 486 defective cases. The above facts indicate that there is abundant need for establishing dental clinics in connection with every well organized public school system.

ALCOHOL, even in moderate quantities, causes disturbances in the brain's action, paralyzes critical capacity, power of will, and the ethical and esthetic sense. It is a poison, and no longer may be classed with foods. Its use lowers resistance to sickness and shortens life.

Those who abstain wholly have a greater capacity for work and endurance, both intellectual and physical. They fall sick more rarely and are cured more quickly (especially from infectious diseases) than drinkers.

Drink brings degeneracy, poverty, sickness, vice, crime, madness, and death. It endangers those who personally are abstemious, for thousands die yearly because of drunkenness of others.

A HORRIBLE CONDITION is described by Dr. L. R. McCormick of Brownstown. He says: "A woman of 70 or 80 years, with a son aged about 40, occupy one room in a house here containing five or six other families. The son is a hopeless permanent cripple, bed ridden with paralysis and syphilitic. The township trustee wants to send them to the county infirmary. They object. Can he force them to go? The bedding and all within the room should be burned. It is vermin infested, infected, contaminated, nasty, dirty. What can I do?" We have informed Dr. McCormick that the conditions he describes are condemned in the law, and instructed him to secure the co-operation of the county health officer and enter condemnation of the conditions and order that the two patients needing attention be removed to the county infirmary. It is not only within the power but it is the duty of health officers to look after such conditions as are here described and abate them.

SHE WAS BORN IN MORGAN COUNTY, but the exact year is not known. The birth occurred on September 5. Her name is Miss D. M. L., her father's is J. T. L. This much information and more is supplied the State Board of Health because the correspondent says: "The young woman

wants to know her birthday." The birth was not reported, and the doctor who attended says he has no record. This is haphazard living. When people are so careless and thoughtless as not to know that a record of birth is highly important to them, what can be done? "The only sin is ignorance." Let us educate.

In practically every state the county has been the unit for public health administration, but up to last year only seventeen of the whole number of counties had arranged for full-time health officers. North Carolina is the only state employing to any extent full-time county health officers and we find eleven of the total number of seventeen such officers doing good work toward bettering public health conditions in that state. The system of administering regulations pertaining to the health of the rural dweller in the past has proved inefficient for these reasons. No one saw the need for an efficient public health service for the rural dweller. Problems of sanitation and health have never been brought home with such force to him as they have been to the resident of a great city, where, if the water supply is polluted, scores and hundreds of persons die in a day. Funds were lacking with which to carry on public health work. And, lastly, men were employed as health officers who were untrained for the work, and who received such small salaries that they were obliged to keep up some other business as the practice of medicine to the neglect of their duties as a public health officer in order to make a livelihood.

Seven states in the last few years have made an effort to better public health conditions for their rural population by providing for a division of these states into health districts with a trained health officer at a good salary devoting all his time to public health conditions in each district.

A brief review of the outstanding features of these various state laws follows:

Massachusetts was the first to adopt the plan of dividing the state into health districts. In 1907 a law was passed providing for fifteen health districts, with a full-time state inspector appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate in each district. Later the number of health districts was reduced to fourteen, and still later to twelve. Prior to the creation of the state board of Labor and Industries, in 1912, many of the duties of that department were administered by the district inspectors. In 1914 a new law reorganizing the state board of health was passed. A commissioner of health was made the head of the department, and with the approval of the public health council, was empowered to divide the state into eight health districts and appoint a full-time health officer in each district.

The state department of health in New York state was also reorganized in 1913. The department was separated into nine divisions, each managed by a director appointed by the state commissioner of health. There was also provided a public health council possessing broad legislative powers, which consisted of the commissioner of health and six other members all appointed by the governor. The commissioner of health was empowered to divide the state excluding New York City into twenty or more districts, and appoint a sanitary supervisor in each district. Last year, owing to a lack of funds, the number of sanitary supervisors was reduced to ten.

The 1913 legislature passed a law for the state of Wisconsin authorizing the state board of health to divide the state into five districts and appoint a full-time deputy state health officer in each. The Wisconsin deputy is under civil service regulation, and his term of office is during efficiency and good behavior.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR JULY, 1916.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	998,000
Total deaths.....	1,084
Death rate per 1,000.....	12.8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	73.5
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	17.7
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	11.2
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	1.1
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	3.5
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	4.7
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	29.5
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	102.9
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	2.3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	3.5
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	1.1
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	7.0
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	85.1
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	205.8
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	1,178,368
Total deaths.....	1,299
Death rate per 1,000.....	13.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	98.1
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	22.0
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	6.0
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	3.0
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.0
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	8.0
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	9.0
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	27.0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	99.1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	2.0
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	2.0
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	8.0
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	96.1
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	135.2
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	684,552
Total deaths.....	735
Death rate per 1,000.....	12.6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	139.7
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	20.7
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	22.4
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	3.4
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	17.2
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	22.4
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia 100,000.....	139.7
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2) rate per 100,000.....	.....
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	.....
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	.....
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	3.4
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	8.6
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	51.7
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	124.2
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	.....

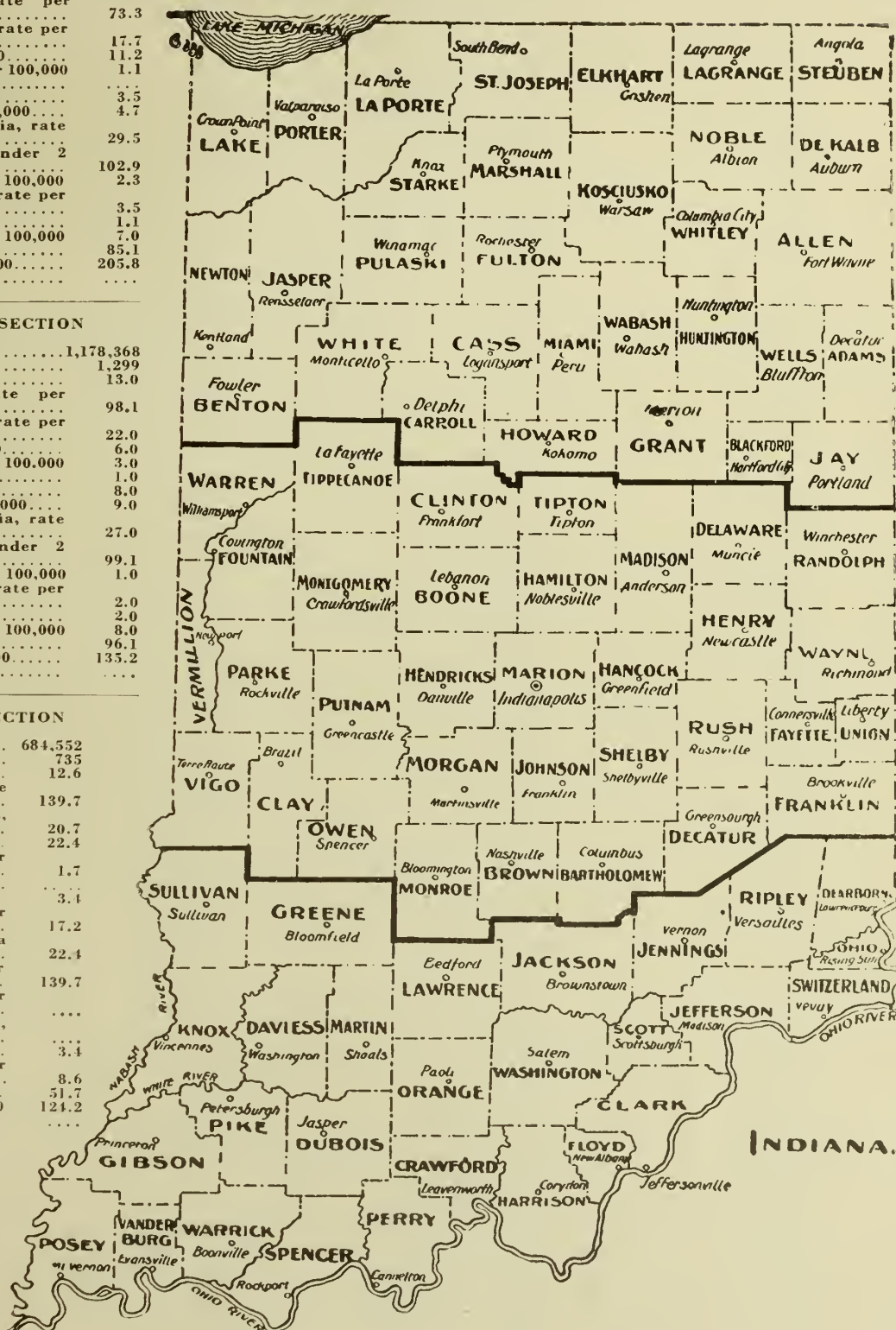


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of July, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Popu- lation, Esti- mated 1916.	Total Deaths for July, 1916.	Total Deaths for June, 1916.	Total Deaths for July, 1915.	Total Deaths for the Year 1916 to Date.	Total Deaths for the Year 1915 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.					Death from Important Causes.																		
							July, 1916.	June, 1916.	July, 1915.	Rate for Year 1916 to Date.	Rate for Year 1915 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 Inclusive.	5 to 9 Inclusive.	10 to 14 Inclusive.	15 to 19 Inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tu- berculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Broncho- Pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poli- omyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.
State of Indiana.....	2,861,920	3,118	2,494	2,554	23,112	20,928	12.8	10.6	11.6	11.6	13.8	12.7	458	212	54	40	89	998	241	49	37	5	1	13	23	65	267	3	5	5	19	198	381	435
Northern Counties.....	998,000	1,084	903	808	8,178	6,928	12.8	11.0	9.6	14.1	11.2	12.1	169	66	18	15	29	330	62	15	18	1	3	4	25	87	2	3	1	6	72	174	151	
Adams.....	22,000	13	17	15	127	152	6.9	9.4	8.0	9.9	11.9	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Allen.....	109,711	88	87	89	758	697	10.1	11.0	21.0	31.2	61.1	8	10	8	2	1	6	25	5	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Benton.....	12,688	9	8	4	86	55	8.3	7.6	3.7	7.1	6.7	1	1	1	1	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Blackford.....	16,195	8	11	13	101	113	5.8	8.2	9.4	10.7	11.9	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Carroll.....	17,980	7	14	3	132	100	4.5	9.4	1.9	12.6	9.9	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Cass.....	37,788	38	35	39	392	317	11.8	11.1	21.2	21.7	7.4	5	4	1	1	1	10	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
DeKalb.....	25,429	23	22	15	192	186	10.6	10.5	6.9	12.9	12.6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Elkhart.....	51,403	44	49	39	404	378	10.0	10.6	9.0	13.4	12.7	3	1	1	2	1	16	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Fulton.....	16,879	25	14	19	151	126	17.4	10.1	11.3	21.5	21.2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Grant.....	52,436	64	67	51	573	447	14.4	15.5	51.1	41.8	7.4	17	4	6	1	1	25	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Howard.....	36,377	38	32	34	285	244	12.3	10.7	11.0	13.4	11.7	4	1	1	2	3	14	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Huntington.....	29,372	33	31	35	232	205	13.2	12.8	14.0	13.5	12.0	2	1	2	1	1	14	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Jasper.....	13,109	10	8	9	101	70	9.0	7.4	8.0	13.2	9.1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Jay.....	25,126	27	20	22	196	161	12.6	9.7	10.3	13.4	11.0	2	1	1	1	1	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Kosciusko.....	28,156	36	19	23	212	177	15.0	8.2	9.6	12.9	10.8	4	1	1	1	2	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Lagrange.....	15,148	18	21	10	156	118	13.2	16.9	7.7	17.7	13.3	2	1	1	1	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Lake.....	115,165	227	128	123	1,206	845	23.1	13.5	51.4	41.7	9.3	5	8	22	2	3	13	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Laporte.....	49,170	56	40	30	423	337	13.4	9.9	7.3	14.7	12.0	5	2	2	1	4	17	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Marshall.....	24,265	22	30	17	183	186	10.6	15.0	8.2	21.2	9.3	2	3	2	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Miami.....	30,570	30	27	21	257	219	11.5	10.7	8.1	14.4	12.4	1	2	1	1	1	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Newton.....	10,529	10	4	6	67	50	11.2	4.6	6.6	10.9	8.1	3	1	1	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Noble.....	24,819	28	20	16	208	197	13.3	9.8	7.6	14.4	13.3	7	2	1	1	1	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Porter.....	20,890	26	16	23	150	157	14.6	9.3	12.9	12.2	12.9	5	1	1	1	1	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Pulaski.....	13,312	11	9	10	97	75	9.9	8.2	8.8	12.5	9.6	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Starke.....	10,632	8	10	9	71	78	8.8	11.4	9.9	11.4	12.6	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Steuben.....	14,504	11	13	10	127	97	8.9	10.9	8.1	14.9	11.5	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
St. Joseph.....	96,884	116	90	79	760	658	14.0	11.3	9.7	13.4	11.9	18	12	1	1	4	35	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Wabash.....	26,956	19	24	21	172	183	8.3	10.8	9.1	10.9	11.6	2	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Wells.....	22,668	8	17	6	120	111	4.1	9.1	3.1	9.0	8.4	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
White.....	17,632	19	10	7	130	78	12.7	6.9	4.6	12.6	7.6	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Whitley.....	17,127	12	10	10	109	108	8.2	7.1	6.8	10.9	10.8	2	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Central Counties.....	1,178,368	1,299	1,034	1,114	9,758	9,192	13.0	10.7	11.1	21.4	13.1	13.6	169	81	24	13	34	435	98	22	6	3	1	8	9	27	99	1	2	2	8	96	135	227	
Bartholomew.....	25,153	28	20	32	190	201	13.1	9.7	15.0	12.9	13.7	1	1	1	1	3	14	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Boone.....	25,173	20	17	21	194	155	9.3	8.2	9.8	13.3	20.6	1	1	1	1	1	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Brown.....	7,975	10	4	2	58	44	14.8	6.1	2.9	12.4	9.4	3	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Clay.....	33,398	27	19	24	221	192	9.5	6.9	8.4	11.3	9.9	5	3	1	1	1	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Clinton.....	27,439	27	19	21	219	197	11.6	11.9	8.1	11.3	7.2	4	1	1	1	1	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Decatur.....	18,983	23	18	24	154	148	14.3	11.1	54.9	13.9	13.4	1	2	2	1	1	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Delaware.....	52,944	63	47	32	392	340	14.0	10.8	7.1	11.2	7.1	10	5	2	1	1	27	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Fayette.....	14,873	21	14	12	138	116	16.6	11.4	9.5	15.6	13.4	4	2	1	1	1	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Fountain.....	20,659	21	17	12	175	136	11.9	10.0	6.8	14.5	11.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Franklin.....	15,335	25	11	17	130	121	19.2	8.7	13.0	14.4	5.3	5	2	1	1	1	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Hamilton.....	27,166	16	29	19	183	202	6.9	13.0	8.2	11.5	12.8	3	1	1	1	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Hancock.....	19,030	18	13	13	146	141	11.1	8.3	8.0	13.1	12.7	3	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Hendricks.....	20,840	13	21	18	182	154	7.3	12.0	11.4	9.1	12.7	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Henry.....	31,431	41	26	32	235	247	15.3	10.0	12.2	12.8	13.7	4	7	1	1	2	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Johnson.....	20,639	25	19	13	143	144	14.3	11.2	7.4	11.1	9.2	4	7	1	1	2	10	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of July, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

CITIES	Population, Estimated, 1916	Deaths Reported for					Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages					Deaths from Important Causes																		
		Total Deaths Reported for July, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for June, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to date	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date		July, 1916	June, 1916	July, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to Date	Rate for Year 1915 to Same Date	Under 1 Year	1 to 4 inclusive	5 to 9 inclusive	10 to 14 inclusive	15 to 19 inclusive	65 Years and Over	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Lobar and Broncho-pneumonia	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis	Influenza	Puerperal Septicemia	Cancer	External Causes	Smallpox	Deaths in Institutions	Deaths of Non-Resi-dents
Cities of the First Class. Population 100,000 and over..	265,890	335	298	285	2,588	2,359	14.8	13.6	12.8	16.7	15.6	39	26	9	5	8	81	33	9	4			3	4	11	28					3	20	29		118	26
Indianapolis.....	265,890	335	298	285	2,588	2,359	14.8	13.6	12.8	16.7	15.6	39	26	9	5	8	81	33	9	4			3	4	11	28					3	20	29		118	
Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000.....	282,282	348	261	269	2,324	2,050	14.5	11.2	11.1	15.4	11.2	54	28	3	3	9	87	28	7	3	1		3	4	11	28	1			1	26	37		87		
Evansville.....	70,467	113	76	78	651	578	17.4	12.0	12.4	14.4	5.3	17	7	1	1	31	13	1	1	1		1	1	2	31	11			1	6	7		30	9		
Fort Wayne.....	73,338	62	73	72	564	517	9.9	11.9	11.8	13.1	11.2	8	6	2	1	4	15	4	2						2	2				6	10		21	6		
Terre Haute.....	68,897	93	53	69	586	550	15.9	9.3	12.1	14.4	5.4	16	9		1	1	21	4	2	1		1		1	11				9	9		22	3			
South Bend.....	63,580	80	59	50	519	405	14.8	11.2	9.5	14.0	11.2	13	6			4	20	7	2	1					2	4	1			5	11		14	4		
Cities of the Third Class. Population 20,000 to 45,000.....	304,643	445	322	303	2,909	2,253	17.2	12.8	13.1	11.6	11.4	112	31	7	4	13	83	20	2	11		2	1	11	81		2		3	23	86		98			
Gary.....	33,802	82	43	337	211	28	615.5	5.12	11.7	11.1	11.0	39	7			2				3				1	3				1	3	18		15			
East Chicago.....	26,938	51	25	33	294	213	22	311.3	3.18	11.8	6.17	28	8	1		1	2			3				3	24				2	11		7				
Muncie.....	25,535	27	29	182	166	12	413.8	9.31	22.1	11.3		5	1			8				2			2						3	6		18	4			
Hammond.....	25,195	40	37	313	211	18	717.9	16.42	31.4	9		7	5		1	3				4				7					3	14		18				
Richmond.....	24,369	31	21	214	182	15	0.10	5.11	2.15	0.13	0	3			2	10				1				1	3				3	7		6				
Anderson.....	23,626	13	28	205	168	6	414.4	10.04	14.9	12.3		3	1			4				1				1	2				1	1		2				
Elkhart.....	21,327	19	21	16	170	171	10	512.0	9.0	13.7	14.0	1	1			6													1	2		2				
Michigan City.....	21,112	26	11	19	170	155	15	0	6.30	8.13	8.12	8	3		1	1			2		2		2						1	3	10		2	8		
Lafayette.....	21,061	41	25	31	238	248	22	9.14	4.17	4.19	32.0	4	6	1	2	1	9												3	10		24	3			
New Albany.....	20,629	41	19	24	195	209	23	4.11	2.13	7.16	21.7	9				2	15									2	7			1	5		7	3		
Logansport.....	20,470	21	21	19	205	162	12	0.12	5.11	0.17	113.8	2	1	1	1	2	4			1										1	2		6	4		
Marion.....	20,369	30	23	26	208	158	17	3.13	7.15	1.17	513.4	2	5			1	8			2						1	2			2	5		4			
Kokomo.....	20,210	23	19	19	179	143	13	4.11	4.11	4.15	212.5	4		2		3	6		1	1	1				1	1				2	2		3			
Cities of the Fourth Class. Population 10,000 to 20,000.....	152,429	172	135	133	1,219	1,062	13.3	10.8	11.3	13.6	13.1	29	19	7	1	9	47	12	2		1		3	2	4	19	2			1	8	20		21		
Vincennes.....	17,215	28	23	22	159	135	19	2.16	3.15	4.15	8.13	8	3	1		1	7		2			1		1	8					1	4		6	2		
Mishawaka.....	15,046	15	12	11	99	105	11	7	9.7	8.9	11.2	2	6			1	4								2					3						
Peru.....	12,996	10	9	11	100	93	9	0	8.40	1.13	212.5					2	3		1						2					2						
Lafayette.....	12,266	13	11	3	108	90	12	5.10	9.2	9.15	113.0	1	1			1	3			1										2						
New Castle.....	11,258	19	9	7	85	75	10	7	9.7	8.1	112.9	2	6	1		1	5		1		1		1		1	2				2			6	1		
Elwood.....	11,028	10	5	9	79	70	7	9	11.3	4.14	114.7					1	2													2						
Crawfordsville.....	10,731	8	10	14	90	101	8	8	11.3	3.15	6.14					4														2			1			
Shelbyville.....	10,665	7	8	12	88	89	7	9	11.3	4.14	114.7					1	2													2			1			
Huntington.....	10,662	21	16	16	108	76	23	1.18	2.17	7.17	0.13	2	1	2		1	7		3	1			1							2			1			
Jeffersonville.....	10,412	12	9	9	86	74	13	5.10	5.10	1.14	112.2						2														2					
Brazil.....	10,115	9	5	9	75	74	10	4	6	10.16	6.12	2				3															1					
Bloomington.....	10,019	11	11	11	71	82	12	8.13	3.13	2.12	114.4	3	1	2		1	3																			
Bedford.....	10,016	9	7	5	76	66	10	5	8.4	6.0	12.9	1	1			1	1														2					
Cities of the Fifth Class. Population under 10,000.....	303,296	356	289	326	2,593	2,706	13.8	11.6	11.1	6.14	6.14	57	14	2	5	9	113	31	8	1			1		5	26		2	1	2	19	35		13		
Frankfort.....	9,339	11	14	10	95	89	13	7.18	0.12	7.17	216.6		1			1	3														1	3				
Columbus.....	9,153	12	9	11	77	76	15	4.11	9.14	1.14	314.3						6		2												1					
Goshua.....	8,864	4	11	9	77	84	5	3.14	7.11	9.14	816.3								1	1											1					
Wabash.....	8,717	8	9	6	72	64	10	8.12	6.8	1.14	112.6								2												1					
Connersville.....	8,188	9	6	9	71	70	12	9	8.13	0.14	814.8	3	1				4														2					
Whiting.....	7,887	19	11	7	85	71	28	3.16	9.10	7.18	415.9	6	1			2															2					
Clinton.....	7,884	11	2	8	65	55	16	3	0.12	4.14	112.5	5	1			1				1											4					
Washington.....	7,854	10	8	6	84	57	15	0.12	4.8	9.18	312.4	1	1			2															1					
Valparaiso.....	7,337	2	7	6	49	39	8	0.18	2.6	0.11	4	7	0			2															1					
Linton.....	7,321	5	11	4	49	29	4	8	7.12	1.15	212.8		1	1	1	2															1					
Lebanon.....	6,974	5	5	6	62	44	8	4	8	7.12	1.15	212.8				2			1												1					
Madison.....	6,934	12	3	11	63	76	20	4	5.2	5.15	518.8	1	1			1	3			1											2					
Princeton.....	6,648	7	7	10	59	61	12	3.12	8.17	8.15	215.8	2				1	3														2					
Hartford City.....	6,562	1	4	7	34	48	1	7	4.12	6.8	8.12	7																				1				
Seymour.....	6,305	4	5	10	55	63	7	4	9.18	6.14	917.1	2				1															1					
Kendallville.....	5,781	5	1	3	45	41	10	2	2	1	6.21	312.5				3			1												1					
Mt. Vernon.....	5,778	6	*	8	41	54	12	2	2	1	16.4	116.2	1		1	1															1					
Greensburg.....	5,610	5	7	11	56	62	10	5.15	1.23	2.17	119.1		1			2			1												1					
Portland.....	5,295	6	8	5	59	33	3	18	4.11	1.19	110.7					4																				
Bluffton.....	5,237	4	4	2	36	35	9	0	9.2	4	511.1	1				1			1																	

*No deaths

Mortality of Indiana for July, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEO- GRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Popula- tion Estimated 1916	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for June, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the year 1916 to date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages											
							July, 1916	June, 1916	July, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to date	Rate for Year 1915 to same date	Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		65 and Over	
												Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.		
State.....	2,860,920	3,118	2,494	2,554	23,112	20,928	12.8	10.6	11.6	13.8	12.7	458	14.6	212	6.7	54	1.7	40	1.2	89	2.8	998	32.0
Northern Counties.....	998,000	1,084	903	808	8,178	6,928	12.8	11.0	9.6	14.0	12.1	169	15.5	66	6.0	18	1.6	15	1.3	29	2.6	330	30.4
Central Counties.....	1,178,368	1,299	1,034	1,114	9,758	9,192	13.0	10.7	11.2	14.3	13.6	169	13.0	81	6.2	24	1.8	13	1.0	34	2.6	435	33.4
Southern Counties.....	684,552	735	557	632	5,176	4,808	12.6	9.9	10.9	12.9	12.2	120	16.3	65	8.8	12	1.6	12	1.6	26	3.5	233	31.7
All Cities.....	1,385,540	1,656	1,305	1,316	11,633	10,430	14.9	12.1	12.1	15.2	14.0	291	17.5	118	7.1	28	1.6	18	1.0	48	2.8	411	24.8
Over 100,000.....	265,890	335	298	285	2,588	2,359	14.8	13.6	12.8	16.7	15.6	39	11.6	26	7.7	9	2.6	5	1.4	8	2.3	81	21.1
45,000 to 100,000.....	282,282	348	261	269	2,324	2,050	14.5	11.2	11.5	14.1	12.8	54	15.5	28	8.0	3	.8	3	.8	9	2.5	87	25.0
20,000 to 45,000.....	304,643	445	322	303	2,909	2,253	17.2	12.8	13.1	16.4	14.1	112	25.2	31	6.9	7	1.5	4	.8	13	2.9	83	18.7
10,000 to 20,000.....	152,429	172	135	133	1,219	1,062	13.3	10.8	11.3	13.6	13.1	29	16.8	19	11.0	7	4.0	1	.5	9	5.2	47	27.3
Under 10,000.....	303,296	356	289	326	2,593	2,706	13.8	11.6	11.6	14.6	14.1	57	16.0	14	3.9	2	.5	5	1.4	9	2.5	113	31.7
Country.....	1,552,380	1,462	1,189	1,238	11,479	10,498	11.1	9.3	9.4	12.6	11.6	167	11.4	94	6.4	26	1.7	22	1.5	41	2.8	587	40.1

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.																																	
	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis		Other Forms Tuber- culosis		Ty- phoid Fever		Diph- theria and Croup		Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whoop- ing Cough		Lobar and Broncho Pneu- monia		Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Under 2 Years)		Cere- bro- Spinal Fever		Acute An- terior Polio- mye- litis		Influ- enza		Puer- peral Septi- cemia		Cancer		Ex- ternal Causes		Small- pox			
	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate		
State.....	241	99.4	49	20.3	7	15.2	5	2.0	1	.4	13	5.3	23	9.4	65	26.8	267	110.2	3	1.2	5	2.0	19	7.8	198	81.7	381	157.2	...	...	...	...
Northern Counties...	62	73.3	15	17.7	18	11.2	1	1.1	...	...	3	3.5	4	4.7	25	29.5	87	102.9	2	2.3	3	3.5	1	1.1	6	7.0	72	85.1	174	205.8	...	...	...	...
Central Counties...	98	98.1	22	22.0	6	6.0	3	3.0	1	1.0	8	8.0	9	9.0	27	27.0	99	99.1	1	1.0	2	2.0	8	8.0	96	96.1	135	135.2	...	...	...	...
Southern Counties...	81	139.7	12	20.7	7	22.4	1	1.7	...	...	2	3.4	10	17.2	13	22.4	81	139.7	...	...	...	2	3.4	5	8.6	30	51.7	72	124.2	...	...	...	...
All Cities.....	124	111.9	28	25.2	19	17.1	2	1.8	...	...	9	8.1	10	9.0	37	33.3	182	164.2	3	2.7	4	4.6	1	.9	10	9.0	96	86.6	207	186.8	...	...	...	...
Over 100,000.....	33	146.5	9	39.9	4	17.7	...	...	...	...	3	13.3	4	17.7	11	48.8	28	124.3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	13.3	20	88.8	29	128.7	...	...	...	...
45,000 to 100,000...	28	117.1	7	29.2	3	12.5	1	4.1	...	...	...	...	...	6	25.0	...	28	117.1	1	4.1	...	...	...	1	4.1	26	108.7	37	154.7	...	...	...	...
20,000 to 45,000...	20	77.5	2	7.1	11	42.6	...	...	...	...	2	7.7	1	3.8	11	42.6	81	313.9	...	...	27	7.7	...	3	11.6	23	89.1	86	333.3	...	...	...	...
10,000 to 20,000...	12	92.9	2	15.4	...	...	1	7.7	...	...	3	23.2	2	15.4	4	30.9	19	147.1	2	15.4	...	...	...	1	7.7	8	61.9	20	154.9	...	...	...	...
Under 10,000.....	31	120.7	8	31.1	1	3.8	...	...	...	...	1	3.8	...	...	5	19.4	26	101.2	...	...	27	7.7	1	3.8	2	7.7	19	73.9	35	136.2	...	...	...	...
Country.....	117	88.9	21	15.9	18	13.6	3	2.2	...	...	4	3.0	13	9.8	28	21.2	85	64.6	...	...	1	.7	4	3.0	9	6.8	102	77.5	174	132.3	...	...	...	...

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of July, 1916.

J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR, IN CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISION

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes					
		Station		Highest		Lowest	
		Station		Date		Date	
79.2	+1.2	Hammond	.....	105	29	Auburn	51
		Laporte	.....	106	30	Bloomington	51
						Salamonia	51
						Huntingburg	51

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes			
		Station	Greatest Monthly Amount	Station	Least Monthly Amount
2.44	-1.18	Jeffersonville	8.70	Valparaiso	0.19

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

(Entered as second-class matter at the Indianapolis Postoffice)

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H. E. BARNARD, B. S., STATE FOOD AND DRUG COM' R AND CHEMIST.....
H. E. BISHOP, B. S., ASSISTANT CHEMIST.....
JOHN C. DIGGS, ENGINEER AND WATER CHEMIST.....
WILL D. McABEE, DRUG CHEMIST.....

The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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BIRTHS FOR AUGUST, 1916.

Total births, 5,258 (stillbirths excluded); State rate, 21.7.
Males, 2,725; females, 2,533.

White males, 2,677; white females, 2,498.

Colored births, 83; males 48, females 35.

Stillbirths, 150; white 141, colored 9.

The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000, reports 2,005 births; rate 23.7.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 2,044 births; rate 20.4.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684,552, reports 1,209 births; rate 20.8.

The highest rate, Monroe county, 37.7.

The lowest rate, Franklin county, 12.3.

Total births to date for 1916, 42,868.

Total deaths reported, 3,023; State rate 12.4. In the preceding month, 3,118 deaths; rate 12.8. In the same month last year, 2,526 deaths; rate 10.5. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 563, or 18.7 per cent. of total; 1 to 4, 209; 5 to 9, 62; 10 to 14, 59; 15 to 19, 88; 65 and over, 901, or 29.8 per cent. of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000, reports 1,010 deaths; rate 11.9. In the preceding month, 1,084 deaths; rate 12.8. In the same month last year, 872 deaths; rate 10.4.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 1,351 deaths; rate 13.5. In the preceding month, 1,299 deaths; rate 13.0. In the same month last year, 1,104 deaths; rate 11.1.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 648,552, reports 662 deaths; rate 11.4. In the preceding month, 735 deaths; rate 12.6. In the same month last year, 550 deaths; rate 9.5.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Central Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate, which is 1.1 higher than that for the entire state. The Central Section also presents the highest death rate for tuberculosis, lobar and broncho-pneumonia, influenza and cancer. The Northern Section presents the highest death rate for diphtheria, scarlet fever, diarrhea and enteritis, cerebro-spinal fever, acute poliomyelitis, puerperal septicemia, and external causes. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for typhoid fever, measles and whooping cough.

RURAL: Population 1,552,380, reports 1,364 deaths; rate 10.3. In the preceding month, 1,462 deaths; rate 11.1. In the same month last year, 1,292 deaths; rate 9.8.

URBAN: Population 1,308,540, reports 1,659 deaths; rate 14.9. In the preceding month, 1,656 deaths; rate 14.9. In the same month last year, 1,234 deaths; rate 11.4. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 16.7; Evansville, 14.9; Fort Wayne, 11.7; Terre Haute, 12.9; South Bend, 14.2; Gary, 22.3; East Chicago, 16.2; Muncie, 13.3; Hammond, 18.2; Richmond, 13.5; Anderson, 13.9; Elkhart, 9.4; Michigan City, 12.2; Lafayette, 15.6; New Albany, 24.0; Logansport, 10.3; Marion, 20.2; Kokomo, 16.9.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR AUGUST, 1916.

Typhoid fever was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Typhoid fever, tonsillitis, diarrhea and enteritis, dysentery, pulmonary tuberculosis, diphtheria and croup, cholera morbus, acute bronchitis, acute rheumatism, measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, poliomyelitis, malaria fever, influenza, intermittent and remittent fever, bronchial pneumonia,

other forms of tuberculosis, smallpox, chickenpox, erysipelas, lobar pneumonia, rabies in animals, puerperal fever, rabies in human, cerebro-spinal fever, pellagra, trachoma.

SMALLPOX: 29 cases reported from 8 counties with no deaths. The counties reporting smallpox present were: Dekalb, 3; Knox, 1; Kosciusko, 3; Owen, 10; St. Joseph, 1; Tipton, 8; Vanderburg, 2; Vigo, 1.

TUBERCULOSIS: 270 deaths, of which 211 were of the pulmonary form and 59 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 140; females 130. Of the males, 21 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 42 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 36 were married in the same age period as above and left 72 orphans under 12 years of age. Total orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 114. Number of homes invaded, 256.

PNEUMONIA: 56 deaths; rate 23.1 per 100,000. In the preceding month, 65 deaths; rate 26.8. In the same month last year, 42 deaths; rate 17.5.

TYPHOID FEVER: 940 cases in 69 counties with 81 deaths. In the preceding month, 223 cases in 53 counties with 37 deaths. In the same month last year, 241 cases in 54 counties with 46 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 155 cases in 32 counties with 18 deaths. In the preceding month 81 cases reported in 28 counties with 5 deaths. In the same month last year, 124 cases in 31 counties with 8 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 74 cases in 25 counties with 2 deaths. In the preceding month, 114 cases reported in 27 counties with 1 death. In the same month last year, 124 cases in 34 counties with 1 death.

MEASLES: 134 cases reported in 28 counties with 1 death. In the preceding month 781 cases reported in 48 counties with 13 deaths. In the same month last year, 54 cases in 16 counties with 1 death.

POLIOMYELITIS: 39 cases reported in 26 counties with 6 deaths. The deaths occurred in Cass county, female, 3 years; Dearborn county, female, 23 years, and male, 15 years; Lake county, male, 1 year; Wabash county, male, 9 months; Whitley county, male, 12 years.

PELLAGRA: 1 death reported from Allen county, female, 41 years.

RABIES: 4 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during the month. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total 311; males 254, females 57. *Suicide:* Total 46; males 34, females 12. Suicide by poison, 18; by asphyxia, 2; by hanging or strangulation, 9; by drowning, 2; by firearms, 13; by cutting or piercing instruments, 2. *Accidental or undefined:* Total 256; males 212, females 44. Poisoning by food, 4; other acute poisonings, 2; burns (conflagration excepted), 9; absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted), 6; accidental drowning, 33; traumatism by firearms, 3; traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments, 1; traumatism by fall, 33; traumatism in mines, 7; traumatism by machines, 6; railroad accidents and injuries, 35; street-car accidents and injuries, 17; automobile accidents and injuries, 29; motor-cycle accidents and injuries, 3; injuries by other vehicles, 7; other crushing, 2; injuries by animals, 9; effects of heat, 31; lightning, 5; electricity (lightning excepted), 2; fractures (without specified cause), 3; other external violence, 9. *Homicide:* Total 9; males 8, females 1. Homicide by firearms, 9.

HEALTH OFFICERS, ATTENTION.

Delayed Birth and Death Certificates.

Each month the statistical department receives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during the preceding months, which are not sent to this department in time to be tabulated with the report for the current month. With the report for August the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter.

BIRTHS.

Adams 3 (Decatur 1); Allen 11 (Ft. Wayne 3); Bartholomew 1 (Edinburg); Benton 4 (Oxford 1, Earl Park 1); Boone 11 (Lebanon 6—1 for December, 1915); Brown 3—1 for December, 1908; Carroll 3 (Delphi 1); Clark 1 (Borden); Clay 3; Clinton 1 (Frankfort); Crawford 1 (Leavenworth); Dearborn 1 (Aurora); Decatur 4—1 for September, 1 for November, 1 for December, 1915; Delaware 3 (Muncie); Dubois 2; Fayette 2 (Connersville); Floyd 3 (New Albany); Fountain 3 (Kingman 1, Veedersburg 1—for October, 1915); Franklin 2; Fulton 1 (Rochester); Gibson 1; Grant 5 (Fairmount 1); Green 5 (Linton 2—1 for May, 1915); Hamilton 1 (Arcadia for November, 1908); Harrison 10 (Corydon 2); Hendricks 1; Henry 2; Jackson 2 (Seymour); Jay 3 (Portland 1, Bryant 2); Jefferson 9 (Madison 2); Jennings 2; Johnson 2; Knox 5 (Bicknell 1, Vincennes 1—for January, 1910; Kosciusko 3—1 for June, 1915; Lagrange 3 (Town 1); Lake 17 (Crown Point 1, East Chicago 1, Hammond 15—1 for July, 1908, 1 for December, 1908, 1 for January, 1909, 1 for March, 1910, 1 for May, 1911, 2 for July, 1914, 1 for December, 1914, 1 for January, 1915, 2 for December, 1915, 1 for January, 1916, 3 for April, 1916); Laporte 2 (Michigan City); Lawrence 1 (Bedford); Madison 4 (Anderson 1, Alexandria 1); Marion 3 (Indianapolis); Marshall 1; Miami 3 (Peru 2); Monroe 2; Morgan 3; Noble 3; Orange 2; Parke 1; Perry 1; Pike 2; Porter 3 (Valparaiso 1); Posey 3; Pulaski 3; Putnam 1; Ripley 2; Shelby 1 (Shelbyville); Spencer 1 (Dale); Steuben 2; St. Joseph 2 (Mishawaka 1); Sullivan 3; Tippecanoe 7 (Lafayette 6); Union 1; Vanderburgh 13 (Evansville); Vermillion 14 (Clinton 12); Vigo 11 (Terre Haute 2, West Terre Haute 2); Wabash 3; Warrick 2; Washington 6 (Little York 1); Wayne 2 (Centerville 1, Spring Grove 1); Wells 18 (Bluffton 2); White 1; Whitley 1; Total 262.

DEATHS.

Blackford 1; Carroll 3; Cass 1; Clay 1; Crawford 2 (Leavenworth 1); Dearborn 1; Delaware 1 (Muncie); Grant 6 (Gas City 3); Greene 2; Henry 1; Jefferson 5; Jennings 1; Knox 1; Kosciusko 2—for June, 1915; Lake 2 (East Chicago 1, Crown Point 1); Madison 1; Marion 1 (Indianapolis); Martin 1; Morgan 1 (Martinsville); Newton 1 (Kentland); Noble 1; Orange 1; Ripley 1; Spencer 1 (Grandview); Starke 1 (Hamlet); Switzerland 1; Union 1; Warrick 4 (Boonville 1); Washington 2; Wells 1 (Uniondale); Total 49.

**REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY,
INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
FOR AUGUST, 1916.**

Will Shimer, M.D., Superintendent.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—	
Positive.....	175
Negative.....	346
	— 521
Pus for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	3
Cerebro-spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	3
Pleural fluid for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	2
Urine for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	2
Feces for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	1
Widal tests for typhoid fever—	
Positive.....	77
Negative.....	372
	— 449
Widal tests for paratyphoid fever—	
Positive.....	9
Negative.....	440
	— 449
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—	
Positive.....	43
Suspicious.....	12
Negative.....	68
No growth.....	3
	— 126
Brains for rabies—	
Dogs—	
Positive.....	7
Negative.....	8
Cow—	
Positive.....	1
Horse—	
Positive.....	1
Cat—	
Negative.....	1
	—
Blood counts.....	18 15
Blood for malaria plasmodia—	
Negative.....	2
Pus for gonococci—	
Females—	
Positive.....	15
Suspicious.....	6
Negative.....	21

Males—	
Positive.....	19
Negative.....	20
Sex not given—	
Negative.....	2
	— 83
Pus, miscellaneous.....	6
Pathological tissues—	
Carcinoma—	
Carcinoma of lip.....	1
Carcinoma of nose.....	1
Carcinoma of gland.....	1
Carcinoma of hand.....	1
Carcinoma of uterus.....	1
Carcinoma, location not given.....	1
Sarcoma—	
Sarcoma of gum.....	1
Miscellaneous tissues.....	13
Gasserian ganglions.....	15
	— 35
Urine for chemical analysis.....	44
Urine for typhoid bacilli—	
Negative.....	1
Feces for typhoid bacilli—	
Negative.....	8
Feces, miscellaneous.....	3
Spinal fluid for meningococci—	
Negative.....	3
Blood, miscellaneous.....	2
Stomach contents.....	1
Worm for identification.....	1
Ice cream.....	2
Water.....	1
	—
Total number examinations made.....	1781
Doses of antityphoid vaccine prepared and sent out.....	5089
Guinea pig inoculated for rabies—	
Negative.....	6
Guinea pig inoculated for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	2
	—
Total number guinea pigs inoculated.....	8
OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING AUGUST, 1916.	
Tuberculosis.....	547
Diphtheria.....	256
Widals.....	695
Gonococci.....	35
Blood count.....	10
Bile media.....	16
	—
Total number sent out.....	1,559

PATIENTS STARTING "PASTEUR" TREATMENT,
AUGUST, 1916.

Name.	Town.	County.	Age.	Sex.	Treatment began.	Treatment finished
1. Frank Bland.....	Indianapolis....	Marion.....	40	M	8-21-16	8-28-16
2. Lawrence Woodward..	Mt. Vernon.....	Posey.....	15	M	8-30-16	9-12-16
3. Lulu Dixon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Posey.....	6	F	8-31-16	9-13-16
4. Mrs. Jessie Dye.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Posey.....	21	F	8-31-16	9-13-16

THINGS OF INTEREST FROM THE LABORATORY.

For a number of years the laboratory has made parallel tests with typhoid bacilli and paratyphoid B. bacilli on all specimens of blood sent in for widal examinations.

Ten per cent. of the blood samples sent in agglutinated the paratyphoid bacilli in higher dilution than the typhoid. Thus it seems that 10 per cent. of all cases diagnosed as typhoid are really infections with the B. paratyphosus B. With these facts in mind we have prepared a vaccine which is composed of two parts typhoid bacilli and one part paratyphoid B. This vaccine has been used for two years.

Some very interesting things with reference to typhoid have appeared during the present European war.

Of those developing typhoid, 87.8 per cent. had never been vaccinated, and of those who had been vaccinated 50 per cent. had received only one injection. Only 3 per cent. of those vaccinated three times contracted the disease.

Of the persons developing infection with B. paratyphoid B., 10.9 per cent. had never been vaccinated with typhoid bacilli; 50 per cent. had received one dose, 90.5 per cent. two doses and 91.5 three doses.

From this fact it seems possible that typhoid vaccination prevents typhoid and may favor the development of paratyphoid A. or B. infection: A percentage of typhoid cases prevented, are replaced by paratyphoid infections. It is now believed that most cases of typhoid are really mixed infections and that antityphoid vaccination prevents the development of typhoid but not of paratyphoid.

A most interesting situation closer to home is the development of paratyphoid among the soldiers in Texas who had received only the antityphoid vaccine.

Most cases of so-called ptomaine poisoning are really due to the paratyphoid bacillus so that the mixed vaccine protects against a much greater number of the sources of infection than does the antityphoid alone.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND
DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
FOR AUGUST, 1916.

H. E. Barnard, State Food and Drug
Commissioner.

During the month of August 77 food samples were analyzed, of which 64 were listed as legal and 13 illegal. Twenty-three samples of milk were analyzed. Of this number 5 were below standard or dirty and were classed as illegal. Of the 34 ice cream samples submitted for analysis 28 were found legal and 6 illegal. One sample of vinegar was sent in for analysis and found to be low in acidity, therefore illegal.

Twenty samples of drugs were examined during the month.

ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH
OF AUGUST, 1916.

Classification.	Legal.	Illegal.	Total.
<i>Food.</i>			
Beverages—			
Cider.....	1		1
Temperance beers.....	8	1	9
Lard.....	1		1
Milk products—			
Butter.....	3		3
Cream.....	2		2
Ice cream.....	28	6	34
Milk.....	18	5	23
Milk, breast.....	2		2
Vinegar.....		1	1
Miscellaneous.....		1	1
Totals.....	64	13	77
<i>Drugs.</i>			
Aspirin.....	16		16
Candy.....	1		1
Lemon extract.....	1		1
Miscellaneous.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	19	1	20

INSPECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF
AUGUST, 1916.

During the month of August the food and drug inspectors made 652 inspections of food-producing establishments. Four places were found to be in excellent condition, 297 were in good condition, 375 fair, 36 poor and 7 bad.

Of the 14 dairies inspected one was rated good, 7 fair, 5 poor and 1 bad.

Of the 237 grocery stores visited one was rated excellent, 114 good, 120 fair and 2 poor.

Eighty-two meat markets were inspected. Of this number 42 were rated good, 39 fair and 1 poor.

Of the 41 drug stores visited 1 was rated excellent, 32 good and 8 fair.

Two of the 124 bakeries and confectioneries visited were rated excellent, 54 good, 67 fair and 1 poor.

Of the 86 drug stores inspected 25 were rated good, 51 fair, 9 poor and 1 bad.

Two of the 9 slaughterhouses visited were rated good, 5 fair, 1 poor and 1 bad.

Of the 17 ice cream factories visited 1 was classed as good, 10 fair, 4 poor and 2 bad.

Of the 18 milk depots and milk plants inspected 3 were rated good, 11 fair, 3 poor and 1 bad.

Forty-six condemnation notices were issued during the month, 44 because of unsanitary conditions and 36 because of improper construction.

Two prosecutions were filed during the month. One case involved the sale of milk below standard. One baker was fined for operating his bakery in violation of the sanitary food law.

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
1916.

Inspections.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies.....	14	0	1	7	5	1
Grocery stores.....	237	1	114	120	2	0
Meat markets.....	82	0	32	39	1	0
Drug stores.....	41	1	32	8	0	0
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	124	2	54	67	1	0
Hotels and restaurants.....	86	0	25	51	9	1
Slaughterhouses.....	9	0	2	5	1	1
Poultry houses.....	2	0	0	0	2	0
Fish markets.....	2	0	0	2	0	0
Ice cream parlors.....	4	0	1	3	0	0
Ice cream factories.....	17	0	1	10	4	2
Milk depots.....	15	0	3	9	2	1
Milk plants.....	3	0	0	2	1	0
Saloon.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Wholesale egg store.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Canning factories.....	14	0	7	7	0	0
Totals.....	652	4	297	375	36	7

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH
OF AUGUST, 1916.

Classification.	Reasons for Unsanitary Conditions.	Condemna- tion Improper Construction.	Total.
Bakeries.....	3	1	3
Bottling works.....	1	1	1
Creameries.....	1	2	2
Dairies.....	1	1	1
Groceries.....	6	7	7
Hotels.....	1	1	1
Ice cream plants.....	5	5	5
Lunch carts.....	.....	1	1
Meat markets.....	4	3	4
Milk depots.....	6	6	6
Restaurants.....	13	7	13
Slaughterhouses.....	2	2	2
Totals.....	44	36	46

NOTICE

To Inspectors of the State Board of Health, Health Officers, Sanitary Officers, Food, Milk and Meat Inspectors and others charged with the Enforcement of the Pure Food and Sanitary Food Laws.

Beginning October 1, 1916, health officers are directed to give special attention to the inspection of the following types of food-producing and distributing establishments, to wit: bakeshops, groceries, hotel kitchens and dining-rooms, restaurants, ice cream parlors, soda fountains, saloons and other places where food or drink is prepared or served.

In addition to the customary sanitary inspection, you will require of the proprietor, if he personally engages in his business, and all clerks, cooks, waiters, or other employees who come in contact with or handle food, a medical certificate showing such proprietor or employee to be free from infectious or contagious disease.

You will make personal inquiry to determine whether the proprietor or employees have at any time suffered from typhoid fever and if you find such to be the case you will determine whether or not the necessary clinical tests have been made to prove the absence of the bacillus typhosus in the excretions of the persons examined.

In the event you find that the proprietor or any of his employees as specified above has no certificate of health, or having had typhoid fever is not proven to be a non-carrier, you will score the establishment "Bad" and recommend that the State Food and Drug Commissioner issue a "Condemnation" order against it, to remain in force until the required medical certificates have been filed with the local health officer.

This order is issued in conformity with Section 9 of the Sanitary Food Law and the rule of the State Board of Health adopted January 14, 1916, ordering employers engaged in the production and distribution of food to require a certificate of good health of all employees.

By Order of Indiana State Board of Health.

ONE BENEFIT of the European war to the people of the United States, is the cutting off of one hundred or more of the synthetic coal-tar medicinal products, with which the German chemists have flooded the earth. There is not one of these medicines that is not a two-edged sword, and it is yet to be proved that a single one of them is curative. Among these "synthetics" are aspirin, novaspirin, veronal, bromural, novocain, trional, sulphonal, medinol, adalin, luminol, etc.

All of these are "relief remedies" and affect the nerve centers injuriously, and it is through this injurious action that their

effects are produced. They relieve pain by obtunding the nerves, never removing the cause of pain. Of trional and sulphonal the United States Dispensatory says: "Although trional is less prone than is sulphonal to cause chronic poisoning, a number of cases have occurred. The symptoms have been great lassitude, giddiness, headache, gastro-intestinal pain, pronounced tremors, ataxia and general paresis." Of all peoples Americans are most addicted to drugging. Our annual drug bill is \$500,000,000 and it is safe to say that ninety per cent. of this is worse than thrown away. Undoubtedly, some of the degeneration of the race, which life statistics show is certainly going on, is due to drugging. The troubles and slaughter which have proceeded out of the Krupp works are probably equaled by the nerve, brain and heart injuries which have followed the German synthetic drugs. It certainly seems from some view points that the good which science brings to mankind may be balanced by the harm it produces.

SOME WELL KNOWN ENEMIES OF CHILDREN.

1. Doctors who don't report their cases of contagious diseases and the births they attend.
2. Dirty milkmen.
3. Flies.
4. School teachers who persist in keeping the schoolroom windows closed.
5. Tuberculous cows.
6. Mothers or fathers who expose their children to contagious diseases, believing that children must have such diseases.
7. Fanatics opposing school inspection.
8. Violators of quarantine.
9. Dirty parents in dirty homes.
10. Manufacturers of adulterated candies.
11. Manufacturers of adulterated foods.

Wisconsin Health Bulletin.

SYSTEMIC DISEASES which may and frequently do result from oral infections are stated to be:

- Muscle and joint rheumatisms.
- Arthritis Deformans.
- Iritis and other eye troubles.
- Focal and diffuse kidney infection (nephritis or Bright's Disease).
- Blood vessel coat diseases.
- Heart infections, as endocarditis and myocarditis.
- Stomach and duodenal ulcer appendicitis.
- Liver infections, including colicystitis and gall stones.
- Skin diseases, including erythema nodosum and boils.
- Nervous system infections, including neuritis, neuralgias, tic-douloureux, sciatica and Herpes Zoster.
- Glandular infections, including thyroid, pancreas and lymphatics, etc.
- Pneumonia and lung infections.

DR. THOMAS R. CROWDER tells what good air must be in the following words: "Good air must be able to absorb the body heat as rapidly as formed without being cold enough to produce discomfort. It must be warm, but not too warm; must have motion, but not enough to have a chilling draft; it must be changed constantly to prevent stagnation and

over-heating." Continuing, Dr. Crowder says: "When these conditions, which are purely physical, are complied with, practically all other things may be left out of consideration. The chemical change brought about by respiration are ordinarily negligible." And further he says: "When again, the temperature is too high, we need more motion, hence a larger air supply to keep the body cool. When it is too low, we need less motion or less supply to keep the body warm. The lungs and function of respiration have nothing to do with this. It is entirely a surface function. The practical problem of ventilation is one of physics and not one of chemistry".

THE LOVE OF HEALTH.

If any one doubts that this is an era of health propaganda he must, indeed, be oblivious of what is going on about him.

Municipal, State and national agencies are using forces and funds at their disposal to further the interests of public hygiene.

Educational influences are directing their energies to the spread of the lessons of procurable health in public print and in documents of both official and unofficial character.

Novels and short stories, the literature of biography and travel, the platform and even the pulpit are proclaiming the gospel of health far and wide.

The medical profession, more enthusiastic if not more vitally interested than any other group in the promotion and outcome of the modern hygienic movement, may well stop from time to time to inquire about the sanity of the methods of the propaganda.

The religious doctrine of past ages involved the threat of harm; it inculcated a fear of the destruction or danger that was sure to follow the violation of the law. This dismal latitude has long since been replaced by a religion of love, of uplift and joyous anticipation.

In the health propaganda, likewise, much of the pessimistic attitude unconsciously, perhaps, has been introduced in the past. The fear of disease has been held over the heads of the people. Rarely have we seen the more appropriate spirit of the modern "better health" movement better expressed than in a recent pamphlet of the Life Extension Institute.

It is not a fear of illness or of death that we should encourage, but a love of health, a sense of responsibility for the care of our bodies, a desire for bodily endurance and efficiency and full achievement. If the mind is fixed on these ideals, and the already known means of approaching them are utilized, the needless miseries that embitter the lives of so many may be left to take care of themselves. It is not so much necessary to fight disease as to cultivate health for the happiness, contentment and moral gain that it brings.

There is something unusually optimistic and buoyant in such words, says the Journal of the American Medical Association. They embody the psychologic cue to comfort and happiness for many a patient, without implying that "man is incapable of sin, sickness and death," or that "health is not a condition of matter, but of mind".

To inspire a love of health does not mean to exclude the great body of scientific knowledge which is the best that science can offer today regarding disease, or to replace medicine by crude metaphysics. The ardent love of health insures a mind receptive to the lessons of modern medicine.

—Editorial, Muncie Star.

ALL TIME HEALTH OFFICERS.

We have heretofore chosen practitioners of medicine as our health officers because they came nearest of any class in the community to having the qualifications necessary for the work. As a matter for argument, I submit that practitioners of medicine lack much of the fundamental training and knowledge required for public health work, and some of their training and qualifications, except in unusual men, actually unfits them for true public health work, in part for the following reasons:

1. Public health is a function of government involving social and economic principles, not an appendage to the practice of medicine.

2. Public health is a distinct entity, an application of the facts and principles of various fundamental sciences to the *maintenance of health* and the *prevention of disease*.

3. Public health must be based on the facts of health and disease in the mass (in numbers, space and duration of time); the practice of medicine mainly upon individual cases.

4. The practice of medicine is an individual endeavor for private gain derived from individuals in a community; the practice of public health is a public endeavor by and for the community, and paid for by the community.

5. Medical practice combined with public health service is an incompatibility.

Recently it has been argued that the training and experience of the sanitary engineer qualify him for public health work. As a matter of fact much of the sanitary engineer's training is exceedingly valuable in public health work, but the sanitary engineer as such is certainly no more qualified than the physician. The fact that several sanitary engineers have proved successful as administrative health officials by no means proves that the training of the sanitary engineer is the ideal foundation for public health work. The same arguments that have been presented for the sanitary engineer might be advanced for the training and qualifications of the attorney, the statistician, the chemist, the bacteriologist, the parasitologist, the veterinarian or the sociologist. All have labored in the field of public health, and all have at least some qualifications of great value.

Public health is now casting off the swaddling clothes of its infancy, and entering upon a period of vigorous youth. Medicine has been one of its parents, but now that the child is endeavoring to travel its own path we hear that parent uttering warning cries and, like all good parents, prophesying immediate or ultimate disaster if its rules and precepts are not heeded. For example, witness Dr. V. C. Vaughan's statements before the 1915 convention of the American Medical Association in San Francisco, and Dr. Ford's paragraph at the top of column 1 on page 13. We have heard several such utterances lately. Some we may suspect of having ulterior motives behind them; others, as the ones referred to, are admittedly cries of alarm on the part of the medical profession at the prospect of a fancied loss of prestige and influence.

In the last analysis the highest type of public health official will be a statesman, an administrator, an educator, above all an efficient public executive. He will have a broad public vision, partly from native qualifications, but developed by a broad training in public health *as such*, which will include much that is in medicine, but leave out much of medical training; which will include all that is essential in sanitary engineering, law, sociology, and the various fundamental sciences such as chemistry, biology, bacteriology, etc. He will also have an excellent foundation of general culture.

He will superintend the work of physicians, engineers, statisticians, chemists, bacteriologists, attorneys, veterinarians and the like employed for special limited but intensive fields in public health, and will be the guiding hand in shaping public policy with respect to health. His life work, training and ideal will be public health, not private practise with public health on the side.

HAROLD F. GRAY.

Board of Public Safety,
Palo Alto, Cal.

NEEDLESS KILLING.—Of course, the killing now going on by explosives, gases and liquid fire in Europe, is needless, and so also is the killing annually of about 10,000 citizens of Indiana by preventable diseases. Killing by explosives and killing by preventable diseases are results of stupidity. If we were not so stupid we wouldn't do it. There is the nasty typhoid fever. Its prevention is known, but we won't prevent. It kills 1,000 annually in Indiana and attacks 25,000. It costs the people not less than \$2,000,000 each year and for \$200,000 we could put it out. Isn't it stupid not to do it? Then there is consumption. It kills 4,300 annually and its prevention is known, still we won't prevent. It costs the people \$10,000,000 annually and yet the last legislature, upon motion of a lawyer member, struck from the antituberculosis law the \$2,500 intended for its enforcement. Wasn't that stupidity? If not, what in the name of common sense was it? It surely wasn't economy. Then again, there is diarrhea and dysentery; they kill about 2,000 babies annually under five years of age. We bury them in little white coffins, cry and mourn over them, and wickedly blame the disaster on God. We are to blame, for diarrhea and dysentery result from wrong feeding. We simply don't feed the babies good food. Diarrhea and dysentery are the results of food poisoning. It is certainly stupid for the people of Indiana to poison 2,000 little children annually. Then again, there are those other killers called diphtheria, scarlet fever, pneumonia, etc. They kill over 3,000 annually and they can be controlled. Why don't we control them? Isn't it stupidity not to stop the killing if we can?

In a certain county forty-nine cases of trachoma were discovered among the school children. Their parents were kindly informed and told the children would almost certainly go blind if not cared for. Three weeks after the letter was sent, investigation discovered that not a parent had taken the proper steps to cure the disease and save the children's eyesight. When the health officers asked the parents why they didn't look after the eye disease and save the children from blindness, they answered, "You are cranks." But hurling epithets won't stop trachoma. To better a community first get rid of its morons.

SOME DEFINITIONS.

SALVARSAN—A substitute for virtue.

SICKNESS—Something to be ashamed of.

TYPHOID—Like sin, a disgrace to any state.

CONSUMPTION—A punishment for wrong living.

FOUL AIR—A first aid to consumption.

GONORRHOEA—A mark of folly and of rank disgrace.

CORNS—Annexes to tight shoes.

DR. G. W. SARBER is health officer at Knox, Indiana. Dr. Sarber does things. He does not wait for things to happen. He brings things about. This is a characteristic of strong, brainy men. The people of Knox are learning very rapidly under the teaching of Dr Sarber. He has got an ordinance concerning clean back yards. The ordinance says that if the orders of the health officer are not obeyed, he may go ahead and execute the same and charge the expense to the property. Afterward the said expense is assessed against the property and collected with the taxes. All outside privies were ordered removed and connected with sewers where possible, and this has been done. Of course, Dr. Sarber met with a very great deal of opposition and much abuse, but he kept on smiling and kept on working, and finally Knox has emerged from almost all of her old-time, insanitary conditions.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION—A wave of constructive public health reform is sweeping over the country, and we are coming to recognize that here in the United States an unnecessary sacrifice of lives and money is being made to preventable disease. The cities generally have handled their health problems satisfactorily, but the sanitary conditions in small towns and rural communities have not been what they should be. Public health administrators recognize that the problem today is to reach the small town and the rural community, and organize effective public health service.

More than half the people of this country live in the rural districts; 53.7 per cent. of the total population being classed as rural according to the 1910 census. In the United States there are 2,953 counties, eighty per cent of which are essentially rural in character. Up to this time, with small exceptions, the rural districts throughout the country have received scarcely any attention from sanitary authorities, and as a result sanitary conditions have improved very little.

It has been a sort of tradition that the country or small town is healthier than the congested city, but, according to recognized authorities, the reverse is rapidly coming to be true. Statistics compiled by the United States Census Bureau show that from 1900 to 1912 the death rate in registration states decreased 21.2 per cent. in the cities, but only 8.6 per cent. in rural districts. In New York City the death rate for a number of years has been steadily declining, while in the rural districts of the State at the same time it has slowly increased

"DEAD TOADS FLOAT in the cistern which furnishes water to district school No. 2, Salt Creek Township, Monroe County." This is a sentence taken from a letter written to the State Board of Health by a patron of the school. This patron says he thinks if such big things as dead toads could get into the cistern, it is very likely that such little things as microbes could get into the water also. Anyhow, the big toads do not add to the water, but do take from it any refreshing quality it might have, and the children do not feel better from drinking toad water. The State Board of Health has promised to try and get the toads out of the cistern at school No. 2, Salt Creek Township and in fishing out the toads, it proposes also to fish out any microbes that might be therein and to see to it the school children are supplied with an abundance of pure drinking water.

Hospitals, Hospitals, Hospitals.

Relief, Relief, Relief.

Cure, Cure, Cure,

and—

Ills and Disease Increase.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	998,000
Total deaths.....	1,010
Death rate per 1,000.....	11.9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	57.9
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	11.8
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	14.1
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	9.4
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	2.3
Mumps, rate per 100,000.....	4.7
Whooping Cough rate per 100,000.....	13.0
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	152.6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	1.1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	4.7
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	1.1
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	7.0
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	86.3
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	140.7
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	...
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	...

Total population.....	1,178,368
Total deaths.....	1,351
Death rate per 1,000.....	13.5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	103.2
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	30.0
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	39.0
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	7.0
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	13.0
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	34.0
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	145.2
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	2.0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years, rate per 100,000.....	4.0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	88.1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	121.2
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	2.0
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	4.0
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	88.1
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	121.2
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	2.0

Total population.....	648,552
Total deaths.....	662
Death rate per 1,000.....	11.4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	101.7
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	32.7
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	61.7
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	6.1
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	18.9
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	18.9
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia 100,000.....	105.2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2) rate per 100,000.....
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	3.4
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	3.4
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	50.0
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	117.3

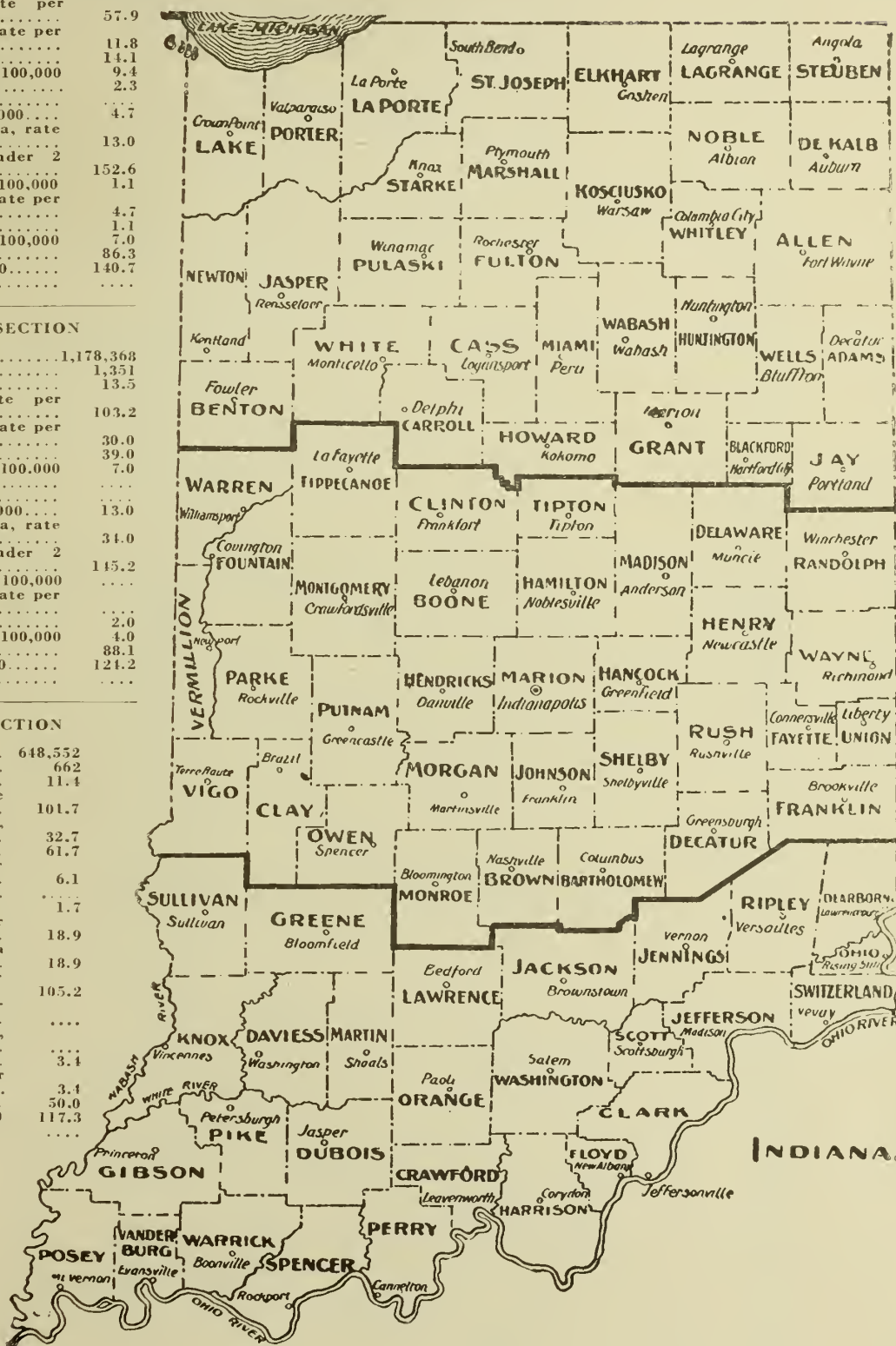


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of August, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Estimated 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.					Death from Important Causes.																		
							August, 1916.	July, 1916.	August, 1915.	Rate for Year 1916 to Date.	Rate for Year 1915 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 Inclusive.	5 to 9 Inclusive.	10 to 14 Inclusive.	15 to 19 Inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Broncho-pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.
State of Indiana	2,860,920	3,023	3,118	2,526	26,184	23,454	12.412	8.10	5.13	7.12	3.563	209	62	59	88	901	211	59	81	18	2	1	28	56	335	1	6	3	12	190	311	412			
Northern Counties	998,000	1,010	1,084	872	9,208	7,800	11.912	8.10	4.13	8.11	8.228	68	21	14	20	307	49	10	12	8	2		4	11	129	1	4	1	6	73	119	136			
Adams	22,000	11	13	9	138	161	5.8	6.9	4.8	9.3	11.0	1	1			3	2		1																
Allen	109,741	95	88	95	854	792	10.9	10.1	10.9	12.4	11.7	16	2		5	34	4	1	1					2	4										
Benton	12,688	7	9	8	93	63	6.5	8.3	7.4	10.9	7.4		1			7																			
Blackford	16,195	8	8	8	110	121	5.8	5.8	5.8	10.1	11.2	4				1																			
Carroll	17,980	16	7	10	148	110	10.4	4.5	6.5	12.3	9.1	4				8																			
Cass	37,788	39	33	55	432	372	12.1	11.1	8.17	2.17	14.8	3	3			9	4																		
DeKalb	25,429	21	23	25	213	211	9.7	10.6	11.1	6.12	5.12	2	3	1	1	3																			
Elkhart	51,403	50	44	33	454	411	11.4	10.0	7.6	13.2	12.1	5	1	2		17	1			2				1	2										
Fulton	16,879	14	25	10	165	136	9.7	17.4	6.9	14.6	12.1					7																			
Grant	52,436	74	64	62	652	509	16.6	14.4	13.9	18.6	19.5	13	2	2		36	1	1																	
Howard	36,377	45	38	29	330	273	14.5	12.3	9.5	13.5	11.4	12	1	2	2	3	12	5	2					1	7										
Huntington	29,372	31	33	20	263	225	12.4	13.2	8.0	13.4	11.5	6	2			13	1																		
Jasper	13,109	16	10	2	117	72	14.4	9.0	1.7	13.3	8.2	3	1			9																			
Jay	25,126	21	27	19	217	150	9.8	12.6	8.9	12.9	10.6	5	2			10																			
Kosciusko	28,156	28	36	28	240	205	11.7	15.0	10.1	7.12	7.10	4	3	3	1	9																			
Lagrange	15,148	11	18	25	167	143	8.5	13.3	2.19	4.16	5.14	2	1			3																			
Lake	115,165	174	227	138	1,382	983	17.7	23.1	15.0	9.17	9.13	13	27	3	2	3	9	5	1	3					63	1	1		2	4	30	29			
Laporte	49,170	49	56	35	472	372	11.7	13.4	8.5	5.14	3.11	6				15	2	1	2																
Marshall	24,265	17	22	17	200	203	8.2	10.6	8.2	12.3	12.5	5		1		8																			
Miami	30,570	20	30	26	281	245	7.7	11.5	10.6	13.3	7.12	1				8	1																		
Newton	10,529	10	10	6	78	56	11.2	11.2	6.6	11.0	7.9	5				1																			
Noble	24,819	29	28	18	238	215	13.7	13.3	8.5	14.3	13.0	1				14	1	1																	
Porter	20,890	16	26	17	166	174	9.0	14.6	9.6	11.1	13.2	2	1			3	2																		
Pulaski	13,312	6	11	11	103	85	5.4	9.9	9.7	11.5	9.6	1	1			1																			
Starke	10,632	11	8	7	83	85	12.2	8.8	7.7	11.1	7.11	9				5	2																		
Steuben	14,504	15	11	17	142	114	12.2	8.9	13.8	14.6	11.1	7				8																			
St. Joseph	96,884	108	116	69	868	727	13.0	14.0	8.5	13.3	11.5	26	10	4		23	10	2		3	1														
Wabash	26,956	29	19	32	201	215	12.7	8.3	13.9	11.1	11.9	3	1	1		15	1																		
Wells	22,668	12	8	14	133	125	6.2	4.1	7.2	8.7	8.3	1				6	1																		
White	17,632	11	19	12	141	90	7.3	12.7	8.0	11.9	7.6	4				4																			
Whitley	17,127	16	12	15	125	123	11.0	8.2	10.3	10.9	10.7	4	2	1		4																			
Central Counties	1,178,368	1,351	1,299	1,041	11,170	10,296	13.513	0.11	1.14	1.13	1.1	223	97	31	21	40	395	103	30	39	7			13	34	145		2	4	88	124	222			
Bartholomew	25,153	24	28	22	214	223	11.2	13.1	11.0	3.12	7.13	2	2	1		7	3																		
Boone	25,173	25	20	14	219	169	11.7	9.3	6.5	13.0	10.1	1	3			2	2		1	1															
Brown	7,975	3	10	3	61	47	4.4	14.8	4.4	11.2	2.8	1																							
Clay	33,398	33	27	23	254	215	11.6	9.5	8.1	11.4	9.6	5	3	1	2	1	14																		
Clinton	27,439	26	27	24	245	221	11.1	11.1	6.10	3.13	3.12	1				8	1																		
Decatur	18,983	21	23	13	175	161	13.0	14.3	8.0	13.8	12.7	3				11																			
Delaware	52,944	49	63	52	442	392	10.9	14.0	11.1	5.12	5.11	16	1	1		2	12	3	2																
Fayette	14,873	21	21	23	159	139	16.6	16.6	11.8	3.15	9.14	3				8	3																		
Fountain	20,659	24	21	12	199	148	13.7	11.9	6.8	14.4	10.7	7	1			9																			
Franklin	15,335	17	25	6	147	127	13.0	19.2	4.6	14.3	12.4					6																			
Hamilton	27,166	23	16	27	206	229	9.9	6.9	11.6	11.3	12.6	5	4			5	3																		
Hancock	19,030	23	18	17	170	158	14.2	11.1	11.0	5.13	3.12	3	1			8	1	1	1																
Hendricks	20,840	9	13	17	191	171	5.0	7.3	9.6	13.7	12.3	1	1			5	1	2																	
Henry	31,431	20	41	31	256	278	7.5	15.3	11.8	12.2	13.5	6				12																			
Johnson	20,639	22	25	19	165	163	12.5	14.4	13.0	8.1	9.11	7	3			8	1	2																	
Madison	66,374	74	44	53	545	497	13.1	7.8	9.4	12.3	11.2	22	4	1		17	3	1	3																
Marion	296,661	427	374	303	3,293	946	16.9	14.8	12.3	16.6	15.1	47	36	16	4	12	95	41	14	17	4		13	38											
Monroe	24,683	30	21	20	169	185	14.3	10.0	9.6	10.7	7.11	4	5			8																			
Montgomery	30,664	32	16	24	273	283	12.3	6.1	9.2	13.3	13.9	2				13	3	1	1																
Morgan	21,544	23	20	18	189	181	12.6	10.9	8.12	7.12	12.0	4	1			12	3																		
Owen	14,053	9	11	12	124	105	7.5	9.2	10.0	13.1	11.1	1				3																			
Parke	22,214	27	24	18	213	167	14.3	12.7	9.5	14.3	11.2	6	3	1	1	9	5																		
Putnam	20,580	16	23	20	159	165	9.1	13.1	11.4	11.5	12.3	4	1			5	1	1																	
Randolph	29,533	28	24	22	241	228	11.1	9.5	8.8	12.2	11.6	1	1			15	2	2																	
Rush	19,539	19	18	19	173	171	11.4	10.8	11.1	4.13	2.13	1	1			11																			
Shelby	27,967	36	16																																

*1 Resident of West Hammond, Ill. *1 Resident of Elgin, Tenn. *1 Resident of Warrick county.

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of August, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

[illegible]

*1 Resident of West Hammond, Ill. †2 Resident of Warrick county. ‡1 Resident of Elgin, Tenn. §No Deaths

Mortality of Indiana for August, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEO- GRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Popula- tion Estimated 1916	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the year 1916 to date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages											
							August, 1916	July, 1916	August, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to date	Rate for Year 1915 to same date	Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		65 and Over	
												Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
State	2,860,920	3,023	3,118	2,526	26,184	23,454	12.4	12.8	10.5	13.7	12.3	563	18.7	209	6.9	62	2.0	59	1.9	88	2.9	901	29.8
Northern Counties	998,000	1,010	1,084	872	9,208	7,800	11.9	12.8	10.4	13.8	11.8	228	22.5	68	6.7	21	2.0	14	1.3	20	1.9	307	30.4
Central Counties	1,178,368	1,351	1,299	1,104	11,117	10,296	13.5	13.0	11.1	14.1	13.1	223	16.5	97	7.1	31	2.8	21	1.5	40	2.9	395	29.2
Southern Counties	648,552	662	735	550	5,859	5,358	11.4	12.6	9.5	12.8	11.8	112	16.9	44	6.6	10	1.5	24	3.6	28	4.2	199	30.0
All Cities.	1,308,540	1,659	1,656	1,234	13,304	11,664	14.9	14.9	11.4	15.1	17.2	324	19.5	113	6.8	39	2.3	26	1.5	49	2.9	401	24.1
Over 100,000	265,890	377	335	264	2,965	2,623	16.7	14.8	11.9	16.7	15.1	43	11.4	31	8.2	16	4.2	4	1.0	11	2.9	79	20.9
45,000 to 100,000	282,282	323	348	237	2,651	2,287	13.5	14.5	10.1	14.0	12.5	60	18.5	21	6.5	10	3.0	6	1.8	8	2.4	76	23.5
20,000 to 45,000..	304,643	416	445	309	3,327	2,562	16.1	17.2	13.2	16.3	14.0	126	30.2	28	6.7	7	1.6	5	1.2	12	2.8	84	20.1
10,000 to 20,000..	152,429	190	172	118	1,409	1,180	14.7	13.3	10.0	13.8	12.7	36	18.9	10	5.2	1	1.5	3	1.5	8	4.2	57	30.0
Under 10,000....	303,296	353	356	306	2,952	3,012	13.7	13.8	10.9	14.5	13.7	59	16.7	23	6.5	5	1.4	8	2.2	10	2.8	105	29.7
Country	15,52,380	1,364	1,462	1,292	12,880	11,790	10.3	11.1	9.8	12.4	11.4	239	17.5	96	7.0	23	1.6	33	2.4	39	2.8	500	36.7

Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Pulmon-ary Tuber- culosis		Other Forms Tuber- culosis		Ty- phoid Fever		Diph- theria and Croup		Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whoop- ing Cough		Lobar and Broncho Pneu- monia		Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years)		Cere- bro- Spinal Fever		Acute An- terior Polio- mye- litis		Influenza		Puer- peral Septi- cemia		Cancer		Ex- ternal Causes		Small- pox	
	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate
State.....	211	87.1	59	24.3	81	33.4	18	7.4	2	.8	1	.4	28	11.5	56	23.1	335	138.2	1	.4	6	2.4	3	1.2	4	9.1	190	78.4	311	128.3	.....	.....
Northern Counties..	49	57.9	10	11.8	12	14.1	8	9.4	2	2.3	.....	.....	4	4.7	11	13.0	129	152.6	1	1.1	4	4.7	1	1.1	6	7.0	73	86.3	119	140.7	.....	.....
Central Counties...	103	103.2	30	30.0	39	39.0	7	7.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13.0	34	34.0	145	145.2	.....	.....	2	2.0	.....	.....	4	4.0	88	88.1	124	124.2	.....	.....
Southern Counties..	59	101.7	19	32.7	30	61.7	3	6.1	.....	.....	1	1.7	11	18.9	11	18.9	61	105.2	.....	.....	2	3.4	.....	.....	2	3.4	29	50.0	68	117.3	.....	.....
All Cities.....	114	102.8	40	36.1	42	37.9	10	9.0	1	.9	.....	.....	14	12.6	38	34.2	207	186.8	.....	.....	4	3.6	.....	.....	9	8.1	116	104.7	176	158.8	.....	.....
Over 100,000.....	36	159.8	14	62.1	14	62.1	4	17.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13.3	12	53.2	34	150.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13.3	22	97.7	33	146.5	.....	.....
45,000 to 100,000..	23	96.2	7	29.2	14	58.5	4	16.7	1	4.1	.....	.....	3	12.5	6	25.0	34	142.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4.1	30	125.4	38	158.9	.....	.....
20,000 to 45,000..	19	73.6	6	23.2	6	23.2	1	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	19.3	13	50.3	87	337.2	.....	.....	1	3.8	.....	.....	3	11.6	18	69.7	47	182.1	.....	.....
10,000 to 20,000..	15	116.2	1	7.7	3	23.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	38.7	.....	19	147.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7.7	13	100.7	22	170.4	.....	.....
Under 10,000.....	21	81.7	12	46.7	5	19.4	1	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11.6	2	7.7	33	128.5	.....	.....	3	11.6	.....	.....	1	3.8	33	128.5	36	140.1	.....	.....
Country.....	97	73.7	19	14.4	39	29.6	8	6.0	1	.7	1	.7	14	10.6	18	13.6	128	97.3	1	.7	2	1.5	3	2.2	3	2.2	74	56.2	135	102.6	.....	.....

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of August, 1916.

J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR, IN CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISION

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes					
		Station	Highest	Date	Station	Lowest	Date
76.0	+2.7	Collegeville	105	3 +	Valparaiso	42	28

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes			
		Station	Greatest Monthly Amount	Station	Least Monthly Amount
3-14	-0.20	Salem	6.61	South Bend	0.82

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

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VOLUME XIX

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1916

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ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1916.

Total deaths reported, 2,935; state rate 12.5 In the preceding month 3,023 deaths; rate 12.4 In the same month last year, 2,672 deaths; rate 11.5. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 510 or 17.4 per cent of total; 1 to 4, 233; 5 to 9, 67; 10 to 14, 44; 15 to 19, 77; 65 and over 989 or 33.7 per cent. of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000, reports 1,056 deaths, rate 12.9. In the preceding month, 1,010 deaths; rate 11.9. In the same month last year, 911 deaths; rate 11.2.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 1,271 deaths; rate 13.1. In the preceding month, 1,351 deaths; rate 13.5. In the same month last year, 1,151 deaths; rate 12.0.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684,552, reports 608 deaths; rate 10.8. In the preceding month, 662 deaths; rate 11.4. In the same month last year, 610 deaths; rate 10.9.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Central Section presents the highest death rate, which is 0.6 higher than that for the entire state. The Central Section also presents the highest death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and external causes. The Northern Section presents the highest death rate for lobar and broncho-pneumonia, diarrhea, and enteritis, cerebro-spinal fever, poliomyelitis, puerperal septicemia and cancer. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for diphtheria, measles, whooping cough and influenza.

RURAL: Population 1,552,380, reports 1,342 deaths; rate 10.5. In the preceding month, 1,364 deaths; rate 10.3. In the same month last year, 1,303 deaths; rate 10.2.

URBAN: Population 1,385,540, reports 1,593 deaths; rate 13.8. In the preceding month, 1,659 deaths; rate 14.9. In the same month last year, 1,369 deaths; rate 13.0. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 16.2; Evansville, 12.4; Fort Wayne, 12.7; Terre Haute, 13.9; South Bend, 15.0; Gary, 24.1; East Chicago, 11.7; Muncie, 15.2; Hammond, 19.3; Richmond, 14.5; Anderson, 12.3; Elkhart, 14.8; Michigan City, 12.1; Lafayette, 17.9; New Albany, 14.1; Logansport, 17.2; Marion, 13.1; Kokomo, 16.8.

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BIRTHS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1916.

Total births, 5,054 (stillbirths excluded).
Males, 2,676; females, 2,478.
White males, 2,638; white females, 2,446.
Colored births 69; males 38; females 31; 1 Japanese female.
Stillbirths, 158; white 149; colored 9.
The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000, reports, 2,017 births; rate 24.6.
The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 1,847 births; rate 19.1.
The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684,552, reports 1,190 births; rate 21.1.
The highest rate, Lake County, 41.1.
Lowest rate, Brown County, 6.1.
Total births to date for 1916, 48,091.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1916.

Typhoid fever was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Typhoid fever, tonsillitis, diphtheria and croup, acute bron-

chitis, scarlet fever, poliomyelitis, acute rheumatism, diarrhea and enteritis, pulmonary tuberculosis, malaria fever, measles, dysentery, intermittent and remittent fever, other forms of tuberculosis, whooping cough, cholera morbus, influenza, lobar pneumonia, bronchial pneumonia, chickenpox, erysipelas, cerebro-spinal fever, smallpox, puerperal fever, rabies in human, rabies in animals.

SMALLPOX: 25 cases reported from 5 counties and no deaths. The counties reporting smallpox present were: Delaware 6, Johnson 1, Morgan 1, Tipton 14, Warren 1.

TUBERCULOSIS: 255 deaths, of which 211 were of the pulmonary form and 44 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 127; females 128. Of the males 27 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 54 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 34 were married in the same age period as above, and left 68 orphans under 12 years of age. Total orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 122. Number of homes invaded, 241.

PNEUMONIA: 105 deaths; rate 44.8 per 100,000. In the preceding month, 56 deaths; rate 23.1. In the same month last year, 76 deaths; rate 32.7.

TYPHOID FEVER: 657 cases in 76 counties with 120 deaths. In the preceding month, 940 cases in 69 counties with 81 deaths. In the same month last year, 278 cases in 55 counties with 58 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 318 cases in 44 counties with 37 deaths. In the preceding month, 155 cases in 32 counties with 18 deaths. In the same month last year, 269 cases in 43 counties with 24 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 212 cases in 35 counties with 9 deaths. In the preceding month 74 cases in 25 counties with 2 deaths. In the same month last year, 212 cases in 41 counties with 3 deaths.

MEASLES: 69 cases in 20 counties with 2 deaths. In the preceding month, 134 cases in 28 counties with 1 death. In the same month last year, 52 cases in 15 counties with no deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 64 cases in 34 counties with 14 deaths. The deaths occurred in Cass county, male, 3 years; Carroll county, male, 3 years; Elkhart county, male, 20 years; Fountain county, female, 25 years; Howard county, female, 4 months; Porter county, female, 3 years; Steuben county, female, 8 months; Vanderburg county, female, 4 years; White county, male, 8 years; Whitley county, male, 17 years; Marion county, female, 3 years, female, 12 years, female, 2 years, male, 2 years. In the preceding month there were 39 cases in 26 counties with 6 deaths. In the same month last year 4 cases in 4 counties with 2 deaths.

PELLAGRA: 1 death reported from Sullivan county, female, 38 years.

RABIES: 4 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during September. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total 258, males 203, females 55. *Suicide:* Total 53, males 39, females 11. Suicide by poison 23, by asphyxia 1, by hanging or strangulation 5, by drowning 2, by firearms 19, by cutting or piercing instruments 2, other suicides 1. *Accidental or Undefined:* Total 193, males 153, females 40. Poisoning by food 1, other acute poisonings 4, burns (conflagration excepted) 9, absorption of

deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) 6, accidental drowning 9, traumatism by firearms 3, traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments 1, traumatism by fall 41, traumatism in mines 5, traumatism by machines 3, railroad accidents and injuries 39, street-car accidents and injuries 9, automobile accidents and injuries 26, motorcycle accidents and injuries 6, bicycle accidents and injuries 1, injuries by other vehicles 2, other crushing 2, injuries by animals 3, effects of heat 1, lightning 1, electricity (lightning excepted) 5, fracture (cause not specified) 1, other external violence 15. *Homicide:* Total 12, males 11, females 1. Homicide by firearms 6, by cutting or piercing instruments 2, by other means 4.

HEALTH OFFICERS, ATTENTION!

Delayed Birth and Death Certificates.

Each month the statistical department receives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during the preceding months, which are not sent to this department in time to be tabulated with the report for the current month. With the report for September the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter.

BIRTHS.

Allen 5 (New Haven 1); Benton 1 (Boswell); Boone 5; Cass 2 (Logansport 1 for April, 1915); Clark 4 (Jeffersonville 1, Pt. Fulton 1); Clay 6 (Knightsville 2); Crawford 3; Daviess 5 (Washington 3); Dearborn 3 (Aurora 2); Decatur 7 (Greensburg 2, 1 for July, 1915); Dekalb 1; Delaware 4 (Muncie 2); Fayette 2, 1 for October, 1915 (Connersville 1); Floyd 7 (New Albany 4); Franklin 1; Grant 13 (Marion 1, Fairmount 1, Fowlerton 1); Greene 4 (Linton 1, Worthington 1); Harrison 1; Hendricks 1; Henry 3 (New Castle 2, Knightstown 1); Jasper 1; Jay 2 (Pennville 1); Jefferson 4; Jennings 1; Johnson 1 (Greenwood); Knox 2, 1 for September, 1915 (Vincennes 1); Kosciusko 1 (Etna Green); La Grange 1; Lake 15 (Hammond 5, East Chicago 2, Crown Point 1); Laporte 4 (Michigan City); Lawrence 2 (Bedford 1); Madison 1; Marion 2 (Indianapolis 1); Miami 3; Monroe 1; Morgan 1; Newton 1; Noble 1; Orange 3; Owen 1; Parke 2 (Rockville 1); Pike 1; Porter 1; Pulaski 3 (Medaryville 1); Putnam 1; Rush 2; Spencer 4; Starke 3; St. Joseph 11 (South Bend 10, Mishawaka 1); Sullivan 2, 1 for August, 1915; Tippecanoe 1 (Lafayette); Union 1; Vanderburg 5 (Evansville); Vermillion 8 (Clinton); Vigo 3 (Terre Haute 1); Wabash 1; Warlick 3 (Boonville 2); Washington 2 (Salem 1); Wells 3 (Bluffton 1, Ossian 1); White 1. Total 184.

DEATHS.

Allen 2; Benton 1; Boone 2; Crawford 3; Daviess 1; Decatur 1; Delaware 2 (Muncie 1, Yorktown 1); Floyd 1; Franklin 1; Gibson 2; Grant 2; Hendricks 1; Henry 1; Howard 3 (Greentown 1); Jay 3 (Portland 1); Laporte 2; Madison 2 (Elwood 1); Miami 3; Newton 1; Parke 2; Pike 1; Pulaski 1; Putnam 1; Ripley 1; Spencer 3; Starke 2; Tippecanoe 1 (Laynfette); Warren 1; Warlick 1; Washington 2 (Salem 1); Wells 1; White 1 (Brookston); Whitley 2. Total 54.

**REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY,
INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1916.**

Will Shimer, M. D., Superintendent.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—

Positive..... 152
Negative..... 323
— 475

Pus for tubercle bacilli—

Negative..... 3

Cerebro Spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—

Negative..... 5

Urine for tubercle bacilli—

Negative..... 1

Feces for tubercle bacilli—

Negative..... 3

Milk for tubercle bacilli—

Negative..... 1

Widal tests for typhoid fever—

Positive..... 64
Negative..... 306
— 370

Widal tests for paratyphoid fever—

Positive..... 14
Negative..... 356
— 370

Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—

Positive..... 123
Suspicious..... 17
Negative..... 162
No growth..... 4
— 306

Epidemic cultures for diphtheria bacilli—

Positive..... 20
Negative..... 462
— 482

Brains for rabies—

Dogs—

Positive..... 5
Negative..... 2

Cow—

Positive..... 1

Horse—

Positive..... 1

Cat—

Positive..... 1

Squirrel—

Negative..... 1
— 11

Blood counts..... 16 16

Blood for malaria plasmodia—

Positive..... 7
Negative..... 20
— 27

Pus for gonococci—

Females—

Positive..... 17
Suspicious..... 4
Negative..... 27

Males—

Positive..... 15
Suspicious..... 4
Negative..... 19

Sex not given—

Positive..... 1
Negative..... 2
— 89

Pus miscellaneous..... 9

Pathological tissues—

Carcinoma—

Carcinoma of head..... 1
Carcinoma of cheek..... 1
Carcinoma of breast..... 2
Carcinoma of axilla..... 1
Carcinoma of hand..... 1
Carcinoma of stomach..... 1
Carcinoma of leg..... 1
Carcinoma, location not given..... 1
Miscellaneous tissues..... 17
— 26

Urine for chemical analysis..... 50 50

Feces for typhoid bacilli—

Negative..... 7

Feces for paratyphoid bacilli—

Positive..... 1

Worm for identification..... 1

Stomach contents..... 1

Total number examinations made..... 2,254

Doses of antityphoid prepared and sent out..... 9,025

**OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING
SEPTEMBER, 1916.**

Tuberculosis..... 573
Diphtheria..... 438
Widals..... 400
Gonococci..... 103

Blood counts.....	38
Bile Media.....	17
Malaria.....	41
Diphtheria epidemics.....	1,600

Total number sent out 3,210

PATIENTS TAKING "PASTEUR" TREATMENTS SEPTEMBER, 1916.

Name.	Town.	County.	Age.	Sex.	Treat- ment began.	Treat- ment finished.
1. Edmund Johnson.....	New Albany.....	Floyd.....	3	M	9-19-16	10-12-16
2. Arthur H. Engelbrecht.	Richmond.....	Wayne.....	4	M	9-26-16	10-15-16
3. Virgil Wicker.....	Richmond.....	Wayne.....	7	M	9-26-16	10-15-16
4. Clarence Breese.....	Richmond.....	Wayne.....	11	M	9-26-16	10-15-16

THINGS OF INTEREST FROM THE LABORATORY.

No person is born with an immunity to typhoid fever. However, in large epidemics of typhoid due to contamination of the water and milk supply, less than 10 per cent. of all persons exposed to infection develop the typical disease. Many persons are sick, some have a simple diarrhoea, some have an influenza-like disease, some a malaria-like disease formerly called typho-malaria but very few of the atypical attacks are diagnosed as typhoid infections.

If a city's water and milk supply are constantly contaminated with typhoid bacilli, typhoid is endemic and becomes epidemic during the summer and fall, the total number of cases remaining fairly constant from year to year.

At the present time a new condition is gradually becoming evident in cities which have filtered and chemically treated water supplies and pasteurized milk supplies. There is no better example than Indianapolis during the present summer. With a water supply free from contamination and a milk supply more largely pasteurized than ever before, there was an unusually massive epidemic of typhoid. This epidemic began with isolated cases fairly well distributed over the entire city. Within three or four weeks following these isolated cases the disease became epidemic in the poorer and less hygienic parts of the city. These cases have been variously ascribed to open toilets, lack of screens, etc. To us, all these things are simply indicators that people who allow such conditions to exist, either knowingly or ignorantly are guilty of bad hygienic habits and infect themselves and their associates.

One of the most marked characteristics of the present epidemic is the youthfulness of the victims. About 14 years ago our filtration plant was installed and milk was beginning to be pasteurized. Previous to 1904 most people were taking from time to time, a few typhoid bacilli with water and milk. Many persons developed only a slight intestinal disturbance, perhaps a slight temperature, while a few developed typical clinical cases of typhoid. The majority acquired an immunity in the first manner and only a few in the second way.

Most persons born and reared in Indianapolis since 1904 have never been exposed to a typhoid infected water and milk supply and as a result are susceptible to the least bit of infection in these substances. When Indianapolis people take their vacations in a community where typhoid is endemic and most of the natives immune they come down with typhoid.

It was believed that proper protection of water and milk would eliminate typhoid infection. If it were possible to detect and control carriers too, then it would be possible to prevent the majority of cases. However, man and his

methods are fallible and there is liable to be some slip sooner or later in the water treatment and milk pasteurization, than our great army of typhoid susceptibles are lambs prepared for the slaughter.

What is the next step in typhoid prevention? We believe that vaccination of every person who has not had typhoid is the correct solution. There is only one group of persons over which health boards have the power to compel vaccination and that is the school children between 6 and 14 years of age. Other persons can only be reached in a round-about way.

Time will undoubtedly show that the Indianapolis City Board of Health made one of the most important advances in typhoid prevention when they compelled all school children to be vaccinated against typhoid. We believe this method of preventing typhoid will be adopted universally when the epidemiology of typhoid is once thoroughly understood.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR SEPTEMBER, 1916.

H. E. Barnard, State Food and Drug Commissioner.

Forty-five food samples were analyzed during the month of September. Of this number 30 were listed legal and 15 illegal.

The two illegal butters were too high in moisture content.

Of the 5 samples of ice cream analyzed 2 were found below standard and therefore illegal.

The four illegal samples of vinegar were low in acidity.

Twenty-nine samples of drugs were analyzed during the month of September.

ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

CLASSIFICATION.	Legal.	Illegal.	Total.
FOOD.			
Beverages—			
Cider.....		5	5
Soda.....	5		5
Baking Powder.....	1		1
Cream of Tartar.....	1		1
Flour.....	1		1
Jam.....	2		2
Jelly.....	2		2
Milk Products—			
Butter.....		2	2
Ice Cream.....	3	2	5
Milk.....	11		11
Milk, Breast.....	1		1
Oleomargarine.....	3	2	5
Vinegar.....		4	4
Total.....	30	15	45
DRUGS.			
Aspirin Tablets.....	15		15
Camphor, Spirits of.....	9		9
Linseed Oil.....	1		1
Mineral Oil.....	1		1
Miscellaneous.....		3	3
Total.....	26		29

INSPECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

Only 437 sanitary inspections were made during the month of September owing to the fact that the inspectors have devoted much of their time to special investigations. One inspector has given most of his time to a study of the dairies at Bloomington, Indiana; another to the conditions of the creameries of the state and a third to the rounding up of his investigation of hotels throughout the state. The canning factories have also been visited by all of the inspectors.

Of the 26 dairies visited during the month 2 were found good, 14 fair and 10 poor.

Of the 161 grocery stores visited, 2 were rated excellent, 66 good, 92 fair and 1 poor.

Nineteen meat markets were inspected. Of this number 10 were found in good condition and 9 fair.

Of the 53 bakeries and confectioneries inspected 81 were rated good and 35 fair.

Sixty-seven hotels and restaurants were investigated during the month. Of this number 23 were found good, 43 fair and 1 poor.

Of the 81 canning factories inspected one was rated excellent, 35 good, 29 fair, 13 poor and 3 bad.

Of the 3 creameries visited 2 were rated good and 1 poor.

Other inspections were made of 4 milk depots, 1 slaughter house, 2 bottling works, 2 poultry houses, 1 flour mill, 1 ice cream parlor and 3 ice cream factories.

Thirty-eight condemnation notices were issued during the month for unsanitary conditions or improper construction of buildings, etc.

Four prosecutions were filed during the month. Three dealers were fined for selling artificially colored cider not properly labeled. Another vendor was fined for using unsanitary drinking cups. The total fines and costs amounted to eighty dollars.

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies.....	26	0	2	14	10	0
Grocery Stores.....	161	2	66	92	1	0
Meat markets.....	19	0	10	9	0	0
Drug stores.....	13	0	10	2	1	0
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	53	0	18	35	0	0
Hotels and restaurants.....	67	0	23	43	1	0
Canning factories.....	81	1	35	29	13	3
Creameries.....	3	0	2	0	1	0
Milk Depots.....	4	0	1	3	0	3
Slaughter houses.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bottling works.....	2	0	1	1	0	0
Poultry houses.....	2	0	0	2	0	0
Flour mill.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ice cream parlor.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ice cream factories.....	3	0	0	3	0	0
Total.....	437	3	170	234	27	3

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons for Unsanitary Conditions.	Condemnation Improper Construction.	Total.
Bakeries.....	2	2	2
Canning factories.....	1	1	2
Condenseries.....	1	1	1
Confectioneries.....	1	1	1
Cream stations.....	1	2	2
Dairies.....	19	17	13
Groceries.....	1	1	1
Hotels.....	1	1	1
Ice cream plants.....	6	7	7
Milk Depots.....	2	2	2
Restaurants.....	3	2	3
Total.....	38	37	38

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916

County	Names and Addresses of Defendants	Why Prosecuted	Date of Trial	Final Disposition
Marion.....	Dirk Crowe, Indianapolis.....	Selling cider artificially colored and not properly labelled.	9-6-16	Fined \$20.00
Marion.....	W. R. Lutler, Indianapolis.....	Selling cider artificially colored and not properly labelled	9-6-16	Fined \$20.00
Marion.....	William Ruthart, Indianapolis.....	Using unsanitary drinking cups	9-8-16	Fined \$20.00
Marion.....	John Smith, Indianapolis.....	Selling cider artificially colored and not properly labelled	9-6-16	Fined \$20.00

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC.

Victor C. Vaughan.

Preparation against war consists in part in military and naval preparedness, but a bigger problem lies in the physical, mental and moral health of our citizens. No nation can be strong without health. During the past thirty-five years there has been a great reduction in mortality in this country. During the past twenty-five years the average life has been increased more than ten years. During the past thirty-five years the deaths from tuberculosis have been reduced more fifty per cent. Until within the last ten years, no one dared to talk in public about social diseases. It is impossible to tell just what effect the educational efforts made during the past ten years have had, but it is safe to say that these efforts have met with a degree of success fully comparable with that attained in dealing with tuberculosis. No man can carry about with him an infectious disease without endangering others. Personal liberty should stop when the health of others is endangered. If our nation is to continue strong and vigorous, it must eradicate unnecessary disease. This work must extend through every grade of society. The nation as a whole can not be healthy so long as a part of it is diseased. Diphtheria, typhoid fever and other infectious diseases in the slums are a menace to those who live on the avenues. Through the light of knowledge of infectious diseases, it can truthfully be said that no man lives to himself alone. The eradication of disease is not a doctor's problem alone. The physician, knowing how disease originates and how it spreads, should point out the way. Beyond this, it is no more his duty to bear the burden of eradicating disease than it is of any other member of the community. The state must use every means within its power for the extension of the beneficial effects of preventative medicine. The state educates all, but the education is of little service so long as the people are diseased. Preventative Medicine is the keystone of the triumphal arch of modern civilization. Remove it, and the plagues of the Middle Ages would soon reappear and sweep us into relative barbarism. If the health service of any great city should lapse for a few short weeks, the whole country would suffer thereby.

A FOOLISH ORDINANCE was recently passed by the city council of Rockville. The city health officer, Dr. H. C. Rogers, reports: "I ordered the vault cleaner to clean out the vault of the chairman of the town board. His wife remonstrated and said it should not be done. I then gave a

written notice allowing four days for the order to be obeyed. The town board met and passed an ordinance forbidding all vaults containing four barrels and less to be cleaned. I asked a member of the board this morning why they had passed such an ordinance. He told me to go to the board room and I would see the ordinance they passed last night and did not give me any reason." We presume this is the first time a town board of trustees has ever passed an ordinance favoring insanitation. Under the law town boards of trustees constitute a board of health and are commanded by the law to do everything that is possible to improve the public health. The ordinance is clearly in contradiction to the state health law, and invalid.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, long known as the world's coffee drinkers, actually consume 40 per cent. of the amount sold in the international markets according to figures issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. More than 1,000,000,000 pounds of coffee came to this country last year. Coffee imports show that the approximate per capita consumption in the United States is ten pounds, tea seven pounds and cocoa one and two-thirds pounds.

HYGIENE VS. DRUGS. Just as the patent medicine signs on the fences of a rural community gauge the standard of intellectual enlightenment of that community, so does the welfare of the city's children determine the moral and mental advancement of the municipality. The people of wide country spaces, who still resort to liniment for bruises and sprains, are but one removed from the man who takes kidney pills or the woman who takes headache powders. Real medicine is advancing, so that we have almost arrived at that stage where our patients do not pay us for medicine but for advice, and we—some of us at any rate—have almost come to the point where we are willing to neglect the medicine altogether, and our patients have learned that we are able to do them more good without medicine than with it.

—Dr. Geo. Goler.

THE HEALTH COMMISSIONER OF CHICAGO, also the Morals Commission, have prepared an ordinance requiring the reporting of venereal diseases. Venereal diseases have long been reported in New York, and Chicago is late in getting into this work. Syphilis and gonorrhea are on the reportable list in Indiana but to date no serious and strong effort has been made to enforce the collection of certificates of cases. The State Board found that probably sixty per cent. of the physicians were violently opposed to this wise, practical and proper measure, and prefers to wait a reasonable time to educate the benighted before enforcing the law.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.—Simon Flexner, in his recent address before the New York Academy of Medicine on The Nature, Manner of Conveyance and Means of Prevention of Infantile Paralysis, reaches the following conclusions:

1. This is an infectious and communicable disease which is transmitted by diseased and healthy individuals. The virus leaves the body in the discharges of the nose, the throat, and the intestinal tract.

2. The disease attacks, by preference, young children and infants, and in caring for them the hands and clothes of adults may become contaminated. The adults may, in turn, infect other children. Cleanliness is therefore, the most important prophylactic measure.

5. The secretions of the nose and mouth are disseminated by kissing, coughing, and sneezing. Precautionary measures should be instituted to control these causes so far as possible.

4. Flies, which collect about the nose and mouth of infantile paralysis patients and even feed upon the intestinal discharges, carry the disease to unprotected food and to homes not protected by screens. Sick children should also be protected against the flies.

5. The early detention and isolation of the cases of infantile paralysis in all its forms and the control of the households from which they come, will necessarily have to be the chief measure in staying the progress of the epidemic.

6. The degree of the susceptibility of children to this disease is less than to the other infectious diseases, as measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria.

7. The average death rate in many epidemics has been less than 10 per cent.

8. A larger number of patients than usually supposed recover completely. The paralysis may take as long as several months, and in some instances even years, to clear up. A very small number remain hopelessly crippled.

9. There is no preventative inoculation or vaccination. Recovery is accomplished by a process of immunization which takes place during the acute period of the disease.

DR. A. T. FAGALY, health commissioner of Dearborn county, in a report on typhoid fever says: "In the home I visited today six out of seven of the family had typhoid fever. The one that was free from the disease was a child of four years, and had not been at home for some time. One member was buried the day before I arrived and the mother died a few hours before my visit. Four others were in bed and one was very bad. Two trained nurses were present and were worked to the point of exhaustion. This is a fine country home of seven rooms, located on a hill. A fine large barn in the valley about 200 yards from the house. The family conducts a large dairy and tend their farm. I presume the women did much of the work about the dairy for the house was sadly neglected. One of the nurses told me she had not seen in the slums of Cincinnati what she saw here when she first came. She said, further, the house was dirty, flies by the million, pig pen within ten feet of the kitchen door, foul noisome privy vault near the house, garbage thrown out of kitchen window. Cistern just under the porch floor with open top. Dairy and horse stable under one roof. Dairy had cement floor, white-washed and well lighted. It was in fair condition. The horse stable was exceedingly filthy. The milk house was dirty and all conditions about the place were unsanitary. I had the cows taken to another farm and there they are being cared for by persons outside the family. The milk is being sent to Cincinnati. This community is aroused

upon the subject of typhoid fever and I believe now is the time to teach sanitation to these people, for they are thoroughly alarmed and their minds receptive."

"THE PALACE OF EATS," was the name the owner gave to his restaurant in a small Indiana town. The name was so effulgent the inspector was led to make an inspection. He entered. There was the usual counter with high stools, the wall shelves with pies, buns, plates of fried meats, etc., etc., upon them. And the flies! They were numerous and insistent, and through the unscreened back door could be seen the open garbage barrel and the privy which maintained the supply. In the cracks between the shelves and the wall were found a few maggots, and here was another source for the abundant fly supply. All of these conditions did not in the slightest degree work against patronage. The customers were many. "The Palace of Eats" did a good business. The boy at the counter had sore eyes and constantly cleaned out their corners with his fingers and then with the same fingers lifted sandwiches, cake and pie. His nose was sore, and every few minutes from one to three joints of his fingers disappeared into the depths of his nostrils. Then he handled food with them. The customers did not object. Indeed no one noticed the conditions, but ate with gusto. The inspector went forth into the night. His spirits were too low to call forth action.

TWO IMPORTANT MEETINGS occurred in Indianapolis October 16, 17, 18. The first was the first Indiana Conference on Mental Defectives. The second was the sixth annual Conference of the Children's Bureau of Indiana. Both conferences had excellent programs, but the subject of prevention of the evils considered by the conferences was hardly touched. All the addresses and papers and discussions referred mostly to relief and cure of social evils. At the Indiana Conference on Mental Defectives, the only address which touched upon prevention was given by Dr. George S. Bliss, Superintendent of the School for Feeble-minded Youths at Fort Wayne. Both of these conferences were largely attended, emphasizing the deep interest which exists in Indiana in regard to the subjects above named. A significant feature of both conferences were they were attended by a goodly number of business men and laymen who were not doctors and who were not workers.

ONLY PREVENTION which is scientifically applied can reach the following terrible condition described by Dr. G. H. Schenk, of Ridgeville, Indiana. In a letter to the State Board of Health, Dr. Schenk says: "We have in this town a 12 year old child whose mother is in the last stages of pulmonary tuberculosis. This boy lives and sleeps in the same house with his mother, in which infection is spread about liberally. He attends the public schools. The boy was for a period in the State Tuberculosis Hospital. The mother suffers from insanity of a mild character, but cannot be taken to the asylum because she has open tuberculosis and cannot be received for that reason. She recently went to the state tuberculosis hospital and brought the boy home without the knowledge and consent of his guardian. The question is, should this boy be permitted to attend public school?" Our answer was that if the boy had open tuberculosis he should be

barred from the schools, but the great question in regard to this matter is, what to do with the insane woman in the last stages of tuberculosis. The insane asylum will not take her because of her disease and the tuberculosis hospital will not take her, because the case is an open one, far advanced and helpless. Under a wise government this condition would never have existed. Such cases should be treated vigorously from the prevention point of view. Both of these unfortunates are very probably the direct products of our civilization.

ALL-TIME HEALTH OFFICERS. The State Board of Health announces if each county had an all-time, well trained, competent health officer there would be saved to the State annually \$5,000,000 now unnecessarily expended in sickness and disease. The Board says, "The health laws of the State are excellent but means for enforcement are lacking. The laws are comparable to good locomotives without skilled engineers to run them. Only a small percentage of the present health officers are familiar with the health laws and health rules and a very small percentage have had instructions and training in hygiene and sanitary science. The present law requires that practicing physicians shall be appointed as health officers. Physicians must earn their living, practicing curative medicine and receive a little money on the side for practicing preventive medicine for the public. In several ways this system of health officers defeats the ends of the health laws. For instance, one county health commissioner was asked—why don't you abolish that miserable livery stable near the hotel which is so insanitary and propagates thousands of flies? He replied "the law compels me to earn my living practicing medicine and the person who owns that livery stable is the richest person in town and is my patient. I dare not offend him." One county health commissioner was paid over \$1,000 for his services last year and his books show that he rendered 27 days' service to his county. This was payment at the rate of \$31.00 for each working day. We may conclude then that in his county the people had health protection for 27 days for \$1,000 and went without health protection for about 300 days. This is expensive health protection. The people of Indiana spend not less than \$20,000,000 annually in being sick and dying of diseases which could be largely prevented. As said, we have the laws but we have not the educated, trained, all-time health officers to execute them. The Board therefore will propose to the next legislature that the present health officer system be abolished and a rational, economic and efficient business system be adopted. Five states have already adopted the system of all-time skilled officers. They are New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and North Carolina. Surgeon General Gorgas, the world's most eminent sanitarian and also all authorities in sanitation say, "The crying demand in public health work is the ALL-TIME HEALTH OFFICER."

SENTENCED TO PRISON OR STERILIZATION

One of the most respected and experienced judges in the criminal court at Chicago set a precedent, which is said to be the first of its kind, in giving a prisoner the choice between going to prison for a crime of which he was convicted by a jury or of submitting to sterilization. In offering this alternative from the bench, Judge Marcus A. Kavanaugh said to the prisoner, sixty-five years of age and a married man with children:

"If I send you to the penitentiary it means death to you in your present health. At the same time I dare not turn you loose upon the public, for fear this mania with which you seem to be affected may cause you to attempt a similar crime, and then I would be at fault. If you will submit to an operation, with the choice of the best surgeons by next Saturday, I will set aside your sentence. I cannot compel you to submit and you will have a week to think the matter over. If you decide to do this, it will mean that you do not have to begin your sentence of from one to twenty years in the penitentiary."

The prisoner subsequently decided to be sterilized.

In commenting on the case the judge said he presumed he would be criticized for his proposition to the prisoner, but he wished neither to commit him to what really would be a death sentence, nor to expose the public to a repetition of his heinous offenses against little girls.

"One of my reasons for rendering the decision," he added, "was to draw public attention to a situation which has been disregarded too long. I believe all morons, the criminal insane and habitual criminals, both men and women, should be so treated. To my mind it is a crime against society that this class should be permitted to propagate their kind. As for those who commit outrages against women and female children, I advocate even more drastic measures, which would make repetition of the acts impossible. It is my hope that public interest may be aroused."—Survey.

COLDS.

Colds are caught. How are they caught? What can be done to avoid catching cold? In answer to these questions the State Board of Health says: All colds and indeed all diseases of the breathing organs are largely due to air starvation. Benjamin Franklin noticed this truth and wrote as follows: "I believe it is unnecessary to have colds, for I have observed that when I treat myself to plenty of outdoor air I never catch a cold. When I have caught cold, I noticed that one or two days before its appearance I had eaten heartily and then sat around in a closed room with many others until the air got bad and the room filled with tobacco smoke. I have also noticed that by staying much in the open air and lifting my bedroom windows high, that I get well quickly." The great man was correct in his observations. Over-eating lessens resistance for a brief period while the abused stomach is trying to digest the overload of garbage; and this abuse of the body being followed by the second abuse of not giving it enough air, runs resistance down so low, that the cold microbes which are everywhere, get in their work. The sure remedy against colds is to eat moderately and breathe plenty of pure air. Of course, the skin, kidneys and bowels must act correctly, for if they do not, this too will reduce resistance and let the cold microbes grow in the nose and other air passages. Every man is the architect of his own colds. Bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia and tuberculosis are routes to early death, and they trail after colds.

"EYES ARE PRICELESS", said Judge Murasky of San Francisco, when he awarded a judgment for \$25,000 damages against a doctor who neglected to carefully look after the eyes of a babe whom he ushered into this vale of tears. The judgment probably almost killed the doc. Perhaps this one judgment is enough, but probably several such blows must be given before a whole lot of low-grade doctors in California wake up to the fact that they must not slur their work. Something doing of this kind in Indiana would do a whole lot of good.

THE MORTALITY FROM CANCER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, the well known scholar and the statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, has written a work entitled, "The Mortality from Cancer Throughout the World". This is a great work. It is the outcome of severe and long continued labor. Dr. Hoffman says, "The mortality from cancer is no longer to be considered indifferently for it constitutes a real menace to all civilized mankind." The conclusions he draws from his vast amount of facts are of inestimable value. The statistics he has collected show clearly that cancer is on the increase. There were 80,000 deaths from cancer in the United States in 1915. This one fact attracts profound attention. In writing this work Dr. Hoffman has done a great service to the world, and the author's name puts the stamp of high authority on the conclusions drawn and the recommendations which are made.

TYPHOID CARRIERS.—Sawyer, in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, June 19, 1915, in a communication on The History of a Typhoid Carrier says in concluding that although frequent examination of the feces of this typhoid carrier gave negative results for four months after being treated with autogenous typhoid vaccine, he, nevertheless, infected three persons when subsequently released from quarantine on parole. The total number of persons infected by this carrier is thirty, five of whom died.

In a further attempt to cure this carrier, the gall-bladder and its duct were removed surgically, but the typhoid bacillus was found in the feces several times after the operation. Examination of the gall-bladder showed that it was normal and that its contents were free from typhoid bacilli. After forty-one successive examinations of feces during a period of fourteen months, all with negative results, the typhoid bacillus was isolated from stomach contents containing bile. Typhoid carriers are unusually dangerous and must be controlled by quarantine or other adequate supervision.

'MASTICATE YOUR FOOD THOROUGHLY. Fifty chews to the bite of food will develop flavors undreamed of by the one who bolts his food and reduce evidences of indigestion more quickly than a doctor's prescription.' Bulletin Cincinnati Board of Health.

"EAT ENOUGH but do not gorge for over-eating is almost as potent a factor in causation of acute colds as is exposure to polluted atmosphere." This is taken from the Weekly Report of the Board of Health of Cincinnati. Dr. Landis, the editor of the leaflet might have added that gorging with food, gluttony, is not only a potent factor in the causation of acute colds but is also a potent factor in the causation of auto-intoxication, dyspepsia, mal-assimilation and other intestinal troubles.

EVERY ANIMAL but man keeps to simple food, eats only when hungry, yet suffers neither indigestion, mal-assimilation, nor satiety, while WE, heirs of all the ages, devour everything, whether hungry or not and suffer in spite of prayer to the contrary.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	998,000
Total deaths.....	1,056
Death rate per 1,000.....	12.9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	64.5
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	13.4
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	35.4
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	15.8
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.2
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	4.8
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000....	46.4
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	173.6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	2.4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	9.7
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	4.8
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	97.8
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	114.9
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	

Total population.....	1,178,368
Total deaths.....	1,271
Death rate per 1,000.....	13.1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	106.7
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	23.8
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	63.1
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	13.4
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	7.2
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	1.1
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	1.0
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	44.5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years, rate per 100,000.....)	119.1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	2.0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	5.1
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	3.1
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	4.1
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	89.0
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	126.3
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	

Total population.....	684,552
Total deaths.....	608
Death rate per 1,000.....	10.8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	98.0
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	17.8
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	53.4
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	19.6
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	5.3
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia 100,000.....	42.7
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2) rate per 100,000.....	90.8
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	5.1
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	74.8
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	74.8
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	

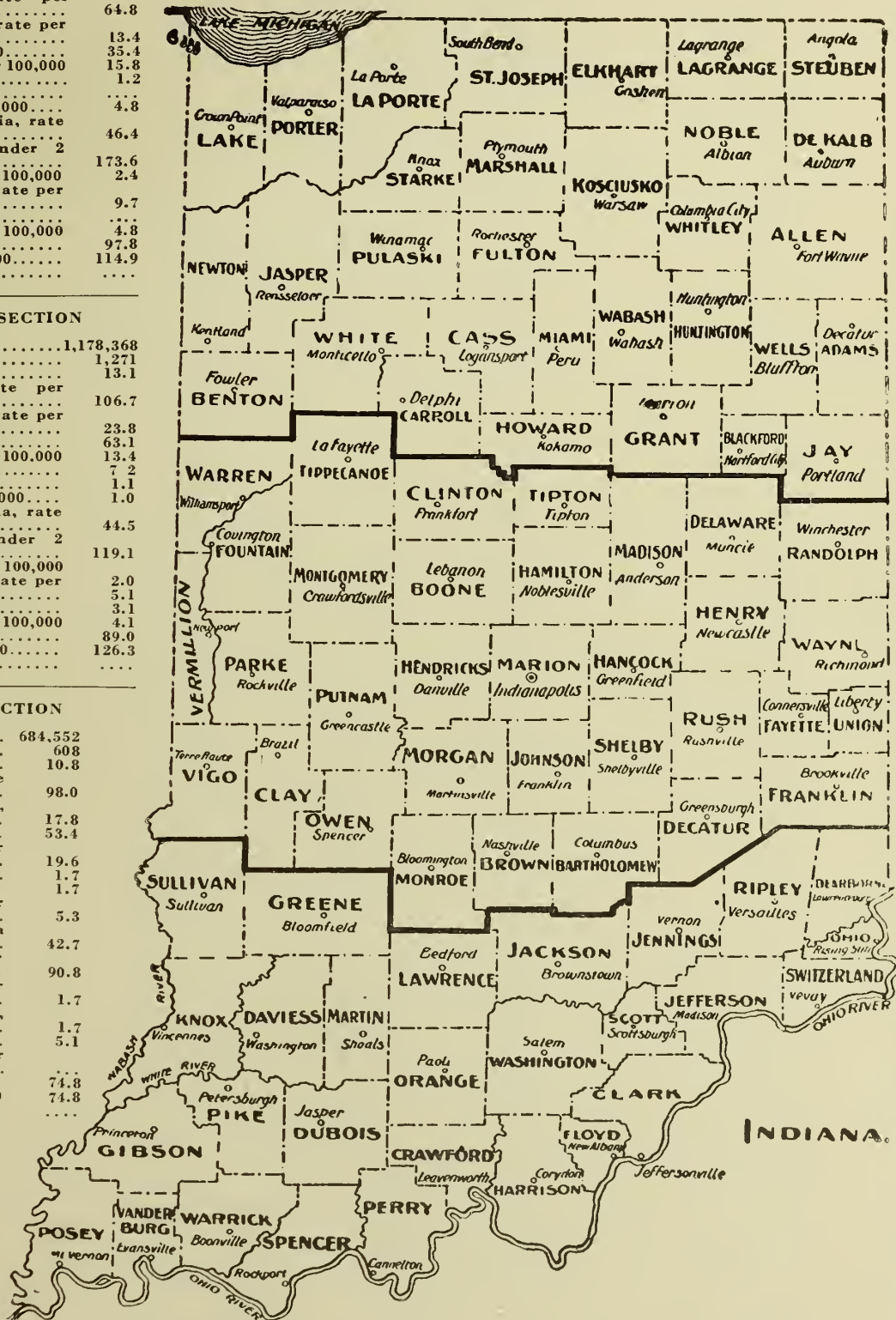


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of September, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Estimated 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Important Ages.					Death from Important Causes.																							
								September, 1916.	August, 1916.	September, 1915.	Rate for Year 1916 to Date.	Rate for Year 1915 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 Inclusive.	5 to 9 Inclusive.	10 to 14 Inclusive.	15 to 19 Inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.
State of Indiana.	2,860,920	2,935,303	2,672,29	171,26	126	12.5	12.4	11.5	13.7	12.3	510	233	67	44	77	989	211	44	120	37	9	2	8	105	308	5	14	7	8	208	258	355	130	...	...
Northern Counties	998,000	1,056,101	911,10	289	8,711	12.9	11.9	11.2	13.6	11.8	229	94	22	15	23	300	53	11	29	13	1	...	4	38	142	2	8	...	4	80	94	...	130	...	...
Adams.....	22,000	22	11	14	162	175	12.1	5.8	7.7	9.8	10.6	5	1	1	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...
Allen.....	109,791	97	95	78	952	870	11.4	10.9	9.3	12.3	11.4	12	7	1	5	2	30	7	...	2	1	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	8	12	...	30	1	...	
Benton.....	12,688	5	7	15	99	78	4.8	6.5	14.3	10.3	8.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackford.....	16,195	20	8	11	130	132	15.0	5.8	8.2	10.7	10.9	1	1	...	...	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carroll.....	17,980	13	16	19	161	129	8.8	10.4	12.8	11.9	9.5	3	2	1	1	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cass.....	37,788	52	39	41	484	413	16.7	12.1	13.2	17.0	14.7	7	3	1	1	20	5	2	3	1	...	...	...	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DeKalb.....	25,429	24	21	27	236	238	11.0	9.7	12.9	12.3	12.5	4	3	1	1	9	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elkhart.....	51,403	51	50	49	505	460	12.3	11.4	11.7	13.0	12.0	8	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	4	2	...	9	...	...
Fulton.....	16,879	13	14	11	178	147	9.3	9.7	7.9	14.0	11.6	2	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant.....	52,436	75	74	66	729	575	17.4	16.6	15.3	18.5	14.7	11	7	1	1	24	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howard.....	36,377	43	45	37	376	310	14.4	14.5	12.5	13.7	11.1	15	5	5	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huntington.....	29,372	28	31	29	291	254	11.6	12.4	12.0	13.1	11.5	2	3	1	...	14	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jasper.....	13,109	11	16	10	128	82	10.2	14.4	9.2	13.0	8.3	2	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jay.....	25,126	29	21	25	249	205	14.0	9.8	12.1	13.2	10.9	5	3	...	...	12	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosciusko.....	28,156	39	28	31	279	236	16.8	11.7	13.3	13.1	11.2	2	8	...	...	12	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lagrange.....	15,148	15	11	13	182	156	12.0	8.5	10.4	16.0	13.7	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake.....	115,165	151	174	126	1,533	1,109	16.0	17.7	14.2	17.7	13.7	52	18	2	2	3	11	8	3	3	2	1	...	...	6	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laporte.....	49,170	50	49	38	524	410	12.4	11.7	9.6	14.2	11.3	13	5	1	...	2	11	4	1	1	2	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall.....	24,265	22	17	8	222	211	11.0	8.2	4.0	12.2	11.6	4	2	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miami.....	30,570	30	20	23	314	268	11.9	7.7	9.2	13.7	11.8	4	2	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton.....	10,529	4	10	12	83	68	4.6	11.2	13.8	10.5	8.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noble.....	24,819	21	29	31	259	246	10.3	13.7	15.2	13.9	13.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porter.....	20,890	12	16	22	188	196	12.8	9.0	12.8	12.0	12.5	3	6	1	...	5	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulaski.....	13,312	13	6	14	117	100	11.9	5.4	12.7	11.7	10.0	1	1	...	...	4	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starke.....	10,632	12	15	9	153	90	20.5	12.2	5.7	12.8	11.3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steuben.....	14,504	116	108	86	984	813	14.6	13.0	7.5	14.1	11.3	54	13	5	1	3	23	2	1	3	3	...	...	7	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph.....	26,884	17	29	20	218	235	7.6	12.7	9.0	10.7	11.6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wabash.....	26,956	16	12	16	150	141	8.6	6.2	8.6	8.8	8.3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wells.....	22,668	14	11	14	156	104	9.6	7.3	9.6	11.8	7.8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White.....	17,632	13	16	11	140	134	9.2	11.0	7.8	10.9	10.4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitley.....	17,127	13	16	11	140	134	9.2	11.0	7.8	10.9	10.4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Counties	1,178,368	1,271,351	1,151,401	11,447	13.1	13.5	12.0	14.0	13.0	185	96	29	18	38	490	103	23	61	13	7	1	1	43	115	2	5	3	4	86	122	180	...	...	...
Bartholomew.....	25,153	15	24	24	229	247	7.2	11.2	11.6	12.9	13.1	2	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boone.....	25,173	22	25	30	242	199	10.6	11.7	14.5	12.8	10.6	3	1	1	...	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown.....	7,975	9	3	6	70	53	13.7	4.4	9.1	11.6	8.8	1	1	1	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clay.....	33,398	28	33	30	282	245	10.2	11.6	10.9	11.2	9.8	3	3	1	3	7	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clinton.....	27,439	30	26	27	275	248	13.3	11.1	12.0	13.3	12.1	3	3	2	1	15	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decatur.....	18,983	19	21	10	194	171	12.1	13.0	6.4	13.6	12.0	2	4	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware.....	52,94																																			

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of September, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

CITIES	Popu- lation, Esti- mated, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for					Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages					Deaths from Important Causes																			
		Total Deaths September, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to date	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date	September, 1916	August, 1916	September, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to Date	Rate for Year 1915 to Same Date	Under 1 Year	1 to 4 inclusive	5 to 9 inclusive	10 to 14 inclusive	15 to 19 inclusive	65 Years and Over	Pulmonary Tubercu- losis	Other Forms of Tu- berculosis	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Lobar and Broncho- Pneumonia	Diarrhea and Enter- itis (under 2 years)	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Acute Anterior Polio- myelitis	Influenza	Puerperal Septicemia	Cancer	External Causes	Smallpox	Deaths in Institutions	Deaths of Non-Resi- dents	
Cities of the First Class. Population 100,000 and over.	265,890	353	377	275	3,318	2,898	16	216	712	816	614	9	45	26	4	6	15	7	35	10	19	6	1	1	17	22		4		19	39	103	19			
Indianapolis	265,890	353	377	275	3,318	2,898	16	216	712	816	614	9	45	26	4	6	15	7	35	10	19	6	1	1	17	22		4		19	39	103				
Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000.	232,282	313	323	275	2,960	2,562	13	513	512	214	012	5	71	30	7	9	68	23	3	18	4			1	18	37	2					88				
Evansville	76,467	78	97	84	826	722	12	414	913	714	312	9	8	4	1	4	22	7	1	8					3	6					17	30	25	6		
Fort Wayne	73,338	77	73	62	716	656	12	711	710	513	012	2	12	6	1	4	20	5		2	1				4	3					6	8	29	13		
Terre Haute	68,897	79	76	79	743	687	13	912	914	314	313	7	6	8	1	4	16	6	2	5					4	5	1				5	13	22	1		
South Bend	63,580	79	77	50	675	497	15	014	2	9	814	110	45	12	4		2	5		*3	3				7	23	1				1	3	12	4		
Cities of the Third Class. Population 20,000 to 45,000.	304,643	399	416	303	3,729	2,865	15	916	113	416	313	9	96	32	11	2	12	26	8	11	2	1	1	14	70		1	1	1	26	43	85				
Gary	33,802	67	64	32	468	287	24	122	311	818	411	7	26	11	1	1	1	1	2	*1				3	27						1	10	17	3		
East Chicago	26,938	26	37	31	358	281	11	716	217	617	717	5	15	3				4						2	11						1	4	1			
Muncie	25,535	32	29	23	245	217	15	213	311	012	811	5	8	1		1	10	4	1	1					1	2					3	8	20	6		
Hammond	25,195	40	39	39	392	278	19	318	219	419	715	2	3	2	1		2	3		5	1	2			1	3					4	2	3			
Richmond	24,369	29	28	23	271	231	14	513	511	614	812	8	4	1			9									1	3					4	2	3		
Anderson	23,626	24	28	23	257	215	12	313	911	914	512	2	7	3	1		1	1	1						1	5						1	3	1		
Elkhart	21,327	26	17	23	213	203	11	8	9	413	312	9	4	1			1	9	1		*1											1	1	6	2	
Michigan City	21,112	21	22	20	213	188	12	112	211	713	412	1	8	2			2	1							1	6						1	4	2	1	
Lafayette	21,061	31	28	24	298	297	17	915	613	918	918	9	7	1			11	3	1					1	1						2	2	11	4		
New Albany	20,629	24	42	23	261	252	14	124	013	516	716	3	4	1			3	4		2	2				1						3	3				
Logansport	21,470	29	18	20	252	202	17	210	312	016	413	3	4	3	1		1	2	2												2	3		3		
Marion	20,369	22	35	22	265	215	13	120	213	017	316	3	5	2			2														5	1		2		
Kokomo	20,210	28	29	25	236	188	16	816	915	514	512	8	9	3	3		4	1							3	4					2	1		1		
Cities of the Fourth Class. Population 10,000 to 20,000.	152,429	202	190	139	1,615	1,319	16	114	712	214	112	6	41	13	5	3	3	8	3	8		1	1	5	28				1	2	14	23	23			
Vincennes	17,215	22	31	15	212	161	15	521	210	816	412	8	4	2	1	2	1	3	1	2					5							1	2	3	1	
Mishawaka	15,046	16	9	7	123	132	12	913	413	511	712	2	4				6								2							2	4	5	1	
Peru	12,996	10	18	11	145	111	18	917	311	215	812	5	4	2	1		3		1	1												1	4	2		
Laporte	12,266	22	9	11	127	94	35	6	9	313	314	9	11	3	1		7	3							4	7						1	1	4		
New Castle	11,258	11	9	13	100	82	12	1	9	614	312	1	1	1			4								1							1	5			
Elwood	11,028	14	14	9	118	117	15	815	410	418	414	8	3	1			2								1							4	1	2		
Crawfordsville	10,731	9	16	11	112	114	9	117	612	714	014	5	1	1			1								1							1		5		
Shelbyville	10,665	16	13	13	135	95	18	214	314	917	811	9	2	1			6								1							4	1			
Huntington	10,662	16	13	8	108	94	10	514	6	9	213	812	0	3	2		1	1							1							2	3			
Jeffersonville	10,412	16	17	9	108	91	19	219	710	914	212	1	3	2			7														2	3		1		
Brazil	10,115	10	16	11	106	101	22	918	713	614	013	7	4				1	2		1					3							1		1		
Bloomington	10,019	10	8	12	89	85	6	0	9	314	811	11	6				1								1							1		1		
Redford	10,016																																			
Cities of the Fifth Class. Population under 10,000.	303,296	376	353	377	3,269	3,389	13	113	713	914	313	7	52	29	6	3	9	17	3	12	4	1	1	11	37	1				25	27	14	3	1		
Frankfort	9,399	10	14	14	128	110	24	517	518	318	115	9	3	2	2	1	1	6							3							3	2	3		
Columbus	9,153	8	9	13	94	96	10	611	617	213	614	2	2				2	1							1							2	2	1		
Goshen	8,864	13	9	9	99	97	17	411	912	414	814	7	1	1			8															2	2	3		
Wabash	8,717	11	8																																	

Mortality of Indiana for September, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEO- GRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Popu- lation Estimated 1916	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the year 1916 to date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages											
							September, 1916	August, 1916	September, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to date	Rate for Year 1915 to same date	Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		65 and Over	
												Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
State.....	2,860,920	2,935	3,023	2,672	29,171	26,126	12.5	12.4	11.5	13.7	12.3	510	17.4	233	7.9	67	2.2	44	1.5	77	2.6	989	33.7
Northern Counties.....	998,000	1,056	1,010	911	10,288	8,711	12.9	11.9	11.2	13.6	11.8	229	21.7	94	8.9	22	2.0	15	1.4	23	2.1	300	28.4
Central Counties.....	1,178,368	1,271	1,351	1,151	12,401	11,447	13.1	13.5	12.0	14.0	13.0	185	14.5	96	7.4	29	2.3	18	1.4	38	3.0	490	38.8
Southern Counties.....	648,552	608	662	610	6,481	5,968	10.8	11.4	10.9	12.6	11.7	96	15.7	43	7.0	16	2.6	11	1.8	16	2.6	199	32.7
All Cities.....	1,308,540	1,593	1,659	1,369	14,891	13,033	13.8	14.9	13.0	15.1	13.6	305	19.1	130	8.1	33	2.0	23	1.4	48	3.0	392	24.6
Over 100,000.....	265,890	353	377	275	3,318	2,898	16.2	16.7	12.8	16.6	14.5	45	12.7	26	7.4	4	1.1	6	1.7	15	4.2	77	21.8
45,000 to 100,000.....	282,282	313	323	275	2,960	2,562	13.5	13.5	12.2	14.0	12.5	71	22.6	30	9.5	7	2.3	9	2.8	9	2.8	68	21.7
20,000 to 45,000.....	304,643	399	416	303	3,729	2,865	15.9	16.1	13.4	16.3	13.9	96	24.0	32	8.0	11	2.7	8	2.5	12	3.0	71	17.7
10,000 to 20,000.....	152,429	202	190	139	1,615	1,319	16.1	14.7	12.2	14.1	12.6	41	20.3	13	6.4	5	2.4	3	1.4	3	1.4	55	27.3
Under 10,000.....	303,296	326	353	377	3,269	3,389	13.1	13.7	13.9	14.3	13.7	52	15.8	29	8.8	6	1.8	3	0.9	9	2.7	121	37.1
Country.....	1,552,380	1,342	1,364	1,303	14,280	13,093	10.5	10.3	10.2	12.2	11.2	205	15.2	103	7.6	34	2.5	21	1.5	29	2.1	597	44.4

Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Forms Tuberculosis		Ty- phoid Fever		Diph- theria and Croup		Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whoop- ing Cough		Lobar and Broncho Pneumo- nia		Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Under 2 Years)		Cere- bro- Spinal Fever		Acute Anterior Polio- mye- litis		Influ- enza		Puer- peral Septi- cemia		Cancer		Ex- ternal Causes		Small- pox	
	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate
State.....	211	90.2	44	18.8	120	51.3	37	15.8	9	3.8	2	.8	8	3.4	105	44.8	308	131.7	5	2.1	14	5.9	7	2.9	8	3.4	208	87.9	258	110.3	...	...
Northern Counties.....	53	64.8	11	13.4	29	35.4	13	15.8	1	1.2	...	...	4	4.8	38	46.4	142	173.6	2	2.4	8	9.7	...	...	4	4.8	80	97.8	94	114.9	...	...
Central Counties...	103	106.7	23	23.8	61	63.1	13	13.4	7	7.2	1	1.0	1	1.0	43	44.5	115	119.1	2	2.0	5	5.1	3	3.1	4	4.1	86	89.0	122	126.3	...	...
Southern Counties..	55	98.0	10	17.8	30	53.4	11	19.6	1	1.7	1	1.7	3	5.3	24	42.7	51	90.8	1	1.7	1	1.7	4	5.1	...	42	74.8	42	74.8	...	...
All Cities.....	109	101.6	27	25.1	68	63.4	16	14.9	4	3.7	1	.9	4	3.7	65	60.5	194	180.9	3	2.7	5	4.6	3	2.7	3	2.7	101	94.2	162	151.1	...	...
Over 100,000.....	35	160.6	10	45.9	19	87.2	6	39.5	1	4.5	...	...	1	4.5	17	128.0	22	100.9	...	...	4	18.3	...	...	...	...	19	87.2	39	179.0	...	...
45,000 to 100,000.....	23	99.4	3	12.9	18	77.8	4	17.2	...	...	...	...	1	4.3	18	77.8	37	159.9	2	8.6	...	...	1	4.3	...	...	17	73.4	30	129.6	...	...
20,000 to 45,000.....	26	104.1	8	32.0	11	44.0	2	8.0	1	4.0	1	4.0	...	...	14	56.0	70	280.4	...	...	1	4.0	1	4.0	1	4.0	26	104.1	43	172.2	...	...
10,000 to 20,000.....	8	64.0	3	24.0	8	64.0	1	24.0	...	...	...	...	1	8.0	5	40.0	28	224.1	...	...	...	...	1	8.0	2	16.0	14	112.0	23	184.1	...	...
Under 10,000.....	17	68.4	3	12.0	12	48.2	4	16.0	1	4.0	...	...	1	4.0	11	44.2	37	148.8	1	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	25	100.6	27	108.6	...	...
Country.....	102	80.1	17	13.3	52	40.8	21	16.5	5	3.9	1	.7	4	3.1	40	31.4	114	89.6	2	1.8	9	7.0	4	3.1	5	3.9	107	84.1	96	75.4	...	...

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of September, 1916.

J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR, IN CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISION

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes					
		Station		Highest	Date	Station	
65.1	-2.0	Collegeville		98	6	Mauzy	
						Lowest	
						Date	
						27	
						30	

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes			
		Station		Greatest Monthly Amount	Least Monthly Amount
29.6	0.00	Crown Point		6.98	Princeton
					0.97

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1916

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The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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BIRTHS FOR OCTOBER, 1916

Total births 4,744 (Stillbirths excluded); State rate, 19.5.
Males 2,398; females 2,346.
White males 2,361; white females 2,313.
Colored births, 70; males 37, females 33.
Stillbirths, 174; white 166, colored 8.
The Northern Sanitary Section, population, 998,000, reports 1,819 births; rate 21.5.
The Central Sanitary Section, population, 1,178, 368, reports 1,850 births; rate 18.5.
The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684, 552, reports 1,075 births; rate 18.5.
The highest rate, Lake County, 36.4.
Lowest rate, Warrick County, 7.3.
Total births to date for 1916, 53,038.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER, 1916

Total deaths reported 2,952; rate 12.1 In the preceding month 2,935 deaths; rate 12.5. In the same month last year 2,646 deaths; rate 11.0. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age 425 or 14.4 per cent of total; 1 to 4, 188; 5 to 9, 62; 10 to 14, 48; 15 to 19, 86; 65 and over, 977 or 33.1 per cent of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000, reports 997 deaths; rate 11.7. In the preceding month 1,056 deaths; rate 12.9. In the same month last year 907 deaths; rate 10.8.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 1,305 deaths; rate 13.0. In the preceding month 1,271 deaths; rate 13.1. In the same month last year 1,148 deaths; rate 11.5.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population, 684,552, reports 650 deaths; rate 11.2. In the preceding month 608 deaths; rate 10.8. In the same month last year 591 deaths; rate 10.2.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Central Sanitary Section reports the highest death rate, which is 0.9 higher than the rate for the entire state. The Central Section also presents the highest death rate for tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, whooping cough and cancer. The Northern Section presents the highest death rate for lobar and broncho-pneumonia, diarrhea, cerebro spinal fever, and external causes. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for scarlet fever, measles, acute poliomyelitis, influenza and puerperal septicemia.

RURAL: Population 1,552,380, reports 1,367 deaths; rate 10.3. In the preceding month 1,342 deaths; rate 10.5. In the same month last year 1,286 deaths; rate 9.7.

URBAN: Population 1,308,540, reports 1,585 deaths; rate 14.3. In the preceding month 1,593 deaths; rate 13.8. In the same month last year 1,360 deaths; rate 12.7. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 14.5; Evansville, 14.9; Ft. Wayne, 14.6; Terre Haute, 12.9; South Bend, 12.2; Gary, 16.7; East Chicago, 14.4; Muncie, 12.9; Hammond, 21.5; Richmond, 15.4; Anderson, 20.4; Elkhart, 13.2; Michigan City, 13.4; Lafayette, 18.4; New Albany, 18.3; Logansport, 13.8; Marion, 15.0; Kokomo, 16.9.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR OCTOBER, 1916

Typhoid fever, as in the preceding month, was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, tonsillitis, acute bronchitis, acute rheumatism, chickenpox, pulmonary tuberculosis, influenza, poliomyelitis, diarrhea and enteritis, measles, lobar pneumonia, malaria fever, bronchial pneumonia, intermittent and remittent fever, whooping

cough, other forms of tuberculosis, erysipelas, smallpox, dysentery, cholera morbus, cerebro-spinal fever, puerperal fever, rabies in human, rabies in animals, trachoma.

SMALLPOX: 38 cases reported in 10 counties with no deaths. The counties reporting smallpox present were: Dubois 2, Grant 1, Jay 1, Johnson 1, Knox 6, Lake 1, Randolph 11, Tipton 10, Union 2, Vigo 3.

TUBERCULOSIS: 278 deaths, of which 230 were of the pulmonary form and 48 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 154; females 124. Of the males, 29 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 58 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 35 were married in the same age period as above, and left 70 orphans under 12 years of age. Total orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 128. Number of homes invaded, 265.

PNEUMONIA: 160 deaths; rate 66 per 100,000. In the preceding month 105 deaths; rate 44.8. In the same month last year 104 deaths; rate 43.3.

TYPHOID FEVER: 329 cases in 63 counties with 95 deaths. In the preceding month 657 cases in 76 counties with 120 deaths. In the same month last year 249 cases reported from 53 counties with 55 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 617 cases reported in 52 counties with 69 deaths. In the preceding month 318 cases in 44 counties with 37 deaths. In the same month last year 543 cases in 60 counties with 43 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 410 cases in 54 counties with 5 deaths. In the preceding month 212 cases in 35 counties with 9 deaths. In the same month last year 364 cases in 55 counties with 7 deaths.

MEASLES: 252 cases reported in 21 counties with 3 deaths. In the preceding month 69 cases in 20 counties with 2 deaths. In the same month last year 167 cases in 16 counties with 2 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 57 cases reported in 21 counties with 9 deaths. In the preceding month 64 cases in 34 counties with 14 deaths. In the same month last year 3 cases in 3 counties with 1 death. The deaths occurred in Floyd county, female 2 years; Jennings County, female 28 years; Marion County, 2 males, age 4 and 5; Miami County, female 14 years; Rush County, male 2 months; Tipton County, female 8 years; Vanderburg County, male 1 year; Vigo County, female 4 years.

RABIES: Only one person bitten by a rabid dog and treated by the State Board of Health during October. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total 225, males 165, females 60. *Suicides:* Total 38, males 25, females 13. Suicide by poison 15, by hanging or strangulation 2, by drowning 2, by firearms 17, by cutting or piercing instruments 1, other suicides 1. *Accidental or Undefined:* Total 171, males 129, females 42. Poisoning by food 2, other acute poisonings 4, conflagration 1, burns (conflagration excepted) 10, absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) 5, accidental drowning 4, traumatism by firearms 10, traumatism by fall 36, traumatism in mines 1, traumatism by machines 5, railroad accidents and injuries 45, street-car accidents and injuries 9, automobile accidents and injuries 17, injuries by other vehicles 5, other

crushing 3, injuries by animals 2, electricity (lightning excepted) 2, fractures (cause not specified) 1, other external violence 9. *Homicide:* Total 16, males 11, females 5. Homicide by firearms 12, by cutting or piercing instruments 1, by other means 3.

HEALTH OFFICERS ATTENTION

Delayed Birth and Death Certificates

Each month the statistical department receives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during the preceding months, which are not sent to this department in time to be tabulated with the report for the current month. With the report for October the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter:

BIRTHS

Benton 1 (Fowler); Blackford 1 (Montpelier); Boone 9 (Lebanon 5, Thornton 1); Brown 1; Carroll 1 (Burlington); Clark 9 (Jeffersonville 3); Clay 2 (Knightsville 1); Crawford 1 (Leavenworth); Daviess 2 (Washington 1); Dearborn 1 (Aurora); Dekalb 4 (Garrett 3); Delaware 3 (Muncie 2); Dubois 1 (Huntingburg); Elkhart 4 (City); Fayette 3 (Connersville 1); Floyd 2 (New Albany); Grant 7 (Gas City 1, Fowlerton 2); Greene 1 (Jasonville); Harrison 2; Henry 2 (Knightstown 1); Howard 1; Huntington 3 (City 2 for May, 1 for July); Jasper 1; Jefferson 3 (Madison 1); Jennings 1; Knox 13 (Vincennes 1, Bicknell 1); Kosciusko 1; Lake 24 (Hammond 7, East Chicago 16, Gary 1); Laporte 2 (City); Madison 3 (Alexandria); Marion 1 (Indianapolis 1—for February, 1913); Marshall 2—1 for July, 1915, 1 for September, 1915; Miami 1; Newton 7 (Kentland 4, Brook 1); Noble 3; Parke 2; Perry 1 (Tell City); Pike 1; Porter 4 (Valparaiso 3); Posey 1; Pulaski 2; Ripley 5 (Napoleon 1); Rush 1; Spencer 10; Steuben 7; St. Joseph 2 (South Bend); Sullivan 3 (City 1, Duggar 1); Tippecanoe 5 (Lafayette 4); Vanderburg 6 (Evansville); Vermillion 5 (Clinton 2, Universal 1); Vigo 4—1 for December, 1915 (Terre Haute 2); Wabash 4; Warrick 8; Washington 2 (Salem); Wayne 2; Wells 7 (Ossian 1); White 6 (Reynolds 1, Wolcott 1); Total 211.

DEATHS

Allen 1; Boone 2 (Thorntown 1); Carroll 1; Daviess 2; Dearborn 1 (Lawrenceburg for April); Dekalb 1; Delaware 3 (Muncie 2); Hendricks 1; Henry 1 (Blountsville); Jackson 2 (Crothersville 1); Jefferson 1; Knox 2 (Monroe City 1); Morgan 1; Newton 1; Owen 1 (Spencer); Parke 3; Pike 2; Porter 2 (Hebron 1); Posey 2 (Cynthiana 1); Pulaski 1; Putnam 1 (Bainbridge); Ripley 1; Spencer 7; Sullivan 1; Vermillion 4; (Clinton 3); Wabash 6; Wayne 1 (Spring Grove); Wells 4 (Bluffton 3); White 1; Whitley 1; Total 58.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR OCTOBER, 1916

Will Shimer, M. D., Superintendent

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—	
Positive.....	116
Negative.....	352
	— 468

Pus for tubercle bacilli—		Blood for malaria plasmodia—	
Positive.....	1	Negative.....	19
Negative.....	1		
	— 2	Pus for gonococci—	
Cerebro-spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—		Females:	
Negative.....	2	Positive.....	12
		Suspicious.....	4
Feces for tubercle bacilli—		Negative.....	35
Negative.....	2	Unsatisfactory.....	2
Throat cultures for tubercle bacilli—		Males:	
Negative.....	1	Positive.....	23
		Suspicious.....	2
Widal tests for typhoid fever—		Negative.....	23
Positive.....	47	Sex not given:	
Negative.....	150	Negative.....	1
	— 197		— 102
Widal tests for paratyphoid fever—		Pus miscellaneous.....	2
Positive.....	5	Pathological tissues—	
Negative.....	192	Carcinoma:	
	— 197	Carcinoma of shoulder.....	1
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—		Carcinoma of breast.....	2
Positive.....	284	Carcinoma of pyloric end stomach.....	1
Suspicious.....	60	Miscellaneous tissues.....	24
Negative.....	410	Gasserian ganglions.....	8
Unsatisfactory.....	6		— 36
	— 760	Urine for chemical analysis.....	28
Epidemic cultures for diphtheria bacilli—		Feces for typhoid bacilli—	
Positive.....	56	Negative.....	6
Suspicious.....	27	Cerebro-spinal fluid for meningococci—	
Negative.....	1845	Positive.....	1
Unsatisfactory.....	26	Suspicious.....	1
	— 1954		— 2
Brains for rabies—		Total number examinations made.....	3,796
Dogs:		Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies—	
Positive.....	4	Negative.....	7
Negative.....	2	Guinea pigs inoculated for tuberculosis—	
Cows:		Negative.....	2
Positive.....	3	Doses of antityphoid vaccine prepared and sent out...2,229	
Cats:			
Negative.....	1		
Oxen:		OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING	
Rotten.....	1	OCTOBER, 1916	
	— 10	Tuberculosis.....	509
Blood for counts.....	8	Diphtheria.....	970
		Diphtheria Epidemics.....	4,155
		Windals.....	209

Gonococci.....	177
Blood counts.....	5
Bile Media.....	12
Malaria.....	7

Total number sent out.....6,044

PATIENTS TAKING "PASTEUR" TREATMENTS
OCTOBER, 1916

Name	Town	County	Age Sex	Treat- ment began	Treat- ment finished
1. Peter J. Steimel.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	36 M	10-8-16	10-27-16

THINGS OF INTEREST FROM THE LABORATORY

When any new procedure is originated it is heralded as a specific and typhoid vaccination is not an exception.

The splendid results of typhoid vaccination of the United States troops in Texas during the year 1912 lead a great many people to believe that typhoid vaccination would absolutely protect against typhoid infection. The ordinary vaccination will protect if the number of bacilli taken in at any one time after the vaccination is small or if the bacilli be taken into the digestive tract at infrequent intervals.

During the present war among the French and English troops in the trenches typhoid appears as high as 10 per cent among the vaccinated. This is probably due to the poor means for the disposal of feces and urine in the trenches and the inadequate means for keeping the hands clean of fecal and urine contamination.

If persons who have been vaccinated drink milk or water containing large numbers of typhoid bacilli 10 per cent or more will contract the disease. Careless persons taking care of typhoid patients even if they have been vaccinated are liable to become infected.

Typhoid vaccine is no substitute for good personal hygiene or for pasteurized milk or filtered water. This failure of typhoid vaccine to protect is no surprise to those who have followed the report of animal experiments with typhoid vaccine.

Metchnikoff found that if monkeys were vaccinated with dead typhoid bacilli they would promptly develop typhoid if fed on feces containing living typhoid bacilli. If a few living bacilli were given by mouth the animals gradually developed an immunity that protected against any mode of infection and the infection tended to become chronic in these animals, that is, they became carriers of virulent typhoid bacilli.

Metchnikoff partially killed the bacilli by adding anti-typhoid serum and then used these sensitized organisms as a vaccine. This vaccine protected the animals as well as unchanged bacilli.

This sensitized vaccine has not been adapted for human beings because it is feared that the sensitized bacilli will become virulent in the human body and create chronic typhoid bacilli carriers.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND
DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
FOR OCTOBER, 1916

H. E. Barnard, Ph. D.,

State Food and Drug Commissioner

During the month of October 90 samples of food were analyzed of which 75 were reported as legal and 15 as illegal. Of 45 milk samples analyzed 5 were illegal. Of the 13 butters examined 7 were classed as illegal because of their high moisture content.

Nineteen of the 23 drug samples examined were found to be legal. But two samples were reported as illegal. Fifteen samples of aspirin were analyzed and in every case was up to standard.

ANALYSES OF FOOD AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1916

CLASSIFICATION	Legal	Illegal	Total
FOOD			
Beverages—			
Ciders, Orange.....	6		6
Sodas.....	3		3
Grape Juice.....		1	1
Flour.....	1		1
Cocoa.....	1		1
Milk Products—			
Butter.....	6	7	13
Cream.....	4		4
Ice Cream.....	1		1
Milk.....	40	5	45
Milk, Condensed.....	10		10
Milk, Mothers.....	3		3
Oysters.....	1		1
Vinegar.....		1	1
Total.....	75	15	90
DRUGS			
Aspirin.....	15		15
Linseed Oil.....	3	1	4
Sweet Spirits of Nitre.....	1		1
Oil of Turpentine.....		1	1
Miscellaneous.....			2
Total.....	19	2	23

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF
OCTOBER, 1916

During the month of October the inspectors visited 730 places where food was handled. But four places were found to be in excellent condition, 227 were reported as good, 288 fair and 210 poor. The unsatisfactory showing for the month is due to the fact that special attention was paid to saloons. Of 169 saloons inspected 156 were graded as poor. They were dirty from front to back. The floor in front of the bar was usually littered with tobacco wastes and wet down with expectoration. The toilets in the rear were almost always foul smelling and unsanitary. Out of 169 places but 5 were listed as good. The saloon is a food distributing establishment of exactly the same class as the restaurant. The same conditions will be exacted of the saloon keeper as of any other handler of foods. If the bartender or porter is diseased he will be prosecuted. If the toilets are unsanitary the place will be closed.

No prosecutions were reported during the month.

But six condemnation notices were issued, six because of

unsanitary conditions and two in addition, because the business was being conducted in improperly constructed buildings.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1916

INSPECTIONS	Number Inspected	Number Excellent	Number Good	Number Fair	Number Poor	Number Bad
Dairies.....	6	0	3	1	2	0
Grocery stores.....	241	3	110	126	2	0
Meat markets.....	86	1	34	48	3	0
Drug stores.....	19	0	13	6	0	0
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	98	0	47	42	9	0
Hotels and restaurants.....	101	0	12	51	38	0
Fish markets.....	3	0	1	2	0	0
Ice cream factories.....	3	0	2	1	0	0
Bottling works.....	4	0	0	3	0	1
Saloons.....	169	0	5	8	156	0
Total.....	730	4	227	288	210	1

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1916

CLASSIFICATION	Reasons for Sanitary Conditions	Condemnation Improper Construction	Total
Confectionery and Ice Cream Plants.....	1	.....	1
Groceries.....	3	.....	3
Grocery and Restaurants.....	1	1	1
Restaurants.....	1	1	1
Total.....	6	2	6

SHE DIDN'T KNOW

A young mother and her little daughter were making calls on Christmas day. As they stood in a corner drug store waiting for a street car, the child pressed her hand to her head and complained of headache. Thereupon, her mother purchased fifteen cents worth of aspirin, saying, "Take this, dear, I don't want you to suffer with your head today." And this loving mother in her ignorance wronged her child, for she did not know that aspirin merely deadened the pain and did not effect cure. No one had told her that the drug was a heart depressant and like other drugs in the hands of the unskilled, very dangerous. She had never heard the old adage, "He who doctors himself has a fool for a doctor."

Illness and sickness come through neglect or refusal to obey Nature's laws of health. It is the penalty she imposes for disobedience. The wise will learn and observe her laws. Then *drugs* and *cures* will not be needed.

THE REMY ELECTRIC COMPANY of Anderson, Indiana, requests the State Board of Health to make a sanitary inspection of their plant and return such recommendations for sanitary improvement as may be deemed necessary. Everywhere large business concerns are giving serious consideration to the health surroundings of their employes and we welcome most heartily the request for sanitary inspection received from the Remy Electric Company.

A PROMINENT DENTIST of Shelbyville requests a certificate of his birth. The records of his family have been lost and now it is essential for him to prove in court the exact date of his birth. He was born in 1888 or 1889. This is the point which must be settled. His birthplace was Crawford county.

The records there are silent and the presumption is that his birth was never reported by the physician who attended. This is the way physicians are continually causing trouble to their families, bringing them expense and disappointment

POLLUTION OF STREAMS by cities will probably now cease in New York. Damages has been awarded against Batavia, New York, because of the pollution of a stream and this will undoubtedly wake up the city fathers to the importance of not turning a stream into an open sewer and damaging people living on the stream. Property owners along the stream into which Batavia deposited its sewage showed that the stream was severely polluted. The New York Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the lower court and awarded damages. The New York Supreme Court says: "The inhabitants of a city or village collectively have no more right to pollute the waters of a stream than a single individual and where a city empties its sewer system into a living stream as the defendant has done in this case and damage results to the riparian owners it must respond in damages."

"SMALLPOX IN COURT" is the heading to a newspaper item in a Princeton, Indiana, paper. The item says: "Bert Hope was being tried in the court for attempting to murder his mother. The prisoner took sick and the physicians pronounced it smallpox. He was badly broken out in the court. The judge hastily continued the trial and the five or six hundred people who packed the court room made a very hasty exit."

DROPPING LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS has become quite epidemic among the newspapers. The Hearst papers now refuse to take liquor advertisements. In its campaign against alcohol as a public health menace, the New York City Department of Health has urged the newspapers to refuse all advertisements of liquors. The said health department called the attention of the newspapers to the fact that while the editorial pages have carried on forceful and no doubt profitable propaganda against alcohol, the advertising columns have blazed with advertisements of whisky and patent medicines which contained large amounts of alcohol. Mr. Hearst, owner of the Hearst papers, issued a formal order on Sunday, January 9, that no more liquor advertisements would be received for his papers.

THE INDUSTRIAL BOARD OF INDIANA has established a precedent in holding that employers are liable for medical attention on account of injury to employes, but only in such instances where employers would be liable for compensation to the injured employes. The Board refused to order the Horace Wood Company to pay a fee charged by Dr. Colin Dunbar who treated an employe of the Wood Company. The evidence showed the employe was injured while scuffling and was not in the service of the Wood Company at the time.

THE TREATMENT OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS. (With especial reference to the earlier stages.)

Robert W. Lovett, M. D.

Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Harvard University,
and Surgeon to the Childrens Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Infantile paralysis or acute poliomyelitis is a general infection characterized especially by its attack on the cerebro-spinal axis. The pathological condition is essentially a hemorrhagic myelitis accompanied by a mild meningitis, both of which are often more widely distributed than the clinical symptoms would seem to indicate.

The changes in the cord consist of hemorrhages for the most part punctate most marked in the anterior part of the gray matter and of a very extensive perivascular infiltration. The latter process causes a narrowing of the lumen of many of the terminal arteries supplying the motor cells, so that anemic changes even to the point of necrosis may occur in them. In addition to this the posterior root ganglia are involved. From this stage the process in cases which do not die consists in an absorption of the infiltration about the vessels, allowing the blood to flow through them to the anemic cells which resume their function unless too severely damaged, and absorption of hemorrhage. This is the period of so called "spontaneous improvement" supervening directly upon the acute process.

For purposes of treatment the disease may be divided into three stages: (a) the *acute stage* beginning with the acute attack and ending with the disappearance of the tenderness (a matter generally of from four weeks to three months); (b) the *convalescent stage* from the disappearance of the tenderness until the disease has become practically stationary (a matter of about two years); (c) the *chronic stage* which begins about two years from the onset.

Acute Stage.

From the pathology it may be seen that the physiological requirement of this stage is rest, in order that nature may be given a chance to repair the damage so far as possible by absorption. It is not reasonable during this time to excite the peripheral ends of hemorrhagic and anemic nerve centers by massage, electricity and attempted movements. The tenderness must be accepted as evidence of an active process still going on in the cord and so long as it exists the patient should be *let alone*. Massage at this time may cause great increase of pain and tenderness and may seriously delay recovery and there is no evidence whatever to show that the use of electricity at this stage is of any value.

During this stage the patient should be kept quiet. Joints will not ankylose, hopeless muscular atrophy will not occur, and by this proceeding the damaged cord will have the best chance to repair, and repair to the highest degree is desirable. One of our chief gains of late has been the avoidance of meddling and useless early therapeutic measures. There is evidence that the use of hexamethylenamin in monkeys diminishes in them the risk of infection somewhat but there is nothing to show that it has any effect after infection has occurred, but as the drug in moderation is harmless, it is extensively used at this stage and may be of value. There is no serum or drug or proceeding that is known to avert the infection or to limit the paralysis, although Netter of Paris has administered the blood serum of recovered patients to those in the acute stage in a small series of cases, but the method is wholly experimental. The use of strychnine and ergot is not to be advised. *Deformities* should at this stage be carefully prevented. The feet should be kept at right angles to the legs to avoid the most common deformity "dropped foot". The knees should be extended unless this causes great pain. Lateral curvature of the spine should be looked for, and if

it is present, attitudes increasing it should be avoided. These deformities may begin in the first weeks after the onset, and are largely preventable, and if they are allowed to occur, constitute a great obstacle in the later treatment.

When the tenderness has diminished it is desirable to place the patient in a warm saline bath into which he may be lowered on a sheet once a day, and in which he may be able to move his limbs without pain. This is not desirable in the first days of the disease.

The treatment of this stage may be summarized as consisting of rest and the prevention of deformities.

The Convalescent Phase.

With the disappearance of the tenderness the acute process in the cord may be assumed to have reached a stage when therapeutic measures may be begun, but probably in no case should they be undertaken in less than four to six weeks from the onset. Of late much has been said as to the advisability of keeping such convalescents in bed for an indefinite time, and there is no question that most cases of this disease are allowed to overdo to their own detriment. But prolonged recumbency for children is unnatural and undesirable, physiologically and mentally. Moreover it has been too much the custom to allow such children to sit and lie around until they have acquired flexion deformities of the hips, knees and ankles, and the best practice at present consists in getting these children into the upright position early in the convalescent stage.

The upright position is desirable not only because it antagonizes the evils of the permanent sitting position, but because the effort to balance on the feet instructively excites to effort a large number of muscles not otherwise to be reached, and is a valuable form of muscle training.

If the patient can stand and walk without leg braces, so much the better. If such apparatus is needed to permit ambulatory activity it should be used but only during walking, and in early cases never continuously. The most commonly required form of apparatus is the Thomas Caliper knee splint which holds the legs extended and prevents the foot from dropping. Crutches may or may not be required. If gastrocnemius paralysis is present, high heels should be continuously worn. If abdominal weakness is present (a condition most often overlooked) a supporting abdominal corset should be worn continuously and scoliosis demands the same treatment from the outset.

A patient who has been long in bed when first put on his feet in braces is often unable to balance even if he has the requisite muscular strength and the cultivation of his sense of equilibrium must be taken up separately. A good general rule with regard to the use of apparatus is that it should be used when the patient cannot stand without it or if in standing a position of deformity is assumed. Deformity leads to stretching of soft parts, which is always detrimental, and if persisted in, to permanent bony changes.

Fatigue is always detrimental and a source of danger at this stage. Muscles are more often weakened than totally paralyzed in this disease (in the proportion of about 9 partial to 1 total paralysis in the Vermont figures) and danger of overusing such partly paralyzed muscles even by mild activity is very great and retards recovery and if persisted in does permanent damage. The worst advice that can be given to a patient in the light of our modern knowledge is to use his muscles as much as he can. Patients in the convalescent stage should be most carefully guarded in the matter of too much walking.

There are four therapeutic measures to be considered at this stage: (1) massage, (2) electricity, (3) heat, (4) muscle training.

1. Massage empties mechanically the viens and lymphatics, it apparently helps to preserve the condition of the muscles and it stimulates the flow of blood to the limb and nothing more, so that too much must not be expected of it. It does not promote the transmission of impulses from brain to muscle, and its action seems wholly local. Given for too long a period, or roughly, it does harm and fatigues the muscles.

2. Electricity. The use of Faradic electricity gives a mild form of muscular exercise which will cause muscles to contract which will not do so voluntarily, and apparently does nothing more, and Galvanic electricity and the newer currents are supposed in some mysterious way to do good, but in experience of many years with and without electricity used in all forms and under many conditions of control, the writer has been unable to satisfy himself that it was of any use whatever in any given case. There is no possible objection to its use if strong currents are not used, provided the other measures of proved usefulness are also employed. But electricity has done an indefinite amount of harm in this disease because it has deluded the parents, and often the physician, into thinking that the patient was being adequately treated by that alone, while serious deformities were developing and valuable time being lost.

3. Heat is of value in promoting circulation and in raising the temperature of the limb to a point where muscular action is better performed. It also probably adds to the efficiency of massage by bringing the blood to the surface and should precede rather than follow the rubbing.

4. Muscle training is doubtless the most valuable and reliable of these measures. It consists in an attempt to drive an impulse from the brain to the affected muscle by a new route. The bundles of motor centers are connected with each other and with the muscles by most intricate connections and in the partial destruction of such centers, which is more common than their total destruction (as shown by the predominance of partial paralysis), it is obviously reasonable to attempt to find and cultivate a new route for an impulse by calling for the performance of a motion and aiding the performance of that motion by the hand. With subsequent attempts the voluntary control is likely to increase and in the opinion of the writer we have in carefully directed muscle training at this stage the most valuable part of our therapeutic equipment.

In Vermont in a period of three months a quantitative examination of the muscles showed that in cases treated by muscle training the expectation of improvement was as follows: under treatment by an expert 6 to 1; under home muscle training under supervision 3.5 to 1; home training without supervision 2.8 to 1.*

Deformity in this stage is to be removed as it occurs. This can be done by stretching with or without anesthesia anatomy, myotomy, fasciotomy. It must be remembered that it is easier to prevent than to correct deformity. *When fixed deformity is present it must be removed before undertaking mechanical or operative treatment.*

The Chronic Stage.

This begins in about two years from the onset and it is in this stage that the question arises of performing operations to improve function or to increase stability of the paralyzed joint. In the first class are to be mentioned tendon and nerve transplantation and in the second, the artificial ankylosis of joints (arthrodesis), silk ligaments to support dropped feet, the removal of the astragalus (astragalectomy) and similar operations.

Surgeons of experience are agreed in all parts of the world that these serious operations are not to be undertaken until at least two years after the onset of the paralysis. But

in this stage probably the majority of cases will still be non-operative because the distribution and extent of the paralysis is too often of such a character as to make operative interference unlikely to be of much value. In such cases the same general principles of support by apparatus will remain much as they were in the preceding stage, but as one gets further away from the acute attack the prospect of muscular gain becomes less good, a consideration which emphasizes the importance of seeing that the care of these cases in the early stages is as efficient as it can be made.

*Lovett & Martin, American Journal of Orthopedic Surgery, July, 1916.

ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM.

William J. Fairfield, M. D.,

Norwich, N. Y.

What may be termed "The Mechanical and Passive Respiration Method," is going the rounds in medical literature, setting it forth as a new method of resuscitation of the new born, given by Dr. Serafino Marmon. He gives a detailed description of the placement of the operators' hands as a first step called the "inspiratory position" for the procedure embracing two movements made close together in two or three seconds, accomplishing what he terms "the mechanical and passive inspiration," followed immediately by a "mechanical and passive expiration" produced by a concentric pressure over the walls of the thorax by the spread-out hands of the operator.

This procedure, in the main, is not new, but has been employed under more or less similar technique by doctors and midwives from time almost immemorial.

Blocked or delayed respiratory function of the new born, seldom if ever requires such artificial, mechanical, outside force to be applied; yet its use is most usually relied upon to overcome such a condition.

The potential, latent energies of the body, in both child and adult, represent great and unmeasured possibilities of power, which, when rightly called into action by a forceful or extraordinary stimuli, will often prove most dependable as the capsheaf in saving and preserving life to a remarkable extent,—and too, at times when most needed and least expected.

At the termination of the second stage of labor, when the child, suddenly liberated from stressed pressure and the warm, protective fluid around it, is plunged into the cooling, stimulating air, and does not begin to breathe, the physician must quickly install such measures as will resuscitate and establish respiration. To call into play sufficient or extraordinary stimuli on the life forces to initiate this most vital function, takes but a moment if successful, and it almost invariably so proves when properly directed.

The writer's technique is as follows: See that the upper air passages are clear for the entrance of air; place the infant facing the physician in a slightly inclining backward, upright position of the body with his hands supporting the infant's back and head, held just at the right pitch to favor the most direct ingress of the air. Have the nurse at hand with a glass of cold water, the colder the better, to give the physician a mouthful of it from time to time. He then spurts it from his mouth in forceful jets against the front of the thorax,—the first time or two even including the neck and face.

From such a water slap, the regional reflexes awoken with a fury. The diaphragm and all of the accessory muscles of inspiration, ordinary and extraordinary, become thrilled with active life and start up like clock work. The lungs inflate. We hear the suction of air as the child gets its first intake. This is at first a most rushing, hurried vital inspiration, due

to the explosive muscular action distending the chest. This is quickly followed by reaction, the muscles relaxing and the chest contracting, forcing the air out, and producing a normal exhalation. Thus the in-and-out-lung-air-route is inaugurated. A few repetitions of water blowing at the rate of one time to every four seconds,—and the respiratory function is a certainty. The emergency crisis is passed. The baby hails it with a cry, and all are happy.

This method I have employed for a long time. Many babies, if they but knew, could testify, as their mothers can, of its life saving value. It came to me, as it were, somewhat, if not altogether, spontaneously in my emergency needs, yet the buccal action I probably got from observing the Chinese manner of clothes sprinkling. Nurses and students under me have learned it, but so far as I know my method has never been published. For aught I know, it may be very old, but it is valuable for doctors to practice,—physiologic method, the easiest, best and first that should be used. It will never occasion damage to shoulder, muscular or bony attachments from inexpertness or nervous haste.

The new born child is a bunch of physiologic forces with their reflexes and exhilarators, at hand for a touch and go. The brand new mechanism, though unadorned, is all harnessed in full preparedness to respond. Life is there to render highest service. Catch it before it sparks out and away beyond recall.

Great is the super-vito-motor human machine! Unhandicapped, as Nature intends, it starts running with all of its parts adjusted and balanced, having their normal physiological division of work allotted them and accurately gauged for a long and successful life of service.

Colonia Bldg.

"FATAL DISEASES ARE NOW ON THE DECREASE," is the statement made in a recent bulletin issued by the Federal Census Bureau at Washington. The diseases mentioned as showing reduced death rates since 1900 are tuberculosis, pneumonia, diarrheal diseases, diphtheria and typhoid fever. Tuberculosis in the decade from 1904 to 1914 fell from 200.7 to 146.8 per 100,000. Diphtheria fell from 43.3 per 100,000 in 1900 to 17.9 in 1914. This was a decline of 59 per cent. Diarrheal diseases among infants show a decline of from 133.2 in 1900 per 100,000 to 79.4 in 1914. Typhoid shows a decrease from 35.9 in 1900 to 15.4 in 1914.

ONLY PASTEURIZED MILK will be sold in Gary. The city council of that city has passed an ordinance making it unlawful for other than pasteurized milk to be sold in the city. This is a wise restriction. The ordinance also requires that the milk furnished to the city shall be from clean dairies and healthy cattle and collected and transported in a clean way. On top of all this pasteurization is required. As said, this is wise and it certainly is economical. Pasteurization makes certain that the milk does not carry any disease and does not in the slightest degree interfere with the nutritive power of the milk.

THE ADVANCE IN COST of medical supplies and surgical instruments since the war began is very considerable. Surgeon General Braisted of the U. S. Navy reports that in some instances the advance is from 200 to 1,200 per cent. The American output of surgical instruments meets but ten per cent of the domestic demand.

A **SANITARY SURVEY** of South Bend is being made by Surgeon Carrol Fox of the U. S. Public Health Service. The City Council of South Bend appropriated \$2,000 to pay the expenses of a health and housing survey, and the city board of health, and Dr. Chas. Bosenbury, together with the State Board of Health, invited Surgeon General Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service, to detail an officer to make the health study of South Bend. Surgeon Fox began his work November 27. We shall look forward with great interest to this survey. We feel certain it will prove as valuable to South Bend as did the survey made by the public health department for Richmond.

NORVAL W. BEESON writes us from Detroit, Michigan, asking for a transcript of his certificate of birth. He says "Being an employe of the Ford Motor Company it is necessary for me to prove my age, and I desire to know whether there is any record by which I can prove the date of my birth. I was born in Howard County, November 19, 1892. We were compelled to write to Mr. Beeson that birth registration did not begin in Indiana in regular legal fashion until 1907. We could not help him.

HEALTH AND MORALS.

No social agency is more earnest in its demands upon the church for coöperation than is the cause of public health; no agency, to my mind, offers a greater return for such coöperation. Public health asks the church to join hands with it in giving men better bodies, and it promises that when men's bodies shall be stronger, their spirits will be nobler. Public health asks the church to assist it in making sanitary the community to which the church ministers, and it pledges the experience of the world to show that, when this is done, none will benefit more than the church. All things being even, the healthy man is the moral man; other considerations alike, the sanitary community is the spiritual community.—Dr. Ennion G. Williams.

VALUE OF BIRTH REGISTRATION.

The registration of a child's birth forms a legal record that is frequently useful and may be of the greatest importance. It establishes the date of birth and the child's parentage. It may be required to establish the child's age for attendance at public schools or for a working certificate in States where restrictions are placed upon child labor; to show in courts of law whether a girl has reached the age of consent, or whether individuals have attained the age when they may marry without the parents' permission; to establish age in connection with the granting of pensions, military and jury duty, or voting. It may be important in connection with the bequeathing and inheritance of property or to furnish acceptable evidence of genealogy.—Bulletin N. C. Board of Health.

THE LABORERS of the United States number 30,000,000. On the average every man of them is ill and incapacitated for work nine days in the year; and this means an economic loss of \$800,000,000. Fifty per cent of this can be saved by hygiene at a cost of one-tenth of the loss. Yet in face of this fact, our law makers allow this loss to go on. Incompetency.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR OCTOBER, 1916.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	998,000
Total deaths.....	997
Death rate per 1,000.....	11.7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	72.1
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	9.4
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	30.7
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	7.7
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.1
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	2.3
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	69.7
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	89.9
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	2.3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	5.9
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	78.0
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	101.7
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	1,178,368
Total deaths.....	1,305
Death rate per 1,000.....	13.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	121.2
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	26.1
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	41.0
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	37.0
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	2.0
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	1.0
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	8.0
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	68.1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	82.1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	2.0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	5.0
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	2.0
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	5.0
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	4.1
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	101.2
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	684,552
Total deaths.....	650
Death rate per 1,000.....	11.2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	82.8
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	24.1
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	28.3
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	29.3
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	5.1
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	6.9
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	56.9
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	53.4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	5.1
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	3.4
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	10.3
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	65.5
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	65.5
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	

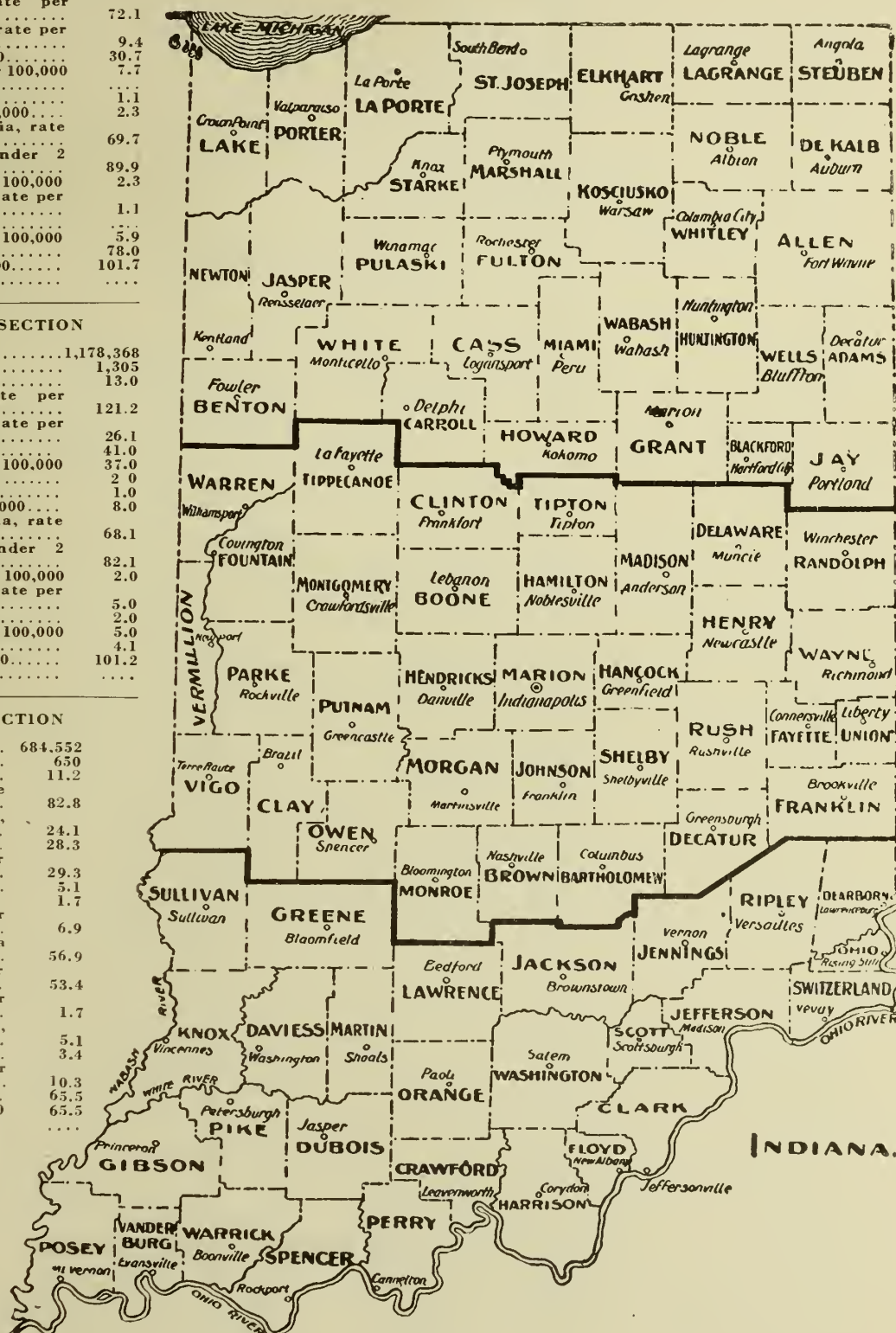


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of October, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

[illegible]

*1 resident of Marcellus, Mich., died in Goshen.

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of October, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

CITIES	Population, Estimated, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for					Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages						Deaths from Important Causes																
		October, 1916	September, 1916	October, 1915	September, 1915	October, 1914		October, 1916	September, 1916	October, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to Date	Rate for Year 1915 to Same Date	Under 1 Year	1 to 4 inclusive	5 to 9 inclusive	10 to 14 inclusive	15 to 19 inclusive	65 Years and Over	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Lobar and Broncho-pneumonia	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Influenza	Puerperal Septicemia	Cancer	External Causes	Smallpox	Deaths in Institutions	Deaths of Non-Residents
Cities of the First Class. Population 100,000 and over.	265,890	327	353	314	3,645	3,212	14.5	16.2	14.2	16.3	14.8	29	11	10	4	14	77	39	5	8	5	...	...	1	18	13	2	1	...	1	25	28	...	90	...
Indianapolis.	265,890	327	353	314	3,645	3,212	14.5	16.2	14.2	16.3	14.8	29	11	10	4	14	77	39	5	8	5	...	...	1	18	13	2	1	...	1	25	28	...	90	...
Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000.	282,282	330	313	290	3,290	2,852	13.8	13.5	12.4	13.9	12.4	52	23	6	8	8	91	23	8	8	3	...	1	4	24	25	...	2	...	3	17	25	...	62	...
Evansville.	76,467	97	78	80	923	802	14.9	12.4	12.7	14.4	12.9	9	4	3	4	1	32	6	8	4	3	...	1	2	7	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	17	...	
Fort Wayne.	73,338	91	77	68	807	722	14.6	12.7	10.8	13.1	11.2	14	7	1	1	1	28	12	1	1	1	...	2	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	25	...	
Terre Haute.	68,897	76	79	78	819	765	12.9	13.9	13.5	14.2	13.6	16	7	1	1	1	26	7	7	1	1	...	2	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	7	...	
South Bend.	63,580	66	79	66	741	563	12.2	15.0	12.5	13.9	11.0	14	6	2	2	3	15	8	3	1	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	13	...	
Cities of the Third Class. Population 20,000 to 45,000.	304,643	420	339	292	4,151	3,157	16.2	15.9	12.5	16.3	13.7	79	30	8	4	14	104	26	3	11	10	...	...	...	26	38	...	1	1	1	19	49	...	70	...
Gary.	33,802	48	67	33	516	320	16.7	24.1	11.8	18.3	11.7	18	4	1	2	...	2	2	1	5	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	2	6	...	17	...	
East Chicago.	26,938	33	24	391	305	14.4	11.7	13.2	17.3	17.1	...	11	8	1	1	...	9	4	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muncie.	25,535	28	32	18	275	235	12.9	15.2	7.3	12.9	11.1	4	2	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hammond.	25,195	46	40	23	438	301	12.5	19.3	11.1	20.8	14.2	6	2	...	...	1	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond.	24,369	32	29	27	303	253	15.4	14.5	10.8	14.9	12.6	6	3	1	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anderson.	23,626	41	24	27	298	242	10.4	12.3	13.5	15.1	12.4	6	2	...	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elkhart.	21,327	24	26	20	235	223	13.2	14.8	11.1	21.3	12.2	5	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan City.	21,112	24	21	23	237	211	13.4	12.1	13.0	13.4	12.2	4	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lafayette.	21,061	33	31	27	331	324	18.4	17.9	15.5	21.8	18.6	4	1	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Albany.	20,629	32	24	22	293	274	18.3	14.1	11.2	17.0	15.9	4	1	2	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logansport.	20,470	24	29	20	276	222	13.8	17.1	21.1	16.1	13.2	4	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marion.	20,369	26	22	33	291	248	15.0	13.1	11.9	21.7	14.7	2	2	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kokomo.	20,210	29	28	19	265	207	16.9	16.8	11.1	41.5	7.1	1	3	1	1	...	15	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cities of the Fourth Class. Population 10,000 to 20,000.	152,429	160	202	135	1,775	1,454	12.3	16.1	11.1	41.3	9.1	27	15	5	4	4	55	13	6	1	5	1	...	1	7	14	...	...	2	9	10	...	13	...	
Vincennes.	17,215	21	22	20	233	181	14.4	15.5	14.0	16.2	12.9	3	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mishawaka.	15,046	13	16	11	145	143	10.2	12.9	8.9	11.1	5.1	5	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peru.	12,996	13	14	5	136	119	11.8	13.1	4.6	12.5	11.1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laporte.	12,266	13	19	12	158	123	12.5	18.9	11.8	15.4	12.3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Castle.	11,238	10	33	13	137	107	10.4	13.5	6.15	21.4	5.1	1	2	2	1	1	8	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elwood.	11,028	15	11	13	115	101	16.0	12.1	13.7	12.4	10.9	5	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crawfordsville.	10,731	13	14	18	131	135	14.3	15.8	20.2	14.5	15.3	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelbyville.	10,665	12	8	6	124	120	13.2	9.1	6.7	13.8	13.8	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huntington.	10,662	6	16	9	141	104	6.6	18.2	9.9	15.7	11.7	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeffersonville.	10,412	10	9	9	118	103	11.3	10.5	10.1	11.3	5.1	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil.	10,115	11	16	12	119	103	12.7	19.2	14.1	14.0	12.3	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bloomington.	10,019	13	19	18	119	119	15.2	22.9	21.6	14.4	14.5	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Redford.	10,016	10	5	6	99	91	11.7	6.0	7.2	11.7	11.1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cities of the Fifth Class. Population under 10,000.	303,296	348	326	329	3,629	3,718	13.5	13.1	11.1	7.14	3.13	50	24	6	1	5	114	29	5	11	8	1	1	2	15	22	1	1	1	2	27	20	...	8	...
Frankfort.	9,399	11	19	11	139	121	13.7	24.5	13.9	17.7	5.15	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Columbus.	9,153	5	8	5	99	101	6.4	10.6	6.4	12.9	13.3	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goshen.	8,864	5	12	108	109	11.9	17.4	15.9	13.5	14.8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wabash.	8,717	8	6	97	88	10.8	8.4	8.4	8.1	13.2	12.0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connersville.	8,188	11	8	15	108	105	15.8	11.9	21.7	15.7	15.5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whiting.	7,887	10	9	3	115	90	14.9	13.8	4.6	17.4	14.1	6	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clinton.	7,884	15	5	6	104	88	22.3	7.7	9.3	15.8	13.9	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.	7,854	12	11	7	114	81	18.0	17.0	10.4	17.3	12.3	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valparaiso.	7,337	11	5	8	70	62	17.6	8.3	12.9	11.0	10.2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linton.	7,321	7	6	7	72	47	11.2	9.9	10.0	11.7	7.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon.	6,947	5	6	7	83	62	8.4	10.4	14.0	14.2	12.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madison.	6,934	5	5	5	86	92	8.5	8.7	8.4	14.8	15.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princeton.	6,648	7	11	4	85	78	12.3	20.1	7.1	17.3	14.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hartford City.	6,562	7	9	8	52	61	12.5	16.6	14.4	9.4	11.2	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seymour.	6,305	3	8	9	72	88	5.6	15.4	16.7	13.6	16.7	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kendallville.	5,781	3	5	2	61	56	6.1																												

†No deaths

*1 resident of Marcellus, Mich., died in Goshen.

Mortality of Indiana for October, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEO- GRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Popu- lation Estimated 1916	Total Deaths Reported for October, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for October, 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the year 1916 to date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages											
							October, 1916	September, 1916	October, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to date	Rate for Year 1915 to same date	Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		65 and Over	
												Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
State.....	2,860,920	2,952	2,935	2,646	32,176	28,772	12.1	12.5	11.0	13.4	12.2	425	14.4	188	6.3	62	2.1	48	1.6	86	2.9	977	33.1
Northern Counties	998,000	997	1,056	907	11,304	9,618	11.7	12.9	10.8	13.6	11.7	163	16.3	57	5.7	16	1.6	14	1.4	22	2.2	337	33.8
Central Counties.	1,178,368	1,305	1,271	1,148	13,724	12,595	13.0	13.1	11.5	13.8	12.9	180	13.8	81	6.2	30	2.3	25	1.9	44	3.3	421	32.2
Southern Counties	684,552	650	608	591	7,148	6,559	11.2	10.8	10.2	12.5	11.6	82	12.6	50	7.6	16	2.4	9	1.3	20	3.0	219	33.6
All Cities.....	1,308,540	1,585	1,593	1,360	16,490	14,393	14.3	13.8	12.7	15.1	13.5	237	14.9	103	6.4	35	2.2	21	1.3	45	2.8	441	27.8
Over 100,000....	265,890	327	353	314	3,645	3,212	14.5	16.2	14.2	16.3	14.8	29	8.8	11	3.3	10	3.0	4	1.2	14	4.2	77	23.5
45,000 to 100,000	282,282	330	313	290	3,290	2,852	13.8	13.5	12.4	13.9	12.4	52	15.7	23	6.9	6	1.8	8	2.4	8	2.4	91	27.6
20,000 to 45,000..	304,643	420	399	292	4,151	3,157	16.2	15.9	12.5	16.3	13.7	79	18.8	30	7.1	8	1.9	4	.9	14	3.3	104	24.7
10,000 to 20,000..	152,429	160	202	135	1,775	1,454	12.3	16.1	11.4	13.9	12.6	27	16.8	15	9.3	5	3.1	4	2.5	4	2.5	55	34.3
Under 10,000....	303,296	348	326	329	3,629	3,718	13.5	13.1	11.7	14.3	13.5	50	14.3	24	6.8	6	1.7	1	.2	5	1.4	114	32.7
Country.....	1,552,380	1,367	1,342	1,286	15,686	14,379	10.3	10.5	9.7	12.1	11.1	188	13.7	85	6.2	27	1.9	27	1.9	41	2.9	536	39.2

Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Forms Tuberculosis		Typhoid Fever		Diphtheria and Croup		Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough		Lobar and Broncho Pneumonia		Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years)		Cerebro-Spinal Fever		Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis		Influenza		Puerperal Septicemia		Cancer		External Causes		Small-pox	
	Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number		Number	
	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate
State.....	230	94.9	48	19.8	95	39.2	69	28.4	5	2.0	3	1.2	14	5.7	160	66.0	189	78.0	5	2.0	9	3.7	4	1.6	16	6.6	198	81.7	225	92.8	...	...
Northern Counties..	61	72.1	8	9.4	26	30.7	15	7.7	...	...	1	1.1	2	2.3	59	69.7	76	89.9	2	3.2	1	1.1	...	...	5	5.9	66	78.0	86	101.7	...	...
Central Counties....	121	121.2	26	26.1	41	41.0	37	37.0	2	2.0	1	1.0	8	8.0	68	68.1	82	82.1	2	2.0	5	5.0	2	2.0	5	5.0	94	94.1	101	101.2	...	...
Southern Counties..	48	82.8	14	24.1	28	28.3	17	29.3	3	5.1	1	1.7	4	6.9	33	56.9	31	53.4	1	1.7	3	5.1	2	3.4	6	10.3	38	65.5	38	65.5	...	...
All Cities.....	130	117.3	27	24.3	39	25.2	31	27.9	2	1.8	2	1.8	8	7.2	90	81.3	112	101.0	3	2.7	5	4.5	2	1.8	9	8.1	97	87.6	132	119.1	...	...
Over 100,000....	39	173.1	5	22.2	8	35.5	5	22.2	...	...	...	...	1	4.4	18	79.9	13	57.7	2	8.8	1	4.4	...	...	1	4.4	25	111.0	28	124.3	...	...
45,000 to 100,000...	23	96.2	8	33.4	8	33.4	3	12.5	...	...	1	4.1	4	16.7	24	100.3	25	104.5	...	...	2	8.3	...	...	3	12.5	17	71.1	25	104.5	...	...
20,000 to 45,000...	26	100.7	3	11.6	11	42.6	10	38.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	100.7	38	147.2	...	...	1	3.8	1	3.8	1	3.8	19	73.6	49	189.9	...	...
10,000 to 20,000...	13	100.7	6	46.4	1	7.7	5	38.7	1	7.7	...	...	...	...	14	103.4	22	85.6	1	3.8	1	3.8	1	3.8	2	15.4	9	69.7	10	77.4	...	...
Under 10,000....	29	112.9	5	19.4	11	42.8	8	31.1	1	3.8	1	3.8	2	7.7	15	58.4	22	85.6	1	3.8	1	3.8	1	3.8	2	7.7	27	105.1	20	77.8	...	...
Country.....	100	76.0	21	15.9	56	42.5	38	28.9	3	2.2	1	.7	6	4.5	70	53.6	77	58.5	2	1.5	4	3.0	2	1.5	7	5.3	101	76.8	93	70.7	...	...

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of October, 1916.

J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR, IN CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISION

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes					
		Station		Highest		Lowest	
		Station		Date		Date	
54.5	-0.2	Rome.....		97		21	
				7		22	

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes			
		Station		Least Monthly Amount	
		Station		Greatest Monthly Amount	
2.13	-0.50	Columbus.....		3.84	
				Greenfield.....	
				0.69	

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

(Entered as second-class matter at the Indianapolis Post Office)

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The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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BIRTHS FOR DECEMBER, 1916.

Total births, 5,078 (stillbirths excluded); State rate 20.8.

Male births, 2,503; females, 2,575.

White males, 2,441; white females, 2,516.

Colored births, 122; males, 63; females, 59.

Stillbirths, 173; white 168; colored 5.

The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000, reports, 1,946 births; rate 22.7.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 1,978 births; rate 19.7

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684,552, reports 1,154 births; rate 19.8.

The highest rate, Lake County, 39.1

The lowest rate, Spencer County, 10.2.

Total births to date for 1916, 63,239.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR DECEMBER, 1916.

Total deaths reported, 3,097; state rate 12.7. In the preceding month 2,740 deaths; rate 11.7. In the same month last year, 3,122 deaths; rate 13.0. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age 390 or 12.9 per cent of total; 1 to 4, 129; 5 to 9, 64; 10 to 14, 36; 15 to 19, 70; 65 and over 1,067 or 34.4 per cent of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 998,000, reports 1,029 deaths; rate 12.1. In the preceding month 935 deaths; rate 11.4. In the same month last year, 1,009 deaths; rate 12.0.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,178,368, reports 1,366 deaths; rate 13.6. In the preceding month, 1,155 deaths; rate 11.9. In the same month last year 1,372 deaths; rate 13.8.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 684,552, reports 702 deaths; rate 12.1. In the preceding month 650 deaths; rate 11.5. In the same month last year, 741 deaths; rate 12.8.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Central Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate, which is 0.9 higher than that for the entire state. The Central Section presents the highest death rate for typhoid fever, measles, whooping cough and cancer. The Northern Section presents the highest death rate for scarlet fever, lobar and broncho-pneumonia, diarrhea and enteritis, acute poliomyelitis, puerperal septicemia and external causes. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis, diphtheria and croup, cerebro-spinal fever, and influenza.

RURAL: Population 1,552,380, reports 1,507 deaths; rate 11.4. In the preceding month, 1,268 deaths; rate 9.9. In the same month last year, 1,568 deaths; rate 11.9.

URBAN: Population 1,308,540, reports 1,590 deaths; rate 14.3. In the preceding month, 1,472 deaths; rate 13.7. In the same month last year, 1,554 deaths; rate 14.3. The cities named present the following death rates; Indianapolis, 16.1; Evansville, 14.4; Fort Wayne, 10.6; Terre Haute, 11.4; South Bend, 12.5; Gary, 15.3; East Chicago, 14.8; Muncie, 15.2; Hammond, 17.7; Richmond, 16.4; Anderson, 15.9; Elkhart 9.9; Michigan City, 14.5; Lafayette, 22.4; New Albany, 13.7; Logansport, 12.0; Marion, 17.3; Kokomo, 15.1.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR DECEMBER, 1916.

Scarlet fever was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, tonsillitis, acute bronchitis, influenza, lobar pneumonia, chickenpox, typhoid fever, acute rheumatism, bronchial pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis, smallpox, whooping cough, diarrhea and enteritis, intermittent and remittent fever, erysipelas, malaria fever, other

forms of tuberculosis, dysentery, cholera morbus, puerperal fever, poliomyelitis, rabies in human, rabies in animals, leprosy, trachoma, cerebro-spinal fever.

SMALLPOX: 174 cases in 21 counties with no deaths. The following counties reported smallpox present: Clark 9, Floyd 1, Hamilton 25, Jay 28, Knox 6, Lake 8, Madison 1, Marion 15, Miami 1, Posey 7, Randolph 2, St. Joseph 2, Switzerland 1, Tippecanoe 1, Tipton 31, Vanderburg 11, Vermillion 2, Vigo 46, Warren 4, Warrick 2, Wayne 1.

TUBERCULOSIS: 278 deaths, of which 234 were of the pulmonary form, and 44 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 133, females 145. Of the males, 32 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 64 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 39 were married in the same age period as above, and left 78 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 142. Number of homes invaded, 262.

PNEUMONIA: 353 deaths; rate 145.7 per 100,000. In the preceding month, 253 deaths; rate 108.1. In the same month last year, 350 deaths; rate 145.8. Of the pneumonia deaths, 189 were males; 164 females.

DIPHTHERIA: 485 cases reported in 55 counties with 62 deaths. In the preceding month, 673 cases in 54 counties, with 67 deaths. In the same month last year, 317 cases in 49 counties with 45 deaths.

TYPHOID FEVER: 128 cases reported in 38 counties with 35 deaths. In the preceding month, 209 cases in 50 counties with 45 deaths. In the same month last year, 180 cases in 41 counties with 36 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 507 cases in 63 counties with 10 deaths. In the preceding month 513 cases in 61 counties with 7 deaths. In the same month last year, 399 cases in 57 counties with 13 deaths.

MEASLES: 1,258 cases in 52 counties with 5 deaths. In the preceding month, 744 cases in 35 counties with 5 deaths. In the same month last year, 891 cases in 28 counties with 10 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 5 cases in 5 counties with 3 deaths. In the preceding month, 16 cases in 10 counties with 12 deaths. In the same month last year, 2 cases in 2 counties with 1 death. The deaths occurred in Carroll County, male 4 years; Dekalb County, male 7 months; Wayne County, female 6 years.

RABIES: 2 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during the month of December. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total 214, males 161, females 53. *Suicide:* Total 24, males 19, females 5. Suicide by poison 9, by hanging or strangulation 4, by drowning 1, by firearms 9, by cutting or piercing instruments 1. *Accidental or Undefined:* Total 179, males 133, females 46. Other acute poisonings 1, conflagration 2, burns (conflagration excepted) 12, absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) 6, accidental drowning 3, traumatism by firearms 9, traumatism by falls 28, traumatism in mines 9, traumatism by machines 4, railroad accidents and injuries 62, street-car accidents and injuries 12, automobile accidents and injuries 7, injuries by other vehicles 2, other crushing 1, injuries by animals 1, excessive cold 4, electricity (lightning excepted) 1, fractures (cause not specified) 6, other external violence 9. *Homicide:* Total 11, males 9, females 2. Homicide by firearms 9, by other means 2.

HEALTH OFFICERS, ATTENTION.

Delayed Birth and Death Certificates.

Each month the statistical department receives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during the preceding months, which are not sent to this department in time to be tabulated with the report for the current month. With the report for December the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter.

BIRTHS.

Allen 3 (Woodburn 1); Bartholomew 1; Blackford 1 (Montpelier); Boone 10 (Lebanon 7); Carroll 1; Clark 10 (Jeffersonville 2, Port Fulton 1, Charlestown 1); Clay 5 (Brazil 2, Knightsville 1); Crawford 2 (Leavenworth 1); Dearborn 1; Decatur 3 (Greensburg 1); Dekalb 6; Delaware 2 (Muncie); Elkhart 2 (City); Fayette 7; (Connersville 5); Floyd 2; (New Albany 1); Franklin 2; Gibson 1; Grant 5; (Marion 1); Greene 2 (Linton 1); Hamilton 1 (Noblesville); Hendricks 2; (Danville 1); Henry 1; (Kennard); Huntington 1; (City); Jackson 1 (Crothersville); Jasper 14, 1 for December 1915 (Rensselaer 2); Jay 1; Jefferson 6 (Madison 2); Johnson 2 (Franklin 2); Knox 9 (Vincennes 3, Bicknell 1); Lagrange 1; Lake 6 (Hammond 2, Crown Point 1, Highlands 2); Lawrence 1 (Bedford); Madison 3 (Elwood 1); Marion 1 (Indianapolis); Marshall 24 (Culver 23, 5 for March, 3 for April, 5 for May, 2 for June, 2 for July, 2 for August, 1 for September, 3 for October, 1916); Miami 5 (Amboy 1); Montgomery 2 (Crawfordsville 1); Morgan 6; Newton 2 (Brook 1, Mt. Ayre 1); Noble 2 (Kendallville 1); Parke 2 (Montezuma 1); Pike 3; Posey 1; Ripley 7; Rush 1; Scott 1; Spencer 8 (Rockport 3; Putnam 3; Steuben 5 (Angola 1, Hamilton 1, Fremont 1); St. Joseph 5; (South Bend 4, Mishawaka 1); Tippecanoe 3 (Lafayette 2); Tipton 3 (City); Vanderburg 3 (Evansville); Vigo 2, 1 for June 1915; Wayne 27; Wells 11 (Bluffton 1); White 1; Whitley 1 (Churubusco); Total 247.

DEATHS.

Boone 3; Carroll 1; Crawford 6; Delaware 1 (Muncie); Dubois 1 (Birdseye); Fayette 1; Fulton 1; Hamilton 1 (Noblesville); Hendricks 1; Henry 3; (Kennard 2, Cadiz 1); Howard 3; Jasper 1; Jefferson 1; Jennings 1; Knox 1, for April 1916; Laporte 1; Lawrence 1; Madison 1; Marshall 9, 3 for June, 1 for September, 1 for November (Culver 4, 1 for July, 1 for September, 2 for October); Miami 2; Montgomery 2; Perry 1; Porter 2; Randolph 1 (Ridgeville); Ripley 1 (Milan); Shelby 4 (Shelbyville); Spencer 2; Wayne 18 (Dublin 1); Total 71.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR DECEMBER, 1916.

Will Shimer, M. D., Superintendent.

Sputum of tubercle bacilli—		
Positive.....	98	
Negative.....	241	
	—	339
Urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive.....	1	
Negative.....	3	
	—	4
Feces for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative.....	2	
Spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative.....	1	

Widal tests for typhoid fever—	
Positive.....	12
Negative.....	68
	80
Widal tests for paratyphoid fever—	
Positive.....	1
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—	
Positive.....	243
Negative.....	533
Suspicious.....	78
Unsatisfactory.....	37
	889
Epidemic cultures for diphtheria bacilli—	
Positive.....	22
Suspicious.....	41
Negative.....	576
Unsatisfactory.....	105
	744
Brains for rabies—	
Dogs—	
Positive.....	4
Negative.....	3
	7
Blood for counts.....	11
Blood for malaria plasmodium negative.....	5
Pus for gonococci—	
Females—	
Positive.....	8
Suspicious.....	5
Negative.....	40
Unsatisfactory.....	2
Males—	
Positive.....	7
Suspicious.....	2
Negative.....	18
Unsatisfactory.....	2
Sex not given—	
Positive.....	2
Negative.....	2
	88
Pus miscellaneous.....	3
Pathological tissues—	
Carcinoma—	
Carcinoma of submaxillary region.....	1
Carcinoma of breast.....	2
Carcinoma of stomach.....	1
Carcinoma of prostate.....	1
Carcinoma of cervix uteri.....	1
Carcinoma, location not given.....	1
Sarcoma—	
Sarcoma of forehead.....	1
Miscellaneous tissues.....	29
Gasserian ganglions.....	4
	41
Urine for chemical analysis.....	58

Feces for typhoid bacilli negative.....	1
Spinal fluid.....	1
Stomach contents.....	1
Spermatic fluid.....	1

Total number examinations made..... 2,277

Guinea pigs inoculated for tubercle bacilli negative	2
Doses of antityphoid vaccine prepared and sent out	279

OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING DECEMBER, 1916.

Tuberculosis.....	377
Diphtheria.....	928
Diphtheria epidemics.....	475
Widals.....	50
Gonococci.....	96
Blood counts.....	6
Malaria.....	12

Total number prepared and sent out..... 1,944

PATIENTS TAKING "PASTEUR" TREATMENTS, DECEMBER, 1916.

Name.	Town.	County.	Age.	Sex.	Treat- ment began.	Treat- ment finished.
1. Ruth Edna Keek.....	Richmond.....	Wayne.....	2	F.	12- 1-16	12-18-16
2. Dollie Schrader.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Posey.....	37	F.	12-10-16	12-27-16

THINGS OF INTEREST FROM THE LABORATORY.

It is a fairly easy matter to plan some public health measure for the control of contagious disease but it is a much more difficult task for the man on the job to carry the matter to its logical conclusion.

Every case of clinical diphtheria or carrier should be quarantined or isolated until the diphtheria bacilli disappear from the nose and throat; yet in over ten percent of the cases bacilli are still present at the end of four weeks. At this time the pressure brought to bear on the local health board by the family and friends of the patient is tremendous, demanding that something be done to release the patient and his family from the involuntary incarceration.

Many state boards of health make biological virulence tests of all diphtheria bacilli found in the throats of all patients after four weeks quarantine. Many reports of the tests have been published, but there is such a difference in the type of bacilli found and variation in the virulence that each locality and epidemic seems to be different.

We have had a great many requests for virulence tests from doctors whose patients have been in quarantine three weeks or more. So far, we have isolated seventeen pure cultures. All of these cultures were of the granular or polar body type of bacilli. Of these seventeen cultures thirteen killed the guinea pigs in less than thirty-six hours from the time of injection.

Thus it would seem that the parasitic condition of the diphtheria bacilli in the throat and exposure to antiseptics do very little to change the type or lower the virulence of the diphtheria bacilli.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR DECEMBER, 1916.

H. E. Barnard, Ph.D., State Food and Drug
Commissioner.

During the month of December, sixty-nine food samples were analyzed. Of this number 49 were classed as legal and 20 as illegal. Of the ten samples of sausage analyzed, 3 were

illegal, one being short weight and two containing starch. Of the twenty-two milk samples analyzed two were below standard and therefore illegal. Two of the four cream samples analyzed were below standard and illegal. The four illegal vinegars were below standard in acid content.

Thirty drug samples were analyzed during the month. The three illegal aspirin samples found in the examination of the drugs for the month were so classed because they were very slightly deficient in the amount of aspirin claimed.

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF FOOD AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1916.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total.
BEVERAGES—			
Beer.....	1		1
Beer, Temperance.....	3		3
Cider.....		6	6
CANNED FRUIT—			
Apples.....		1	1
Cherries.....	2		2
Peach Butter.....	1		1
CANNED VEGETABLES—			
Beans, Green.....	1		1
Beets.....	1		1
Pumpkin.....	1		1
Flour.....	1		1
MEAT PRODUCTS—			
Hamburger.....	1		1
Lard.....	1		1
Oysters.....		1	1
Salmon.....		1	1
Sausage.....	7	3	10
MILK PRODUCTS—			
Butter.....	1		1
Cream.....	2	2	4
Ice Cream.....	1		1
Milk.....	20	2	22
Vinegar.....	4	4	8
Total.....	49	20	69
DRUGS—			
Aspirin.....	24	3	27
Codein Tablets.....	1		1
Miscellaneous.....		2	2
Total.....	25	3	28

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1916.

During the month the inspectors visited 916 food and drug establishments. One place only was reported in excellent condition, 529 good, 347 fair, 34 poor and 5 bad.

Of the 353 grocery stores visited one was reported excellent 200 good, 143 fair, 6 poor and 3 bad.

Of the 137 meat markets inspected 75 were rated good, 56 fair, 5 poor and one bad.

Seventy-seven drug stores were visited. Of this number 70 were good and 7 fair.

Ninety-eight of the bakeries and confectionaries inspected were rated good, 45 fair and 2 poor.

Of the 81 hotels and restaurants inspected, 34 were rated good, 43 fair and 4 poor.

Thirty-one cold storage plants were visited during the month. This completes the special investigation made of the cold storage warehouses by Inspector B. W. Cohn. Practically all of the fifty-five warehouses have been visited and in but three of them were any eggs stored. The entire egg holdings amounted to less than ten thousand cases. Butter stocks were also very low. Most of the warehouses are carrying moderate stocks of apples, in almost every instance owned by the grower and stored for spring sale.

Eighteen condemnation notices were issued during the month because of unsanitary conditions or improper construction of buildings.

But one prosecution was filed during the month. This case involved the sale of exposed foodstuffs. The amount of the fines and costs imposed was \$22.50.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1916.

INSPECTIONS.	Number Inspected.	Number Excellent.	Number Good.	Number Fair.	Number Poor.	Number Bad.
Dairies.....	20	0	2	10	7	1
Grocery stores.....	353	1	200	143	6	3
Meat markets.....	137	0	75	56	5	1
Drug stores.....	77	0	70	7	0	0
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	145	0	98	45	2	0
Hotels and restaurants.....	81	0	34	43	4	0
Milk depots.....	3	0	1	2	0	0
Wholesale groceries.....	6	0	6	0	0	0
Milk plants.....	5	0	5	0	0	0
Cream station.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Fish market.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Slaughter houses.....	2	0	0	0	2	0
Bottling works.....	3	0	3	0	0	0
Poultry houses.....	6	0	1	4	1	0
Flour mills.....	8	0	4	4	0	0
Wholesale fruit and vegetable store.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ice plant.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Fruit and vegetable stores.....	5	0	3	2	0	0
Saloons.....	23	0	7	9	7	0
Ice cream parlors.....	4	0	1	3	0	0
Ice cream factories.....	3	0	2	1	0	0
Ice and cold storage plants.....	31	0	14	17	0	0
Total.....	916	1	529	347	34	5

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1916.

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons for Unsanitary Conditions.	Condemnation Improper Construction.	Total.
Bakeries.....	1	0	1
Dairies.....	5	5	5
Drug stores.....	1	0	1
Groceries.....	2	1	2
Grocery and bakeries.....	1	1	1
Grocery and meat markets.....	3	0	3
Meat markets.....	2	2	2
Restaurants.....	3	2	3
Total.....	18	11	18

ASA C. CROSLY was born in April, 1896, at Brightwood, near Indianapolis. A certificate of his birth is needed and wanted badly because Mr. Crosley is in England and is interned. He cannot be released until his official birth certificate is presented, duly signed and sealed. This birth certificate will prove him to be an American citizen and secure his release. This experience proves how necessary and how useful it is to register all births. No one knows, just as was the case with Mr. Crosley, how important it is to have a legal record made of his birth.

THE CHINESE PLAN of paying doctors is correct in principal and in this regard we occidentals have the cart before the horse. In China the doctor is paid for keeping his patients well and his pay stops when they get sick. This is the practical application of our universally admitted adage that—an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. We generally entertain the delusion that we may continue to indulge our appetites and passions until disease appears, and then oust the disease with a few tablets or pills. When we rise out of this delusion we will resort to prevention and not before.

A HEALTH COLLEGE.

Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore has received from Mr. Rockefeller an endowment of about \$2,000,000 with which to establish and support a school of Hygiene and Pub-

lic Health. In other words—A Health College. The institution will have an independent existence and will lead the educational phase of the movement of all movements, namely, raising the public health. Harvard was very anxious to secure the new school; Columbia too tried hard to get it and so did the Chicago University; the Pennsylvania University and the Washington University at St. Louis. It is understood these institutions offered special inducements consisting of buildings, equipment or money, or all three. Johns Hopkins had nothing material to offer, yet it was selected as the most fit for the gift. It has been the chief ambition of Dr. Welch, the famous teacher and pathologist and soul of Johns Hopkins, to see established a strong institution for leading the people in the health way. Dr. Welch will be the head of this great health school and he has already selected Dr. Howell as the teacher of the physiological division and to cooperate in the work of organization and development. It is expected to open the school in October, 1917, for a year will be required to get thoroughly ready. All the teachers will give all of their time to their work and, of course, will have proper living and saving salaries. All of the sciences having application in hygiene, sanitation and preventive medicine will be taught, and research work will be constantly carried on. The school will be open to women. It will not be necessary to qualify as a physician to enter, but a broad ground-work of scientific medicine as applied to health making and preservation, will be necessary. There will be two main divisions of the school, the physiological and the medical-biological. Occupational and industrial diseases, vital statistics, epidemiology, sanitary engineering, the diagnosing of infectious diseases, infant mortality, child hygiene, mental hygiene, bacteriology, dieties, food and water analysis, climatology, exercise, immunity, and indeed every phase and feature of health making, will be taught. The doctor of public health, D. P. H., is the coming great servant of the race. While curative medicine restores health, preventive medicine makes and preserves health. It renders practical the all accepted principal that—an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. A new epoch is now begun in medicine and gradually people under the dictation of the doctor of health will learn to so live that disease will not be latent in them at all times.

ASSISTANT SURGEON GENERAL TRASK, of the U. S. Public Health Service says: "The official registration of its birth showing parentage, where and when born is the right of every child. The newborn babe being helpless in the matter, most communities have placed the duty and responsibility of the registration of the birth upon the attending physician or midwife. Under the circumstances no physician or midwife has performed his whole duty to either of his patients, the child or the mother, until a properly completed birth certificate has been registered. In fact, so great may be the importance to the child in after years of having its birth registered that a physician who neglects his patient's interests and fails to register a birth might in all justice be considered an improper person to hold a license to practice medicine. Very probably, as parents grow to appreciate the importance of the registration of their children's births, the failure of the attending physician or midwife to register the required certificate may become a not uncommon cause of suits at law for damages." It is the law in Indiana that physicians shall report all births they attend within 36 hours after occurrence. If they fail their bill for services becomes invalid. They also are liable to a fine of ten to fifty dollars."

DIPHTHERIA IS NOT DECREASING SAYS Dr. Frederick S. Crumm, Assistant Statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company. Dr. Crumm read a paper entitled—Statistical Study of Diphtheria before the American Public Health Association in October. In the course of his paper, Dr. Crumm said—"Climatological factors, especially rainfall and temperature apparently influence the epidemicity of virulence of diphtheria," and he also said "there is no conclusive evidence that diphtheria as a disease, is decreasing. On the contrary, the weight of evidence is favorable to the view that it is increasing." Of course, the mortality has decreased enormously on account of antitoxin and the fact that the disease increases while the mortality decreases leaves to the speculation as to whether or not the discovery of the master remedy Antitoxin has really been a benefit to the race. The cured cases, of course, suffer more or less from the sequela, and now we learn the total number have increased.

BIRTH TRANSCRIPTS are still demanded by the people from the State Board of Health. The latest request of moment comes from Steinfeld Brothers, Manufacturers, in New York. They request a transcript of the birth certificate of Samuel Steinfeld, born October 4, 1868, and Leo Steinfeld, born August, 1871. These transcripts are needed to settle property interests. It is unfortunate the State Board cannot furnish these transcripts because no records of births were ever kept in Indiana until 1881. The first law requiring the recording of births was passed in that year but it was such a weak law it was only partially enforced. The present law under which birth records are collected was passed in 1907. The parents who do not have the births of their children legally recorded are doing them a great wrong and the physician in attendance who does not promptly report births is really an enemy to himself, to his profession, to society and to the family he serves.

UTAH annually appropriates two cents per capita for the entire purposes of the State Health Organization in combating preventable diseases menacing human lives. Six cents per capita is appropriated for bounties on predatory animals. Six cents is appropriated for the prevention of sheep scab. So, it seems fair to conclude that, the law makers of Utah regard human health as only one-third as valuable or important, as preventing scab in sheep.

MORE THAN 100,000 WAITERS, cooks, assistants, and dishwashers, employed in the 4,500 restaurants and hotels in New York, have been notified by the City Health Department that they must obtain without delay certificates stating that they are free from tuberculosis, typhoid, or any other infectious disease. Proprietors who employ persons not equipped with certificates will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and will be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars or imprisonment for one year.

IN NORTH CAROLINA they have all-time health officers in those districts, the people of which are progressive enough to want them. The city of Wilmington and New Hanover County are united under one board of health which employs an all time health officer. The population of New Hanover County is 38,418 and the population of the city of Wilmington is 32,473, total 70,891. The appropriation for public health work is \$25,480 and the appropriation for

maintaining the tuberculosis sanitarium is \$23,000, total \$48,480. Indiana appropriates \$25,000 for the direct work of the State Board of Health and \$10,000 for the maintenance of the Laboratory of Hygiene. There are certainly live business men in New Hanover County, North Carolina. They understand that "The most important business before the business men today is the business of the public health." It is interesting to know that one county in North Carolina makes a greater appropriation for public health work than the state of Indiana.

THE RAGTIME SANITARIAN.

When you try to preach the doctrine of a sanitary town, you are greeted with objection and a most resentful frown and if you talk of science you are very apt to strike the very forceful comment, "I never heard the like," for every new improvement it greeted with a roar if it happens to be something that "they never done before."—*Illinois Health News*.

TOBACCO HEART.

The Institute of Hygiene reports that James the First declared that "No man can be thought able for service in the wars who cannot endure the want of tobacco," for in those days smoking was considered "alien to all military fitness." How does the spending of millions in the consumption of tobacco, tally with recent calls to thrift by England. "Not only must the nation avoid the consumption of non-essentials, but must ever restrict the consumption of essentials to the limits of efficiency."

Is tobacco an essential? Does it feed the body, purify the blood, or increase the mental or physical efficiency? There are such things as tobacco cancer, tobacco blindness, tobacco heart, the mention of which reminds me that in the medical world there is, now, much professional difference of opinion as to the cause of heart troubles among soldiers, the key to which may be the use of tobacco.

Before our smokers used tobacco they never craved it, or felt any need for it. Like the vodka, if they gave it up long enough, they would cease to desire it. The excuses offered for the use of tobacco are weak, same as all others that are made for the indulging of the various depravities of the age.—*Leigh Hunt Wallace, England*.

OUT OF 330,179 SCHOOL CHILDREN examined in the city of New York in 1914, 194,207, or 58.8%, suffered from defective teeth. This exceeded the sum total of all the other defects noted by nearly 80,000. Defective teeth impair general health and impede school progress. Disorders of the digestive tract, tuberculosis and various other diseases frequently are preceded by diseased conditions in the mouth. There is a direct relationship between dental development and mental development, and it is absolutely essential to good works in the schools that children's teeth be maintained in a healthy condition. The Public Health Service recommends that a good tooth brush be included in the list of Christmas presents for every American child and that its use be made a part of the daily training. If this recommendation is carried out the United States will have more healthy children this year than last and their chances of growing up into useful, healthy men and women will be increased.

—*Health News, U. S. P. S.*

DEBILITY FROM BAD HABITS in the use of depressing drugs, from poor food, over-eating, faulty methods of eating, from overwork, too little exercise and lack of enough sleep; debility from accidents or disease that sap the strength; ill health from any cause—all these, by diminishing the powers of resistance, invite infections of the upper air tracts, colds.—*Chicago Health Bulletin*.

ETHER ANAESTHESIA FOR THE CURE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At the regular meeting of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, held January 8, Dr. Wm. E. Savage reported a series of tuberculosis cases treated by ether anaesthesia, the closed cone method being employed. The results obtained by Dr. Savage, certainly justify a wide application of this treatment for the purpose of determining its value.

Practically every case was benefited and a number were apparently cured. Cough, fever, appetite, night sweats, weight, and expectoration were all favorably influenced, regardless of the stage of the pulmonary cases.

Uncomplicated tuberculous peritonitis yielded promptly, the improvement being noted immediately following etherization. Early tuberculous meningitis seemed to respond as promptly as tuberculous peritonitis. Several first stage pulmonary cases were apparently cured. Second and third stage cases showed marked amelioration of symptoms, being much more comfortable during the remainder of their lives.

Dr. Savage has no "cure for consumption" for sale. Any physician capable of administering ether, can give this treatment.

Emphasis is laid on the method of administration, the closed cone method being urged in order to exclude oxygen. The period of etherization varies from fifteen minutes to an hour, the duration being governed by the condition of the patient before and during administration.

First stage pulmonary cases, early tuberculous meningitis, and uncomplicated cases of tuberculous peritonitis are the most favorable ones for treatment.

As there are thousands of cases scattered over the country, it should not take long to demonstrate the value or lack of value of this method of treatment. The entire absence of secrecy, charlatanism, and commercialism should be three reasons for giving it a trial.—*Bulletin, Cincinnati Board of Health*.

A FUNNY MISTAKE in making out a death certificate occurred in the office of Dr. George L. Gibbons, city health officer of Mitchell. He reported cause of death in an infant—"Starvation from inability to assimilate food." He must have been a very poor scribe for his office girl in making transcript in the record wrote—"Cause of death, starvation from inability to assassinate a Ford." Dr. Gibbons gives this little incident for publication and as he says hopes it will be a lesson to others as well as to himself to write more legibly.

"ONLY DIRTY BLANKETS were on the bed which was given me to sleep in last night." These words are from a letter written by a traveling man. He further said: "The blankets had an odor and being afraid of them I did not

remove my underclothing when I went to bed hoping to protect myself somewhat in that way. I was forced to occupy the bed for it was late at night, it was cold and I was tired out with my day's traveling and work. Other traveling men have written us in regard to this matter, but they generally fail to tell the hotel or boarding house or place where they found the bad conditions. This makes us helpless to do anything in the matter. The law says that all hotel keepers and lodging house keepers shall provide:

"A bed with undersheets sufficient to cover the mattress on each bed and top sheets to be not less than 99 inches long and 80 inches wide, so that they may fold over the blankets and other bed clothing not less than 2 feet, such sheets to be removed from the bed after the departure of each guest. There shall also be furnished clean and freshly laundered pillowcases after the departure of each transient guest."

BY A RECENT DECISION of the Children's Court of Brooklyn, New York, the first of the kind in the state, the authority of the Board of Education to compel parents to send children to school in as good physical condition as possible is sustained. The court ordered the parents of a pupil to have the boy's diseased tonsils removed. The parents had ignored frequent complaint from teachers that the boy was incapable of making progress in his education and also that his general health and life were threatened unless his tonsils were treated. This decision is an important one and likely to be far-reaching in its effect.

THE LIMITATION OF OFFSPRING is favored by three forces. 1. The loss of luxury and comfort. The bearing and nurture of children interfere with social enjoyments. 2. The will to procreate is decreased among the middle classes and superior artisans, who through increased knowledge and refinement, possess a higher sense of responsibility towards their children. 3. Among the labor class, the spread of socialism has impressed the knowledge that the greater the number of children the greater the drain upon their small income and also the greater the competition among the children when they reach adult age. It is plain therefore the restriction of child bearing accrues to the benefit of the child itself and moreover a lower average birth rate means more vigorous mothers, and small families mean more vigorous children. Modern feminism stands against child bearing. The woman looking for a career sees in a number of children a drawback to her aspirations. Child bearing is thus evaded for social, economic, and luxury reasons. In the consciousness of the people there is no difference between the desire to have no children and abortion. The moral aspect of feticide is unrecognized and therefore it is not to be wondered at that in Manhattan and the Bronx about 80,000 abortions are procured every year. The laws of almost all civilized countries are against the interruption of pregnancy, yet the majority of law-givers, especially the most intelligent, practice the limitation of offspring.

While the religious principal, or the moral aspect of feticide, is the basis of the laws against abortion, the fear of race-suicide is the basis of the laws against any kind of regulation of the process of procreation. It has been estimated that about one-third of pregnancies and induced abortions, that at least 200,000 volitional abortions occur every year in the

United States and that not less than 12,000 women die annually from the direct effects thereof.

The experience of the ages shows that social currents cannot be hemmed in by laws, or restricted by police power, and therefore penal codes should be in harmony with the social currents. Neither education nor moral advancement or social uplift will banish feticide. Even ministers, legislators, professors and refined people do not hesitate to ask their physicians for a remedy to remove the product of conception. Abortion is very rarely punished because the operators are protected by the sympathy of the community. A jury will not find a man guilty whose services they may some day need.

FELLOWSHIP FOR PUBLIC HEALTH MEN

The Harvard Medical School, in co-operation with the Boston Dispensary, offers a Fellowship to graduates in medicine who desire to pursue a course of study leading to the Certificates of Public Health in the School for Health Officers, or to the degree of Doctor of Public Health in the Department of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene.

Fellows are requested to give half their time to the treatment and supervision of the sick in their homes, in a district of the City of Boston, and half their time, to study or research at the Harvard Medical School. Appointments may be made for one or two years. The stipend is \$750 per year.

Applications stating previous experience, references, etc., should be made to Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, Professor of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.

THE SPRING TONICS.

If you are at all observant you may have noticed that some daily papers are now carrying more patent medicine ads than they did a few months ago. There are two reasons for this. Many newspapers cannot get over the notion that any money which comes to them for advertising is good money. The other is that the medicine men take a profitable advantage of the wide spread notion that spring is the time to clean up the system as well as to clean house.

I have just read three advertisements in the window of a prominent drug store. One of them reads, "A spring tonic which purifies the blood. Of great benefit to those who are run down and for that tired feeling." Another is recommended, "To improve the appetite; give tone to the system; build up certain run down conditions, and promote strength. An ideal spring tonic for old and young alike." The third was advertised as, "A splendid tonic and system purifier. Just such a remedy as is needed for the human system at this season."

That is pretty suggestive advertising. Anyone who stops long enough to read the three recommendations unconsciously gets that "tired feeling" and if he is foolish he is apt to step inside and spend a dollar for one or perhaps all of these wonderful spring tonics.

What are the facts about them and about the other tonics invigorators and blood purifiers that are being recommended so highly to drive away your lassitude and bring vigor after the weariness of winter. Let me tell you. They are all alcoholic laxatives. More alcoholic than laxatives. They usually contain about 18% of alcohol, more than is found in most wine, and the recommended dose gives you a small

cocktail. Those who know enough about cocktails know that they are invigorating temporarily. So are the spring tonics. That is all that can be said for them. The effect of the alcohol soon wears away, but a second dose out of the medicine bottle makes the spirit buoyant again just as a second cocktail does.

The difference between the patent medicine habit in which you take your alcohol disguised by bad tasting but hopelessly inert herbs and the liquor habit where you drink your spirits in a palatable form, is that in the one case you are a secret toper and in the other are you honest with yourself. Of all the drinking habits, the habit which is indulged by alcohol in the form of a spring tonic is the worst. It is expensive, it is disgusting, it is useless. The system is not purified; the appetite is not improved; those who are run down are not benefited. The human system never needs drugs in the form of sarsaparilla, tonic reconstructors or master medicines. When you are weak and run down; when you have that "tired feeling", whether it be spring or fall, the probability is that you need more fresh air, more sleep. Perhaps you are seriously sick. If you are sick you don't need tonics, you need a doctor.

WINTER DIET

How to Avoid Constipation in Winter.

"Please tell me what to eat to avoid constipation now when fruits and vegetables are scarce," writes an anxious inquirer to the State Board of Health. He raises an important question. Constipation is perhaps the most common single ailment we have today. It is very frequently at the root of many headaches, bad complexions, foul breaths, so-called "stomach troubles and indigestion," dull sleepy feelings in the day time and restless, uncomfortable nights as well as dark brown tastes in the morning and other uncomfortable ailments leading to more serious troubles later.

Our arch enemy constipation can be attacked from several different angles. The question of diet is perhaps the greatest. As a rule we eat too much, especially of meats and concentrated foods with little residue and not enough fruits, vegetables, and coarse foods that leave but little for the lower bowel to discharge. Fruits and vegetables are excellent but rather expensive and difficult to get in winter. Perhaps the best single bulky food available to everyone winter and summer is whole wheat or graham flour or better still ordinary bran. Bran can be bought from almost any miller or feed store for from one to two cents a pound and a pound will last a person from a week to six weeks, depending on the amount needed. Bran can usually be purchased at the better grocery stores in packages not unlike breakfast cereal. In fact it forms a very agreeable breakfast food with sugar and cream or combined with some other favorite cereal. Usually from one to four or five table spoonfuls will be found to give satisfactory results if taken once a day, or oftener if necessary. If desired, bran may be used in many other forms.

Besides proper diet one should not neglect taking plenty of exercise every day in the open air and drinking plenty of water between meals.—*North Carolina State Board of Health*,

THE DIGESTIBILITY OF CHEESE.

"No more cheese Annie, it isn't good for you," stayed your desire for cheese when you were a child. It is very probable that you are teaching your children the same false idea.

Our choice of food is a matter of habit, that is the only reason I can find for the persistence of the notion that cheese is indigestible or unwholesome. We are taught to think it so, we ate cheese sparingly at our mother's table and the habit of youth still governs our eating. No belief about our food is more firmly fixed, or more erroneous. Cheese is quite as wholesome as any food we eat and it furnishes fat and protein so much cheaper than most other foods, that it should be one of the most important instead of a minor food material, as is now the case.

What are the facts about the digestibility of cheese? Popular opinion must be discarded as worthless. They have been carefully studied by the leading food experts and may briefly be set down as follows:

Cheese is as fully digested as most of our food. It would be undesirable for a larger per cent of any food to be absorbed than is the case with cheese. Cheese in moderation does not produce constipation or any other physiological disturbance.

Green cheese is as digestible as ripe cheese. There is no difference in this respect between perfectly green curd and cheese long held in cold storage.

One kind of cheese is as wholesome as another. Cheeses made from skimmed milk or rich milk are equally digestible; soft cottage cheese and the hard Edams are both readily assimilated. All are good.

Not only is cheese a wholesome food, it is of very high food value. We now eat about four pounds of cheese per capita a year. If we ate twenty times as much we would be better fed, better nourished and our food bill would be far less than it is now.

For once the precepts of our childhood have been found faulty.

Eat more cheese is sound advice.

A MOUSE IN RAISIN PIE is not inviting. Mr. Wm. McGinn was fined \$10 in the Indianapolis Police Court February 21 because a customer found a dead mouse in his piece of raisin pie. Mr. McGinn is the owner of a dairy lunch. Mr. Walter Ulrich was the prosecuting witness. He said in court—"I do not like mouse in my raisin pie." This was the fourth time within 15 months that McGinn has been found guilty of violating the state pure food laws. Let us hope that he will keep mice out of his raisin pie hereafter and that will be some improvement.

THE CITY OF MARION has a live mayor. He understands the importance of protecting the public health—he knows it is good business to have a clean town—he knows it is good business to have a sweet smelling town. Knowing these things, Mayor Batchelor, drew up and had introduced in the Marion City Council what was called "The Sanitary Bill," which finally became an ordinance and provided that all privy vaults, cesspools, and other receptacles for filth or sewage except as provided for in the ordinance, shall be declared a nuisance and shall be abolished. The ordinance requires that all outdoor vaults within the city must be sanitary. A sanitary privy is defined as one which does not pollute the ground, does not pollute the air and is fly tight. The ordinance also provides that if there is a sewer in the street or alley adjoining the property, then connection shall be made with the same.

Niney days are given in which to comply with the terms of the ordinance. \$5.00 fine is provided for each day of violation after the expiration of ninety days.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR DECEMBER, 1916.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	998,000
Total deaths.....	1,029
Death rate per 1,000.....	12.1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	60.3
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	20.1
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	13.0
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	9.4
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	4.7
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	1.1
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	1.1
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	158.4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	23.6
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	2.3
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	8.2
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	8.2
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	70.9
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	104.1
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	...

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	1,178,368
Total deaths.....	1,366
Death rate per 1,000.....	13.6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	101.2
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	17.0
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	19.0
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	31.0
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	4.0
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	4.0
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	5.0
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	135.2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	16.0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	1.0
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	7.0
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	8.0
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	94.1
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	92.1
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	...

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	684,552
Total deaths.....	702
Death rate per 1,000.....	12.1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	141.4
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	17.2
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	8.3
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	40.6
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	3.4
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	...
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	144.9
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	18.9
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	...
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	17.2
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	3.4
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	79.4
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	58.6
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	...

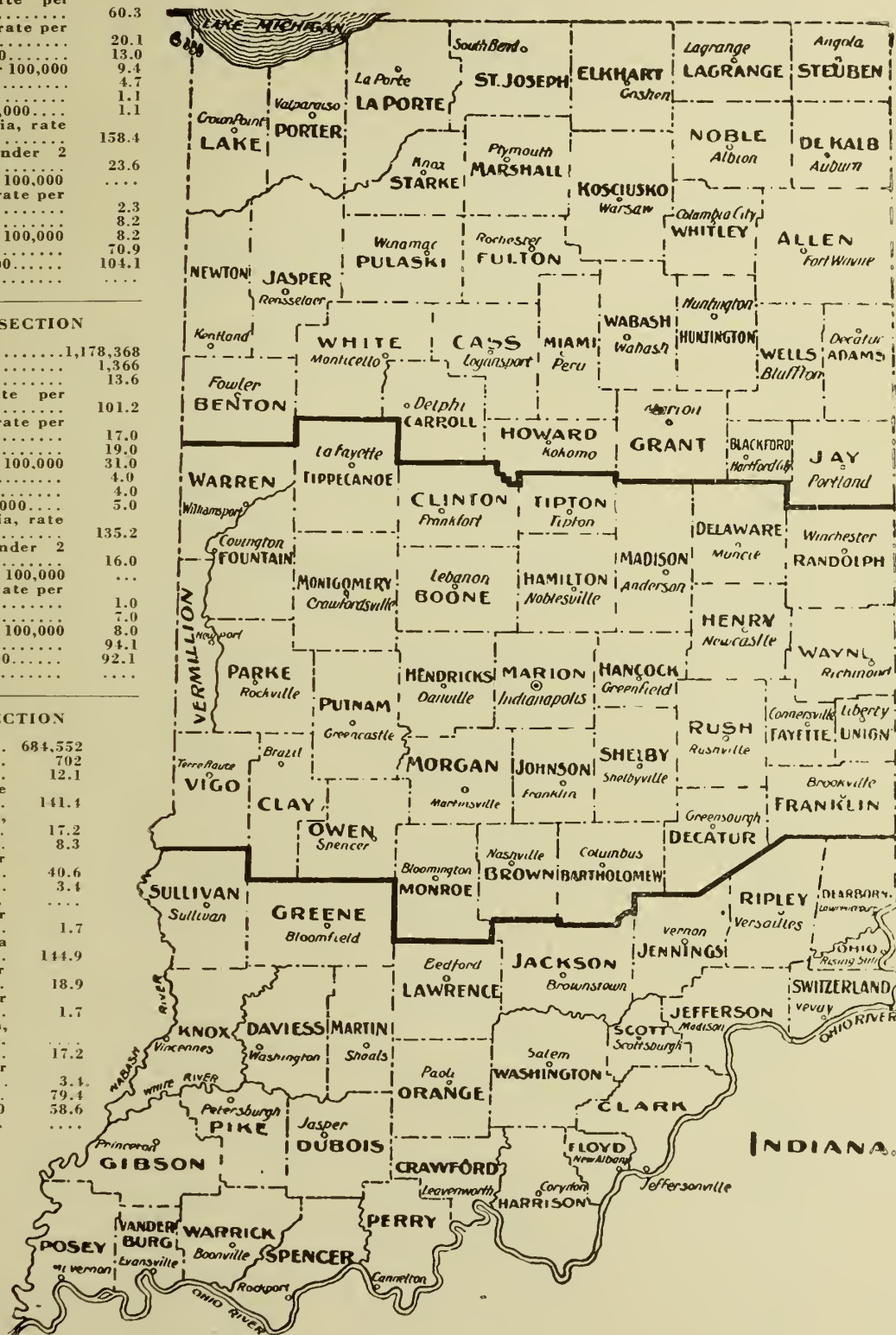


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of December, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Estimated 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for December, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for November, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for December, 1915.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.		Important Ages.					Death from Important Causes.																				
							December, 1916.	November, 1916.	December, 1915.	Rate for Year 1916 to Date.	Rate for Year 1915 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 Inclusive.	5 to 9 Inclusive.	10 to 14 Inclusive.	15 to 19 Inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.
State of Indiana.	2,860,920	3,097	2,740	3,122	38,157	34,593	12.7	11.7	13.0	13.3	12.2	139	129	64	36	70	1067	234	44	35	62	10	5	7	353	47	1	3	24	17200	214	387	...	
Northern Counties.	998,000	1,029	935	1,009	13,306	11,495	12.1	11.4	12.0	13.1	11.6	159	36	19	7	19	359	51	17	11	8	4	1	1	134	20	...	2	7	7	60	88	131	...
Adams.	22,000	18	16	13	209	229	9.6	8.8	6.9	9.5	10.4	4	1	...	2	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allen.	102,791	94	83	101	1,242	1,153	10.8	9.7	11.7	12.1	11.4	13	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benton.	12,688	10	10	8	129	101	9.3	9.6	7.4	10.1	7.9	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackford.	16,195	17	15	11	179	164	12.3	11.2	8.0	11.0	10.1	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carroll.	17,980	11	13	12	204	176	7.2	8.8	7.8	11.3	9.7	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cass.	37,788	42	38	42	599	568	13.1	12.2	13.1	15.9	15.1	3	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DeKalb.	25,429	31	25	24	311	306	14.3	12.0	11.1	11.2	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elkhart.	51,403	48	59	41	666	587	10.9	13.9	9.4	12.9	11.5	5	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fulton.	16,879	22	16	21	228	206	15.3	11.1	5.4	6.1	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant.	52,436	58	65	77	914	772	13.0	15.0	17.3	17.4	14.7	3	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howard.	36,377	46	41	42	511	411	14.9	13.7	13.8	14.0	11.4	11	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huntington.	29,372	27	23	22	367	330	10.8	9.5	8.8	12.5	11.2	5	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jasper.	13,109	7	6	8	151	110	6.3	5.5	7.1	11.1	5.8	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jay.	25,126	18	15	22	303	270	8.4	7.2	10.3	12.1	10.7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosciusko.	28,156	28	27	29	356	305	11.7	11.6	12.1	12.6	10.8	2	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lagrange.	15,148	19	5	13	220	193	14.8	4.0	10.1	11.4	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake.	115,165	146	143	157	1,985	1,455	14.8	15.1	17.1	17.2	13.3	37	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laporte.	49,170	61	59	45	690	548	14.6	14.1	6.1	11.4	10.1	7	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall.	24,265	25	17	26	295	280	12.1	8.5	12.6	12.1	11.5	10	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miami.	30,570	26	20	32	387	340	10.0	7.9	12.4	12.6	11.1	2	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noble.	10,529	7	4	3	103	84	7.8	4.6	3.3	9.7	7.9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porter.	24,819	28	20	24	331	305	13.3	9.8	11.4	13.3	12.3	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulaski.	20,890	18	16	20	251	247	10.1	9.3	11.1	13.2	10.1	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starke.	13,312	11	10	10	145	128	9.9	9.1	8.8	10.9	9.6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stearns.	10,632	15	10	7	133	113	16.6	11.1	4.7	7.2	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stevens.	14,504	24	13	19	211	171	19.5	10.9	15.4	14.4	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph.	96,884	101	102	104	1,288	1,104	12.2	12.8	12.3	13.1	11.5	23	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wabash.	26,956	21	26	25	297	310	9.1	11.7	10.9	11.1	10.1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wells.	22,668	23	9	24	206	189	11.9	4.8	12.4	9.0	8.3	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White.	17,632	17	17	12	215	147	13.1	11.7	8.0	12.1	8.3	3	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitley.	17,127	10	12	15	177	188	6.8	8.5	10.3	13.0	10.9	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Counties.	1,178,368	1,366	1,155	1,372	16,318	15,154	13.6	11.9	13.8	13.9	12.9	146	58	28	19	34	469	101	17	19	31	4	4	5	135	16	...	1	7	8	94	92	215	...
Bartholomew.	25,153	21	16	27	285	314	9.8	7.7	7.2	6.1	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boone.	25,173	21	15	18	305	254	9.8	7.2	8.4	12.1	10.1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown.	7,975	8	3	7	88	69	11.8	4.5	10.2	11.0	8.6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clay.	33,398	24	25	41	359	348	8.4	8.1	14.5	10.8	10.4	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clinton.	27,439	29	26	31	363	314	12.4	11.1	5.1	3.3	11.4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decatur.	18,983	24	16	28	258	226	14.9	8.4	17.1	3.1	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of December, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

CITIES	Population, Estimated, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for					Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Important Ages						Deaths from Important Causes																	
		December, 1916	November, 1916	October, 1916	September, 1916	August, 1916		Under 1 Year	1 to 4 inclusive	5 to 9 inclusive	10 to 14 inclusive	15 to 19 inclusive	20 Years and Over	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Lobar and Bronchopneumonia	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Influenza	Puerperal Septicemia	Cancer	External Causes	Smallpox	Deaths in Institutions	Deaths of Non-Residents
Cities of the First Class. Population 100,000 and over.																															
Indianapolis.....	265,890	363	302	359	4,310	3,913	16.1	11.3	8.16	2.16	2.15	2.2	38	16	9	5	9	99	30	2	1	15	1	37	4	2	25	29	102	19	
Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000.																															
Evansville.....	76,467	94	112	87	1,129	982	14.4	17.8	13.8	14.7	13.2	8	8	6	4	1	3	20	12	1	5	5	1	15	1	7	3	17	8		
Fort Wayne.....	73,338	66	66	75	939	879	10.6	10.9	12.3	12.8	12.3	8	8	6	1	2	21	12	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	8	5	22	11		
Terre Haute.....	68,897	67	80	73	967	891	11.4	14.1	12.7	14.0	13.2	7	6	1	1	1	16	3	2	2	2	1	1	9	4	6	4	7	1		
South Bend.....	63,580	68	73	69	882	688	12.5	13.9	13.1	13.8	11.0	13	5	1	2	1	20	3	3	5	1	1	1	6	1	1	4	7	14	2	
Cities of the Third Class. Population 20,000 to 45,000.																															
Gary.....	33,802	44	42	37	602	380	15.3	15.1	13.2	17.8	11.5	8	5	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	16	1	2	1	10	13	3		
East Chicago.....	26,938	34	30	38	455	369	14.8	13.5	20.9	16.8	17.2	19	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	8	9	1	1	3	6	1		
Muncie.....	25,535	33	26	40	335	302	15.2	12.3	18.6	13.1	11.9	6	2	2	1	8	5	1	1	1	1	3	6	2	2	3	3	6	1		
Hammond.....	25,195	38	43	42	519	364	17.2	20.2	20.6	14.9	9	7	3	1	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	5	3	1	2	1	7	11	4		
Richmond.....	24,369	34	32	34	369	311	16.4	16.0	16.6	15.1	12.9	2	4	1	1	10	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	5	5	1		
Anderson.....	23,626	34	29	26	361	288	15.9	14.9	13.0	15.2	12.2	5	2	1	1	11	4	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	2	1	4	3	1		
Elkhart.....	21,327	18	21	16	276	258	9.9	12.0	9.0	12.9	12.3	3	2	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	4	3	3		
Michigan City.....	21,112	26	30	18	292	247	14.5	17.3	10.2	13.8	11.9	4	2	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2		
Lafayette.....	21,061	40	33	40	404	405	22.4	19.9	12.2	5.9	11.9	3	2	1	1	15	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	4	5	16	15		
New Albany.....	20,629	24	20	27	337	322	13.7	11.8	15.4	16.3	15.6	4	1	1	1	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	1		
Logansport.....	20,470	21	22	21	319	269	12.0	13.1	11.2	21.5	15.3	3	1	1	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	3	4	1		
Marion.....	20,369	30	21	30	342	299	17.3	12.5	17.5	16.7	14.8	3	2	1	1	9	3	2	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	2	5	5	1		
Kokomo.....	20,210	26	20	26	313	252	15.1	13.2	21.5	16.5	14.2	5	1	2	1	6	3	3	1	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	3	1		
Cities of the Fourth Class. Population 10,000 to 20,000.																															
Vincennes.....	17,215	16	12	23	261	218	10.9	8.5	16.1	11.5	11.3	26	6	1	3	58	9	3	2	1	1	17	2	2	1	7	13	15	3		
Mishawaka.....	15,046	14	13	11	172	174	10.9	10.5	8.9	11.4	12.0	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		
Peru.....	12,996	14	7	11	157	142	12.7	6.5	10.1	12.0	11.1	2	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		
Lafayette.....	12,266	17	17	13	192	147	16.3	16.9	12.8	15.6	12.3	3	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1		
New Castle.....	11,258	14	19	7	170	128	14.5	20.5	8.1	11.5	12.7	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3		
Elwood.....	11,028	11	7	10	133	127	11.7	7.7	10.6	12.0	11.5	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Crawfordsville.....	10,731	15	9	13	155	165	16.5	10.1	11.4	5.4	14.5	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Shelbyville.....	10,665	12	8	14	147	145	13.2	9.1	15.6	13.7	13.8	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Huntington.....	10,662	10	12	9	163	128	11.0	13.6	9.9	15.2	12.4	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		
Jeffersonville.....	10,412	15	9	14	142	128	16.9	10.5	15.8	13.6	12.2	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Brazil.....	10,115	9	11	15	139	128	8.1	13.2	21.7	7.3	17.5	7	6	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		
Bloomington.....	10,019	14	9	10	142	136	16.3	10.8	12.0	14.1	13.8	3	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Redford.....	10,016	7	8	12	114	114	8.1	9.6	14.4	11.1	31.1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		
Cities of the Fifth Class. Population under 10,000.																															
Frankfort.....	9,399	9	14	6	162	137	11.2	18.0	7.6	17.2	21.4	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Columbus.....	9,153	9	5	7	113	116	11.6	6.6	9.0	12.3	12.7	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Goshen.....	8,864	16	14	5	138	124	21.2	18.7	6.6	15.5	14.1	2	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wabash.....	8,717	12	10	9	119	99	16.2	24.0	0.2	0.3	6.1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Connersville.....	8,188	17	11	7	136	117	24.4	16.3	10.1	11.6	6.4	3	1	2	1	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Whiting.....	7,887	5	5	10	125	105	7.4	7.7	15.4	15.8	13.7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Clinton.....	7,884	8	7	10	119	105	11.9	10.7	15.5	15.0	13.8	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Washington.....	7,854	6	4	13	124	101	9.0	6.2	19.9	15.7	12.8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Valparaiso.....	7,337	8	5	8	83	73	12.8	8.3	12.9	11.1	31.0	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Linton.....	7,321	4	8	2	84	53	6.4	13.2	3.3	11.4	7.5	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lebanon.....	6,947	6	5	5	94	75	10.1	8.7	10.0	13.4	12.7	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Madison.....	6,934	11	9	16	106	124	18.7	15.7	7.2	0.5	21.7	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Princeton.....	6,648	7	8	8	100	94	12.3	14.6	14.4	21.5	0.4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hartford City.....	6,562	8	8	1	68	65	14.2	24.8	1.8	10.3	10.0	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Seymour.....	6,305	10	12	4	94	98	18.7	23.1	7.4	14.9	15.4	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kendallville.....	5,781	10	6	7	77	60	24.2	12.6	14.6	13.3	11.6	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mt. Vernon.....	5,778	8	3	11	72	83	16.3	6.3	22.5	12.4	14.4	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Greensburg.....	5,610	7	3	17	85	103	14.7	6.3	35.8	15.5	11.8	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Portland.....	5,295	2	3	5	86	60	4.4	6.9	11.1	16.2	21.1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bluffton.....	5,237	10	8	8	64	62	22.5	18.1	12.2	21.1	11.9	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Noblesville.....	5,213	6	5	10	66	84	13.5	11.7	22.7	6.1	16.1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Rushville.....	5,115	5	8	4	79	77	11.3	31.0	9.2	15.4	15.1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Alexandria.....	5,096	3	6	8	39	74	6.9	14.3	18.6	14.1	15.4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Aurora.....	4,790	5	9	5	80	66	12.3	22.8	8.1	4.4	8.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Martinsville.....	4,774	7	2	3	48	83	12.5																								

* No Deaths

Mortality of Indiana for December, 1916. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEO- GRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Popula- tion Estimated 1916	Total Deaths Reported for December, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for November, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for Decem- ber 1915	Total Deaths Reported for the year 1916 to date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1915 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages											
							December, 1916	November, 1916	December, 1915	Rate for Year 1916 to date	Rate for Year 1915 to same date	Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		65 and Over	
												Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
State.....	2,860,920	3,097	2,740	3,122	38,157	34,593	12.7	11.7	13.0	13.3	12.2	390	12.9	129	4.1	64	2.0	36	1.1	70	2.2	1067	34.4
Northern Counties	998,000	1,029	935	1,009	13,306	11,495	12.1	11.4	12.0	13.3	11.6	159	15.4	36	3.4	19	1.8	7	.6	19	1.8	359	34.8
Central Counties	1,178,368	1,366	1,155	1,372	16,318	15,154	13.6	11.9	13.8	13.9	12.9	146	10.6	58	4.2	28	2.0	19	1.3	34	2.4	469	34.3
Southern Counties	684,552	702	650	741	8,533	7,944	12.1	11.5	12.8	12.4	11.6	85	12.1	35	4.9	17	2.4	10	1.4	17	2.4	239	34.0
All Cities.....	1,308,540	1,590	1,472	1,554	19,559	17,327	14.3	13.7	14.3	14.9	13.5	202	12.7	80	5.0	36	2.2	18	1.1	31	1.9	459	28.9
Over 100,000....	265,890	363	302	359	4,310	3,913	16.1	13.8	16.2	16.2	15.2	38	10.4	16	4.4	9	2.4	5	1.3	9	2.4	99	27.2
45,000 to 100,000..	282,282	295	331	304	3,917	3,440	12.3	14.3	13.0	13.2	12.5	36	12.2	17	5.7	5	1.6	3	1.0	6	2.0	77	26.1
20,000 to 45,000..	304,643	406	371	369	4,928	3,813	15.7	14.8	15.8	16.1	13.8	69	17.0	27	6.6	8	1.9	4	.8	6	1.4	94	23.1
10,000 to 20,000..	152,429	168	141	151	2,087	1,765	13.0	11.2	12.2	13.6	12.7	26	15.4	6	3.4	1	.5	3	1.7	1	.7	58	34.5
Under 10,000....	303,296	358	327	371	4,317	4,396	13.9	13.1	13.3	14.2	13.3	33	9.2	14	3.9	13	3.6	3	.8	10	2.7	131	36.5
Country.....	1,552,380	1,507	1,268	1,568	18,598	17,266	11.4	9.9	11.9	11.9	11.1	188	12.4	49	3.2	28	1.8	18	1.1	39	2.5	608	40.3

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.																																	
	Pulmon-ary Tuber- culosis		Other Forms Tuber- culosis		Ty- phoid Fever		Diph- theria and Croup		Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whoop- ing Cough		Lobar and Broncho Pneu- monia		Diarrhea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years)		Cere- bro- spinal Fever		Acute An- terior Polio- mye- litis		Influ- enza		Puer- peral Septi- cemia		Cancer		Ex- ternal Causes		Small- pox			
	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate
	State.....	231	96.5	118.1	35	14.4	62	25.5	10	4.1	5	2.0	7	2.8	353	145.7	47	19.4	1	.4	3	1.2	24	9.9	17	7.0	200	82.5	214	88.3		
Northern Counties..	51	60.3	172.0	11	13.0	8	9.4	4	4.7	1	1.1	1	1.1	134	158.4	20	23.6	...	...	2	2.3	7	8.2	7	8.2	60	70.9	88	104.1	...	...	
Central Counties...	101	101.2	171.0	19	19.0	31	31.0	4	4.0	4	4.0	5	5.0	135	135.2	16	16.0	...	...	1	1.0	7	7.0	8	8.0	94	94.1	92	92.1	...	...	
Southern Counties..	82	141.4	101.7	5	8.3	23	40.6	2	3.4	...	...	1	1.7	84	144.9	11	18.9	1	1.7	...	...	10	17.2	2	3.4	46	79.4	34	58.6	...	...	
All Cities.....	106	95.6	2118.9	18	16.2	37	33.3	4	3.6	3	2.7	4	3.6	180	162.4	33	29.7	...	...	...	...	12	10.8	11	9.9	91	82.1	127	114.6	...	...	
Over 100,000.....	30	133.2	28.8	1	4.4	15	66.6	...	...	...	...	1	4.4	37	164.3	4	17.7	...	...	...	...	2	8.8	...	25	111.0	29	128.7	...	...		
45,000 to 100,000..	20	83.6	28.3	7	29.2	8	33.4	2	8.3	1	4.1	2	8.3	36	150.5	6	25.0	...	...	...	...	2	8.3	1	4.1	25	104.5	19	79.4	...	...	
20,000 to 45,000...	25	96.9	934.8	3	11.6	5	19.3	1	3.8	...	...	...	...	62	241.3	16	62.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	19.3	9	34.8	42	162.7	...	...	
10,000 to 20,000...	9	69.7	323.2	2	15.4	1	7.7	...	...	1	7.7	...	...	17	54.3	2	15.4	...	...	...	...	2	15.4	1	7.7	7	54.2	13	100.7	...	...	
Under 10,000.....	22	85.6	519.4	5	19.4	8	31.1	1	3.8	1	3.8	1	3.8	28	109.0	5	10.4	...	...	...	...	6	23.3	4	15.5	25	97.3	24	93.4	...	...	
Country.....	128	115.5	2320.7	17	15.3	25	22.5	6	5.4	2	1.8	3	2.7	173	156.1	14	12.6	1	.9	3	2.7	12	10.8	6	5.4	109	98.3	87	78.5	...	...	

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of December, 1916.
J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR, IN CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISION

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes					
		Station	Highest	Date	Station	Lowest	Date
28.9	-2.0	Evansville	72	7	Merengo Paoli	14- 14-	15 15

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes			
		Station		Greatest Monthly Amount	Least Monthly Amount
3.29	+0.54	Huntingburg		5.87	1.17
		Famersburg			

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ABSTRACT OR MORTALITY STATISTICS
FOR MARCH, 1917.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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BIRTHS FOR MARCH, 1917.

Total births, 5,509 (Stillbirths excluded); State rate, 22.5.
Males, 2,770; females, 2,739.
White males, 2,709; white females, 2,694.
Colored births, 106; males, 61, females, 45.
Stillbirths, 159; white, 152; colored, 7.
The Northern Sanitary Section, population 1,009,364 reports 2, 168 births; rate 25.3.
The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,191,458 reports 2,063 births; rate 20.3.
The Southern Sanitary Section, population 688,793 reports 1,278 births; rate 21.8.
The highest rate, Lake County, 39.5.
The lowest rate, Scott County, 8.0.
Total births to date for 1917, 16,450.
Total births to date for 1916, 63,387.

Total deaths reported, 4,016; rate 16.4. In the preceding month, 3,786 deaths; rate 17.0. In the same month last year 3,603 deaths; rate 12.4. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 581 or 14.5 per cent of total; 1 to 4, 266; 5 to 9, 84; 10 to 14, 55; 15 to 19, 89; 65 and over, 1,339 or 33.3 per cent of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 1,009,364 reports 1,424 deaths; rate 16.6. In the preceding month, 1,277 deaths; rate 16.4. In the same month last year 1,239 deaths; rate 14.6.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,191,458 reports 1,696 deaths; rate 16.4. In the preceding month 1,602 deaths; rate 17.5. In the same month last year 1,595 deaths; rate 15.9.

The Southern Section, population 688,793 reports 896 deaths; rate 15.3. In the preceding month 907 deaths; rate 17.1. In the same month last year 769 deaths; rate 13.2.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate which is 0.2 higher than the rate for the whole state. The Northern Section also presents the highest death rate for typhoid fever, scarlet fever, lobar and broncho-pneumonia, and diarrhea and enteritis. The Central Section presents the highest death rate for other forms of tuberculosis than pulmonary, cerebro-spinal fever, poliomyelitis and cancer. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, influenza, puerperal septicemia, external causes and smallpox.

RURAL: Population 1,554,481 reports 1,923 deaths; rate 14.5. In the preceding month 1,879 deaths, rate 15.7. In the same month last year 1,798 deaths; rate 13.6.

URBAN: Population 1,335,134 reports 2,093 deaths; rate 18.4. In the preceding month 1,907 deaths; rate 18.6. In the same month last year 1,805 deaths; rate 16.2. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 19.0; Evansville, 19.9; Ft. Wayne, 14.6; Terre Haute, 14.5; South Bend, 16.7; Gary, 28.3; East Chicago, 21.4; Hammond, 29.8; Munice, 16.8; Richmond, 14.9; Anderson, 26.6; Elkhart, 20.5; Michigan City, 16.9; Lafayette, 19.3; Kokomo, 15.7; Logansport, 19.2; New Albany, 46.2, Marion, 15.4.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY
FOR MARCH, 1917.

Measles was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Measles, scarlet fever, tonsillitis, acute bronchitis, diphtheria, lobar pneumonia, acute rheumatism, pulmonary tuberculosis, smallpox, bronchial pneumonia, influenza, chickenpox, whooping cough, typhoid fever, erysipelas, other forms of tuberculosis, diarrhea and enteritis, intermittent and remittent fever, cerebro-spinal fever, dysentery, malaria fever, cholera morbus, puerperal fever, poliomyelitis, rabies in human, trachoma, rabies in animals.

SMALLPOX: 477 cases in 41 counties with 1 death. The following counties reported smallpox present: Cass 2 cases, Clinton 1, Decatur 2, Delaware 3, Elkhart 5, Fountain 31, Gibson 41, Greene 12, Hamilton 7, Harrison 1, Howard 1, Jackson 7, Jay 4, Jennings 6, Johnson 7, Knox 4, LaGrange 1, Lake 2, Laporte 1, Lawrence 2, Madison 3, Marion 23, Martin 1, Morgan 2, Owen 15, Parke 3, Pike 20, Posey 36, Putnam 1, Ripley 4, Sullivan 42 cases and 1 death, Switzerland 1 case, Tippecanoe 9, Tipton 32, Vanderburgh 14, Vermillion 12, Vigo 101, Warren 5, Warrick 4, Washington 2, White 7.

TUBERCULOSIS: 408 deaths, of which 360 were of the pulmonary form and 48 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 197, females 221. Of the males, 25 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 50 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 71 were married in the same age period as above, and left 142 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 192. Number of homes invaded, 392.

PNEUMONIA: 597 deaths, rate 243.9 per 100,000. In the preceding month 657 deaths, rate 296.0. In the same month last year, 473 deaths, rate 195.2. Males numbered 333, females 264. Of the pneumonia deaths, 159 occurred under 1 year of age.

TYPHOID FEVER: 83 cases in 19 counties with 22 deaths. In the preceding month 74 cases in 20 counties with 25 deaths. In the same month last year 167 cases in 23 counties with 33 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 235 cases in 44 counties with 31 deaths. In the preceding month 257 cases in 47 counties with 31 deaths. In the same month last year 150 cases in 37 counties with 17 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 544 cases in 55 counties with 16 deaths. In the preceding month 548 cases in 52 counties with 16 deaths. In the same month last year 362 cases in 52 counties with 10 deaths.

MEASLES: 7,332 cases in 78 counties with 141 deaths. In the preceding month, 5,353 cases in 79 counties with 74 deaths. In the same month last year 3,456 cases in 55 counties with 25 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 3 cases in 2 counties with 1 death. In the preceding month 4 cases in 3 counties with 2 deaths. In the same month last year 2 cases in 2 counties with 2 deaths.

RABIES: 12 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during the month. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total 272, males 180, females 92. *Suicide:* Total 35, males 31, females 4. Suicide by poison 2, by asphyxia 3, by hanging or strangulation 4, by drowning 2, by firearms 18, by cutting or piercing instruments 6. *Accidental or Undefined:* Total 228, males 143, females 85. Poisoning by food 1, other acute poisonings 8, conflagration 2, burns (conflagration excepted) 7, absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) 7, accidental drowning 7, traumatism by firearms 7, traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments 1, traumatism by fall 33, traumatism in mines 8, traumatism by machines 6, railroad accidents and injuries 38, street car accidents and injuries 6, automobile accidents and injuries 7, motorcycle accidents and injuries 1, injuries by other vehicles 7, injuries by animals 2, excessive cold 1, electricity (lightning excepted) 4, fractures (cause not specified) 3, other external violence (of which 62 were due to cyclone) 72. *Homicide:* Total 9, males 6, females 3. Homicide by firearms 5, by cutting or piercing instruments 1, by other means 3.

HEALTH OFFICERS ATTENTION.

Delayed Birth and Death Certificates.

Each month the statistical department receives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during the preceding months, which are not sent to this department in time to be tabulated with the report for the current month. With the report for March the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter.

BIRTHS.

Adams 1; Allen 6—1 for December 1916 (Ft. Wayne 3); Bartholomew 5 (Columbus 4); Benton 4 (Fowler 2); Boone 13 (Thorntown 1); Carroll 1 (Burlington); Clark 8—1 for November 1916 (Jeffersonville 1, Clarksville 1); Clay 1; Clinton 2 (Frankfort 1); Daviess 1 (Washington); Decatur 2 (Greensburg); Delaware 6 (Muncie 2); Dubois 2; Elkhart 9 (City); Fayette 2 (Connersville); Floyd 4 (New Albany 2, Greenville 1); Grant 1; Greene 1; Hamilton 2 (Atlanta 1); Hancock 1; Harrison 1; Henry 14 (New Castle 3, Knightstown 1, Spiceland 2, Kennard 4, Blountsville 2); Howard 1 (Greentown); Huntington 1 (Markle); Jackson 1; Jasper 3 (Rensselaer 1); Jefferson 3 (Madison 1); Jennings 1; Knox 8; Lake 7 (East Chicago 3, Hammond 1, Whiting 1, Miller 2); Laporte 1; Lawrence 1; Madison 2 (Alexandria 1, Ingalls 1); Marion 2 (Indianapolis 1, Beech Grove 1); Martin 1 (Shoals); Miami 1 (Peru); Monroe 1; Morgan 2 (Martinsville 1); Newton 22 (Kentland 4, Brook 3, Mt. Airy 2—1 for December 1916); Owen 2—1 for November 1916; Parke 1; Pike 2 (Winslow 1); Porter 3—1 for September 1916; Posey 4; Ripley 1; Rush 1; Spencer 4 (Dale 1); Starke 2 (Knox 1); Steuben 1; St. Joseph 5 (South Bend 3); Tippecanoe 4 (Lafayette 3); Tipton 2 (City); Union 2; Vanderburgh 4 (Evansville 2); Vermillion 2 (Clinton 1); Vigo 1; Wabash 2 (City); Wayne 2 (Richmond 1); Wells 5 (Bluffton 2, Mt. Zion 1); White 2. Total 197.

DEATHS.

Allen 1 (Ft. Wayne); Bartholomew 1 (Columbus); Boone 14; Clay 1; Clinton 2; Crawford 2; Daviess 2; Decatur 1; Delaware 2 (Muncie 1, Eaton 1); Elkhart (Goshen—1 for May 1900); Floyd 1; Grant 3; Greene 1; Harrison 1; Hendricks 2; Henry 1 (Blountsville); Howard 2; Jasper 3 (Remington 1, Wheatfield 1); Jay 1; Jefferson 2; Jennings 1; Knox 7; Lake 3 (Hammond 2, Munster 1); Laporte 1; Madison 3 (Ingalls 2); Marion 3 (Indianapolis 2); Miami 1; Newton 4 (Kentland 1, Brook 1); Perry 1; Pike 2 (Winslow 1—for December 1916); Porter 2; Pulaski 1; Ripley 2—1 for November 1916; Rush 1; Shelby 1 (Shelbyville); Starke 1; St. Joseph 1 (Mishawaka); Tippecanoe 1 (Lafayette); Tipton 1; Union 1; Vanderburgh 1; Vermillion 2 (Dana 1); Vigo 1; Wayne 1; Wells 3 (Ossian 1, Uniondale 1); White 4; Whitley 1. Total 95.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR MARCH, 1917.

H. E. Barnard, State Food and Drug Commissioner

During the month of March 247 samples of food were analyzed. Of this number 196 were classed as legal and 51 illegal.

Thirty-eight samples of whiskey were analyzed. Of this number 32 were found legal and 6 were classed as illegal because the contents of the bottle were not stated on the label.

Fifty-three samples of meat, such as hamburger, sausage,

and weinerwurst were examined during the month. Thirteen of these samples were classed as illegal because they contained either cereal or sulphites.

Of the 11 samples of lard examined 10 were classed as legal and one illegal due to the fact that it contained beef fat and cotton seed oil.

Thirteen of the 69 samples of milk analyzed were below standard or contained visible dirt and were classed as illegal.

Ten of the 15 samples of vinegar upon analysis were found to be low in acetic acid and were classed as illegal.

Thirty-three drug samples were analyzed during the month. Only one illegal sample was reported. This was a linseed oil which was adulterated with mineral oil.

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1917.

The inspectors' report for the month of March shows 692 sanitary inspections made. Three hundred and ninety-nine of these places were reported as in good condition, 235 fair, 46 poor and 12 bad.

Of the 22 dairies visited 11 were reported fair and 11 bad.

Two hundred and seventy-four grocery stores were visited during the month. Of this number 164 were rated good, 93 fair, and 17 poor.

Of the 137 meat markets inspected 85 were found to be good, 36 fair, 15 poor and one bad.

Thirty-four of the 47 drug stores visited were rated good, 8 fair and 5 poor.

One hundred and three bakeries and confectioneries were visited. Of this number 76 were found to be good, 23 fair and 4 poor.

Thirty of the 80 hotels and restaurants visited were classed as good, 46 fair and 4 poor.

One creamery, one bottling works, one flour mill and two milk plants were inspected and found to be in good condition. The four cream stations visited were rated fair. Of the 7 poultry houses visited 2 were rated good, 4 fair and one poor. The 8 ice cream parlors visited were rated fair.

Thirty-eight prosecutions were filed during the month. Thirty-seven of the 38 cases were brought against butchers for the sale of sausage, hamburger or weinerwurst which contained cereal or sulphites. One prosecution was filed for the sale of milk containing visible dirt. The total fines and costs amounted to \$840.15.

Twenty-four condemnation notices were issued during the month—19 because of unsanitary conditions and 26 because of improper construction.

ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1917.

CLASSIFICATION.	Legal.	Illegal.	Total.
FOODS.			
Beverages—			
Apple Juice.....	1		1
Cider.....	2		2
Sodas.....	9	2	11
Whiskey.....	32	6	38
Flour.....	1		1
Honey.....	1		1
Meat Products—			
Hamburger.....	15	1	16
Lard.....	10	1	11
Sausage.....	24	11	35
Weinerwurst.....	1		1
Miscellaneous Meat.....		1	1
Milk Products—			
Milk.....	56	13	69
Butter.....	27		27
Cream.....		1	1
Ice Cream.....	4	1	5
Oleomargarine.....		1	1
Vinegar.....	5	10	15
Miscellaneous.....	7		7
Total.....	196	51	247
DRUGS.			
Aspirin.....	6		6
Camphor.....	1		1
Linseed Oils.....	3	1	4
Peppermint Extract.....	1		1
Patent Medicines.....			2
Sodium Salicylate Tablets.....	6		6
Miscellaneous.....			13
Total.....	17	1	33

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS DURING MONTH OF MARCH, 1917.

County.	Names and Addresses of Defendants.	Why Prosecuted.	Date of Trial.	Final Disposition.
Boone.....	W. C. Kennedy.....Lebanon.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-2-17	Fined \$20.05
Boone.....	James Stoops.....Lebanon.....	Selling milk containing visible dirt.....	3-1-17	Fined 20.05
Boone.....	Wright Bros.....Lebanon.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-1-17	Fined 20.05
Gibson.....	Wm. Burkhardt.....Oakland City.....	Selling adulterated hamburger.....	3-23-17	Fined 20.80
Greene.....	Wm. H. Wakefield.....Linton.....	Selling adulterated meat.....	3-8-17	Fined 20.80
Greene.....	Guy Whittaker.....Linton.....	Selling adulterated meat.....	3-8-17	Fined 20.80
Greene.....	B. F. Peoples.....Linton.....	Selling adulterated meat.....	3-8-17	Fined 20.80
Knox.....	Russell Bros.....Bicknell.....	Selling adulterated meat.....	3-8-17	Fined 20.80
Marion.....	Geo. J. Hammel.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-7-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Bills & Boettcher.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-1-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	J. Allison.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-7-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Isaac Prince.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated wienerwurst.....	3-7-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Fred W. Bishop.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-7-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Wm. & John A. Kuhn.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-7-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Moses-Klein Co.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated hamburger.....	3-5-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Chas. Gardner.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-15-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Nicholas Heiob.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-15-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	John L. Hahn.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-16-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Chas. Oeftering.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-16-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Louis Jung.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated wienerwurst.....	3-20-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	W. T. Smith.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated meat.....	3-20-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Chas. Lamme.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-17-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Robert Hahn.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-21-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	John C. Carroll.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-21-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	J. T. Tolmin.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated hamburger.....	3-21-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Wm. Albers.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-17-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Henry Schober.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-17-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	H. I. Carson.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-17-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Clarence Gillum.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-26-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	B. Roethenbush.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-24-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Unversaw & Kistner.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-24-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Edgar M. Unversaw & Frank.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-26-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Walter C. Kemper & Son.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-29-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Maria L. Carrick.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-23-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Maria L. Carrick.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated liverwurst.....	3-21-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	J. C. Goldstein.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated hamburger.....	3-23-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	Dauseh & Wehlman.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated sausage.....	3-29-17	Fined 22.50
Marion.....	C. J. Hess.....Indianapolis.....	Selling adulterated hamburger.....	3-30-17	Fined 23.50

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1917.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies.....	22			11		11
Grocery stores.....	274		164	93	17	
Meat markets.....	137		85	36	15	1
Drug stores.....	47		34	8	5	
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	103		76	23	4	
Hotels and restaurants.....	80		30	46	4	
Creameries.....	1		1			
Cream stations.....	4			4		
Fish markets.....	2		1	1		
Bottling works.....	1		1			
Poultry houses.....	7		2	4	1	
Ice cream parlors.....	8			8		
Flour mills.....	1		1			
Ice cream factories.....	3		2	1		
Milk plants.....	2		2			
Total.....	692		399	235	46	12

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1917.

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons for Unsanitary Conditions.	Condemnation Improper Construction.	Total.
Dairies.....	4	17	17
Bakeries.....	1	1	2
Groceries.....	5	1	6
Grocery and bakeries.....	1	1	1
Grocery and meat markets.....	1	1	1
Restaurants.....	6	5	6
Milk depots.....	1		1
Total.....	19	26	24

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY,
INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
FOR MARCH, 1917.

Will Shimer, M. D., Superintendent.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—	
Positive.....	144
Negative.....	501
	645
Urine for tubercle bacilli—	
Positive.....	1
Suspicious.....	1
Negative.....	7
	9
Cerebro spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—	
Positive.....	3
Suspicious.....	2
Negative.....	3
	8
Pleural fluid for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	2
	2
Pus for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	3
	3
Feces for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	6
	6
Milk for tubercle bacilli—	
Negative.....	1
	1
Widal tests for typhoid fever	
Positive.....	5
Negative.....	68
	73
Widal tests for paratyphoid fever	
Negative.....	3
	3

Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—

Positive.....	154
Suspicious.....	46
Negative.....	421
Unsatisfactory.....	22
	643

Epidemic cultures for diphtheria bacilli—

Positive.....	6
Suspicious.....	12
Negative.....	264
Unsatisfactory.....	1
	283

Brains for rabies—

Dogs—	
Positive.....	5
Negative.....	3
Cow—	
Negative.....	1
	9

Blood for counts.....	12
Blood for malaria plasmodia negative.....	7

Pus for gonococci—

Females—	
Positive.....	8
Suspicious.....	4
Negative.....	46
Unsatisfactory.....	2
Males—	
Positive.....	9
Suspicious.....	2
Negative.....	13
Sex not given—	
Negative.....	3
	87

Pus miscellaneous.....	5
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Pathological tissues—

Carcinoma—	
Carcinoma of forehead.....	1
Carcinoma of lower lip.....	1
Carcinoma of mediastinal space.....	1
Carcinoma of cervical gland.....	1
Sarcoma—	
Sarcoma of tongue.....	1
Sarcoma of hand.....	1
Miscellaneous tissues.....	24
Gasserian ganglions.....	8
	38

Urine for chemical analysis.....	71
Feces miscellaneous.....	2

Total number examinations made.....1,907

Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies, positive.....	1
Guinea pigs inoculated for tuberculosis—	
Positive.....	1
Negative.....	1
	3
Doses of anti-typhoid vaccine prepared and sent out.....	75

OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING
MARCH, 1917.

Tuberculosis.....	680
Diphtheria.....	521
Diphtheria epidemics.....	500
Widals.....	97
Gonococci.....	86
Blood counts.....	10
Malaria.....	16

Total number outfits.....1,910

PATIENTS TAKING "PASTEUR" TREATMENTS MARCH, 1917.

Name.	Town.	County.	Age Sex.	Treat- ment begun.	Treat- ment finished
1. Mrs. Lizzie Payne	Rockport	Spencer	35 F	3-30-17	4- 5-17
2. John Payne	Rockport	Spencer	19 M	3-30-17	4-16-17
3. Alfred Jane Payne	Rockport	Spencer	6 F	3-30-17	4-16-17
4. Grace Payne	Rockport	Spencer	17 F	3-30-17	4-16-17
5. Ella May Payne	Rockport	Spencer	8 F	3-30-17	4-16-17
6. Earl Payne	Rockport	Spencer	12 F	3-30-17	4-16-17
7. Murl Payne	Rockport	Spencer	12 F	3-30-17	4-16-17
8. Charlie Conner	Rockport	Spencer	13 M	3-30-17	4-16-17
9. Shannon Thorpe	Rockport	Spencer	13 M	3-30-17	4-16-17
10. Luther Motteler	Rockport	Spencer	13 M	3-30-17	4-16-17
11. Henry Best	Rockport	Spencer	27 M	3-30-17	4- 3-17

THE RELATION OF COWS' MILK TO HUMAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Milk, like fire and water, although indispensable to man, is capable of considerable harm if not properly controlled.

The dangers in milk to the public health are intrinsic and extrinsic. The intrinsic dangers are deficiencies of food constituents as fat, sugar and proteids. These intrinsic dangers affect chiefly the poor who are not able to buy a sufficient quantity of poor milk for the proper nutrition of their children.

The extrinsic dangers are mostly bacterial which are of two kinds. One type of bacteria multiply rapidly while the other does not multiply but simply remains in suspension in the milk.

The present mode of retailing milk makes the first variety of bacteria very dangerous to the public health. Milk depots collect milk from many farms all of which is mixed together before it is delivered to the consumers. If any one lot of milk obtained from any one farmer contains typhoid, diphtheria or streptococci then the whole quantity of the milk collected is inoculated with these bacteria. If the milk is not kept very cool at the milk depots, from the time it is mixed until it is used by the consumer every bit of the milk will contain large numbers of streptococci, diphtheria or typhoid bacilli.

If the milk as collected from the farmer contains tubercle bacilli, mixing the milk will simply decrease the number of tubercle bacilli in any given quantity of milk and thus lessen the chances of the consumer contracting tuberculosis.

Infection depends upon three things, first the number of bacteria introduced; second, the virulence of the bacteria and third, the resistance of the invaded organism.

That is to say, other things being equal one does not contract tuberculosis from drinking cows' milk unless the number of bacteria taken are above a certain minimum number necessary to produce the disease.

Thus we see that the smaller the amount of milk produced by any dairyman, if he delivers his milk direct to the consumers, the greater is the danger to the community if any of his cows happen to have tubercle bacilli in her milk. If a child is taking milk from one cow and that cow has tuberculosis the child is very likely to develop the disease.

Bovine tuberculosis is very common among cattle and hogs. The United States report for 1908 shows that of 7,116,275 cattle slaughtered 68,395 had tuberculosis and of 35,113,077 hogs butchered 719,309 had tuberculosis.

The results of tuberculin tests of dairy cattle in Indiana from 1898 to 1908 were as follows:

Number cattle tested.....	2,935
Reactors.....	790
Percent reactors.....	11.9
Number reactors killed.....	619
Number reactors with positive post mortem....	597
Percent reactors positive post mortem.....	96.45

According to these figures about one dairy cow out of every

10 has tuberculosis. Hence, on the average, if every dairyman kept ten or more cows and mixed the milk from all his cows, all of the milk would contain tubercle bacilli.

Hess examined hundreds of samples of New York market milk and found 16 per cent to contain tubercle bacilli in sufficient numbers to produce the disease in guinea pigs by intraperitoneal injections.

There has been considerable discussion as to how the tubercle bacilli get into cows' milk, since few tuberculous cows have udder disease. If the udder as the source of tubercle bacilli is eliminated, then there is one other source, the feces. Most market milk contains 1-400 parts manure. There are two possible sources of tubercle bacilli in cows' feces; first cattle cough but do not expectorate, that is to say, they swallow their sputum. The tubercle bacilli are not digested by the stomach or intestines and thus get into the feces. In some cases tubercle bacilli get into the blood and are strained out by the liver and thus pass with the bile into the intestinal tract.

When cream raises or is separated by a mechanical separator the bacteria in the milk collect at two places, in the cream and in the sediment. The cream containing a concentration of tubercle bacilli is made into butter. The interval of time that elapses between production and use of cream, ice cream and butter is so short that the tubercle bacilli retain their virulence. As long as we continue to use raw milk or its products from tuberculous cows, live virulent bovine tubercle bacilli will be so distributed as to insure their entrance into the bodies of persons of all ages.

Tuberculosis is readily transmitted from one cow to another. In one experiment twelve healthy cows were placed in a barn with one advanced case and at the end of two months, five or 42 per cent of the herd had tubercle bacilli in their feces. At the end of eighteen months ten or 84 per cent of the herd had tubercle bacilli in their feces.

Tubercle bacilli are classified in three groups: human, bovine and avian. The first is found chiefly in man; the second in domestic animals and the third in birds. However, the bovine strain is responsible for about 1 per cent of infections in man and 5 per cent of the infections among children under fifteen years of age.

Dr. W. H. Park has tabulated 1,042 cases in which the bacilli causing the infection was isolated as follows:

Adults 16 years or over, bovine type, 9 cases or 1.32 per cent.

Adults 16 years or over, human type, 677 cases.

Children from 5 to 16 years, bovine type, 33 cases or 33.33 per cent.

Children from 5 to 16 years, human type, 99 cases.

Children under five years, bovine type, 59 cases or 37 per cent.

Children under five years, human type, 161 cases.

Total bovine infection, 101.

Pathological lesions:

Cervical adenitis, 41 cases, 41 per cent.

Abdominal tuberculosis, 23 cases, 23 per cent.

General tuberculosis, alimentary origin, 14 cases, 13 per cent.

THE GREAT KING AND THE BATCHELORS' HOME.

One time, the law makers of Hoosierus First, the great King, passed a law creating a Batchelors' Home. Only those batchelors were to be admitted whose mamas were dead and who had been refused in marriage by at least two beautiful maidens. One of the law makers, in his eloquent speech advocating the home, said there were eleven of these miserable creatures in his county. The law appropriated 250,000 ducats for buying the ground and constructing the buildings

and provided that King Hooserosus should appoint a commission of five to carry out its provisions. The king, seeing his opportunity to strengthen his dynasty, (strengthen his fences the vulgar say) appointed men who would forever be true to him and do his bidding. He didn't take time to inquire whether or not they knew anything of public institutions or of institutional needs. In consequence, many funny things happened, and several of the 250,000 ducats, say steen thousand, went where the woodbine twineth. The first thing they did after the ground was purchased was to bore a well, for the commission felt certain water would be needed. They might have thought of this before the deal for the ground was closed, but they didn't. To their surprise the ground was waterless even at three hundred feet, but at three hundred and sixty feet, a limited supply of slightly salt water was found. They were mightily disappointed, and wished they had thought of water being needed in the beginning. The search for water cost about 4,000 ducats, and it was not sufficient in quantity and not of good quality. However, they went bravely ahead. The buildings were planned and it was decided to arrange them on a quadrangle which lay east and west. Each cottage was to have a sun parlor where the poor batchelors could sit in the sun and enjoy the strengthening effects of its actinic rays. All of these cottages were built to face north and the commissioners were greatly surprised when they were completed to find that the sun don't shine much in these latitudes into north rooms.

Another surprise, when the home buildings were finished, was to find that the bedrooms were so small that the inmates would have to prepare for bed like they do on a Pullman sleeper, and hang their clothes in the hall. But the most splendid stupidity was yet to occur. To turn back some of the appropriation and thus prove economical management, the commissioners decided to build basements under only one-half of each building. This made it almost impossible to inspect the steam and water pipes under such parts of the buildings which had no cellars. Now it happened one day that the steam pipes under one building sprung a slight leak and in two or three weeks the nice smooth maple floors began to buckle on account of the moisture and the base boards to draw away from the walls. So the floors were torn up, the steam pipes fixed, then the floors were relaid, and the damage to the walls repaired. This cost a tidy sum, about 8,000 ducats, but exactly what the amount was, no one ever knew, for the practical business men who composed the commission never told.

Moral. Don't employ experts to construct and manage public institutions, they might do it economically.

THE SAUSAGE CONTAINED PTOMAIN and these poisons brought about the death of Miss F. Dr. X reports in regard to the matter as follows: The entire family of six ate sausage that was made from hogs that were killed about the first of November, 1916. Particles of lean meat that were trimmed from the hams and shoulders were thrown on to a table which was situated where the sun's rays get directly on it in the afternoon. The meat lay there for several days, receiving the sun's rays direct, and then sausage was made out of it. The entire family ate heartily with the result that every one was poisoned. Little Miss F, the youngest, died. The father is a habitual user of alcoholic liquors and gets drunk frequently. The mother is an epileptic and luetic and an imbecile. It is strange how we permit this breeding of the unfit to go on.

TEA AND COFFEE CONTAIN NO NOURISHMENT, they do not help the body. On the contrary the caffeine and thein they contain are drugs and whip the heart, the

nerves and the kidneys into excessive action. This is especially true when these drugs are taken by young people. If a man were to whip his horse continually, he would expect him to wear out, and this is exactly what happens to the nerves, the kidneys and the hearts of those who continually whip them with strong coffee and tea. Heart disease, kidney disease and nerve diseases kill thousands annually and cut down the efficiency of the people enormously.

MILK IS THE GREAT FOOD. It is recommended that milk be largely substituted for eggs and meat. Even at 10c and 11c a quart it will be cheaper than eggs and meat and will supply all the food elements contained in those articles. One pint of milk at 5c contains 320 food units. It takes four eggs to supply 320 food units, and if eggs are 60c a dozen, it will cost four times as much to secure the same amount of nourishment from them as from milk. Milk and also eggs and meat are known as "building foods" and they repair the wear and tear of the human machine and in childhood make the body grow. A pint of milk costing 5c supplies as much building food as two lamb chops costing 20c. Milk will not support life continuously for an adult, but will for an infant. Adults must have bread and cereals and vegetables and fruits and these associated with milk will make a balanced diet.

If you want to have a breakdown in your health adopt the following foods for your central diet and ignore vegetables and fruits. Fat hog meat, corn bread, light bread, potatoes, flour gravy, molasses and coffee. These are all good foods, but nature demands fruits and vegetables and if you leave them out then you will be weakened more or less. Milk should be given to children every meal, but once a day will keep them from physical deterioration. Eggs and meat should not be eaten oftener than once a day, for too much protein brings auto-intoxication. Here are some of the symptoms of auto-intoxication—Putty skin, bad breath, sweaty hands and feet, headaches, rheumatism, falling out of the hair, brittle finger nails, tired feeling, biliousness, weakened vision, roaring in the ears, constipation, nervousness, intestinal gas, pimples, etc. The rule for rational feeding is—Eat moderately of all good foods, and very moderately of eggs and meat. Eat slowly. Chew your food thoroughly, and don't wash down food with liquids. Drink moderately of fluids.

If you will adopt these principles of feeding, you will have better health and do much toward cutting down the high cost of living.

JUDGE HAMMERSCHMIDT, undoubtedly a righteous judge at South Bend, assessed a fine of \$10 and costs against Bert Bistle for breaking quarantine. Bistle did not call a physician to see his children who developed scarlet fever and did not report the existence of the cases to the city health authorities, but neglecting everything, left his home that he might continue work at the South Bend Watch Company. Judge Hammerschmidt in addition to assessing a fine, delivered the delinquent a severe lecture.

WHAT FOOLS WE HOOSIERS BE.

We Hoosiers number 2,830,000.

We Hoosiers spend \$10,000,000 annually just having consumption.

We Hoosiers spend \$2,300,000 annually just having the nasty typhoid fever.

We Hoosiers spend \$1,500,000 annually just having pneumonia.

We Hoosiers spend \$5,000,000 annually just having insanity.

We Hoosiers spend \$2,000,000 annually just having feeble-minded and idiots.

We Hoosiers spend \$500,000 annually just having epilepsy.

We Hoosiers spend \$2,500,000 annually just having venereal diseases.

We Hoosiers lose, 1,300 babies annually from stomach and diarrheal troubles, the result of food poisoning, principally dirty milk. If a baby is worth \$1,000, (What's yours worth?) then—we spend \$1,300,000 annually just killing babies.

We Hoosiers spend \$4,500,000 boarding rats.

HYGIENE can easily cut these huge losses down one-half. Every dollar spent for practical hygiene returns ten dollars in benefits.

What's the answer?

THE CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF HEALTH in its monthly bulletin for March publishes the guarantee that for every five hundred dollars placed at its disposal, it will show one life saved. In the guarantee the Connecticut Board says, "Properly applied funds will conserve life and health. As our neighbor New York says, public health is purchasable within natural limitations, and the community can determine its death rate." Continuing, the article says, "So well established has become this last named fact and so carefully has the state board considered the conditions in Connecticut, that we can go our New York neighbor one better and make the above named definite proposition." The Connecticut State Board of Health asks the legislature for \$119,000 for an annual appropriation and guarantees to save 236 lives within the next two years.

"WHEN A CASE OF TYPHOID OCCURS IN THE HOME."

1. A case of typhoid is best cared for in a hospital.
2. The patient should be isolated in a room where those who are not attending the patient will not be exposed to the infection.
3. Disinfection at the bedside is the important measure to prevent the spread of infection. The discharges from the bowels and urine should be received in a vessel containing a small amount of disinfectant, and before emptying the vessel, *the discharges must be covered with about twice its volume of strong disinfecting solution, thoroughly mixed, all fecal lumps broken up, tightly covered and then allowed to stand for at least one hour.* The discharge may then be buried in the ground 500 feet or more from any well, emptied into a sealed and fly tight privy vault or into a flush toilet. After emptying, the bed pan or vessel should immediately be immersed in a strong disinfecting solution, and the attendant must thoroughly wash her hands with soap and hot water and follow with a disinfecting solution.
4. Consider that everything that has been brought into the sick room has become infected, and so must be carefully disinfected before carrying out. Eating utensils used by the patient should be immersed in strong disinfecting solution before removing from the room and then must either be allowed to stand in the disinfecting solution for one hour or boiled for 10 minutes in soap solution. The patient's dishes should be kept separate from those used by the remainder of the family. All remnants of food should be burned or boiled before placing in the garbage pail.
5. All clothing, bed linen, towels, cloths, bandages or sponges which have been in the sick room must be soaked for one hour in disinfecting solution before removing from the sick room. Then boil and launder as usual. Outer garments of woolen stuffs, mattresses, pillows and similar articles which it would be a hardship to destroy should remain in the room until the patient has recovered when they may be disinfected by exposure to formaldehyde gas in a closed room.

6. The door knob and wood work of the door should be washed or wiped several times daily with a cloth wrung out of disinfecting solution.

7. *Every fly in the room should be killed and then the room carefully screened and guarded against flies.* Flies carry typhoid.

8. Although the discharges from the nose and throat do not usually contain the infective agent, the hands of the patient frequently become infected so that all handkerchiefs or cloths used to wipe the face, nose and mouth should be soaked for one hour in disinfecting solution or burned.

9. The nurse or person caring for the patient should wear a gown at all times when she is in contact with the patient, and the gown must be removed when she leaves the room.

10. Ample facilities for washing the hands should be handy in order that the nurse may *always thoroughly wash her hands with soap and water before leaving the sick room.* This washing should be followed by a disinfecting solution (Sol. No. 4) and only with a towel that is clean and fresh.

11. Visitors or other members of the family must not be allowed in the sickroom without the physician's permission, and even then they must not touch the patient, nor sit down in the room nor come in contact with anything in the room.

ADVICE TO PERSONS RECOVERING FROM TYPHOID FEVER.

A great many people who have typhoid fever continue to have the germs of the disease in the urine and the discharges of the bowels for some weeks after they are well. A few continue to have them for years. Every person who has had typhoid fever must be very careful of the urine and discharges of the bowels so as not to give the disease to others. If the hands become infected and food or drink is touched, other people may get the disease. *After having a movement from the bowels or passing water always wash the hands thoroughly with soap and water and then rinse them. Always wash the hands before eating or handling food.*

None of us wish our friends or neighbors to become sick with typhoid fever, so each person recovering from typhoid fever must be especially careful. Two or three laboratory examinations of the bowel and urinary discharges would reveal when they are free from the germs.

Disinfecting Solutions:

1. *Carbolic acid solution (5 per cent).* Add one pint or a pound of either the crude or purified liquid carbolic acid to two and one-half gallons of hot water and stir frequently until no red or colorless droplets remain in the bottom of the mixture.
2. *Chloride of lime solution.* Place the contents of a closed half pound can of chloride of lime in a gallon of water and mix thoroughly. If a smaller proportion is used, the remainder of the powder should be sealed in an air tight fruit jar for it loses its potency when exposed to the air. This solution is probably the best and cheapest for the discharges.
3. *Bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) solution* (1-1,000, Dissolve 2 large size (7½ grain) bichloride tablets for each quart of warm water. This solution should be colored and kept away from children as it is very poisonous.
4. *Grain alcohol (75%)* is the best solution to use on the hands after washing.
5. The typhoid germ can easily be killed by heat if enough hot water is used to thoroughly cover the stool, and then a cupful of *commercial unslaked lime* is added in the form of lumps, broken up in small pieces and distributed over the stool. The receptacle should be covered and allowed to stand for two hours. Only unslaked or quick lime (calcium oxide) should be used. Slaked lime is useless for it will generate no heat.

HEALTH FIRST



Patriotism is manifest nowhere more
intelligently, more potently, than
in health conservation

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR MARCH, 1917.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	1,009,364
Total deaths.....	1,424
Death rate per 1,000.....	16.6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	116.7
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	15.1
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	15.1
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	5.8
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	11.6
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	25.6
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	10.5
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	294.0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	39.6
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	2.3
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	24.5
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	8.1
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	81.3
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	110.8
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	...

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	1,191,458
Total deaths.....	1,696
Death rate per 1,000.....	16.4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	107.7
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	25.7
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	3.9
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	13.8
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	3.1
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	66.2
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	1.9
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	217.4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	25.7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	7.9
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	.9
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	40.5
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	2.9
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	98.8
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	102.8
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	...

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	688,793
Total deaths.....	896
Death rate per 1,000.....	15.3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	181.2
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	15.3
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	8.5
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	20.5
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	3.4
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	88.9
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	18.8
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	213.7
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	15.3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	63.2
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	8.5
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	68.4
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	124.8
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	1.7

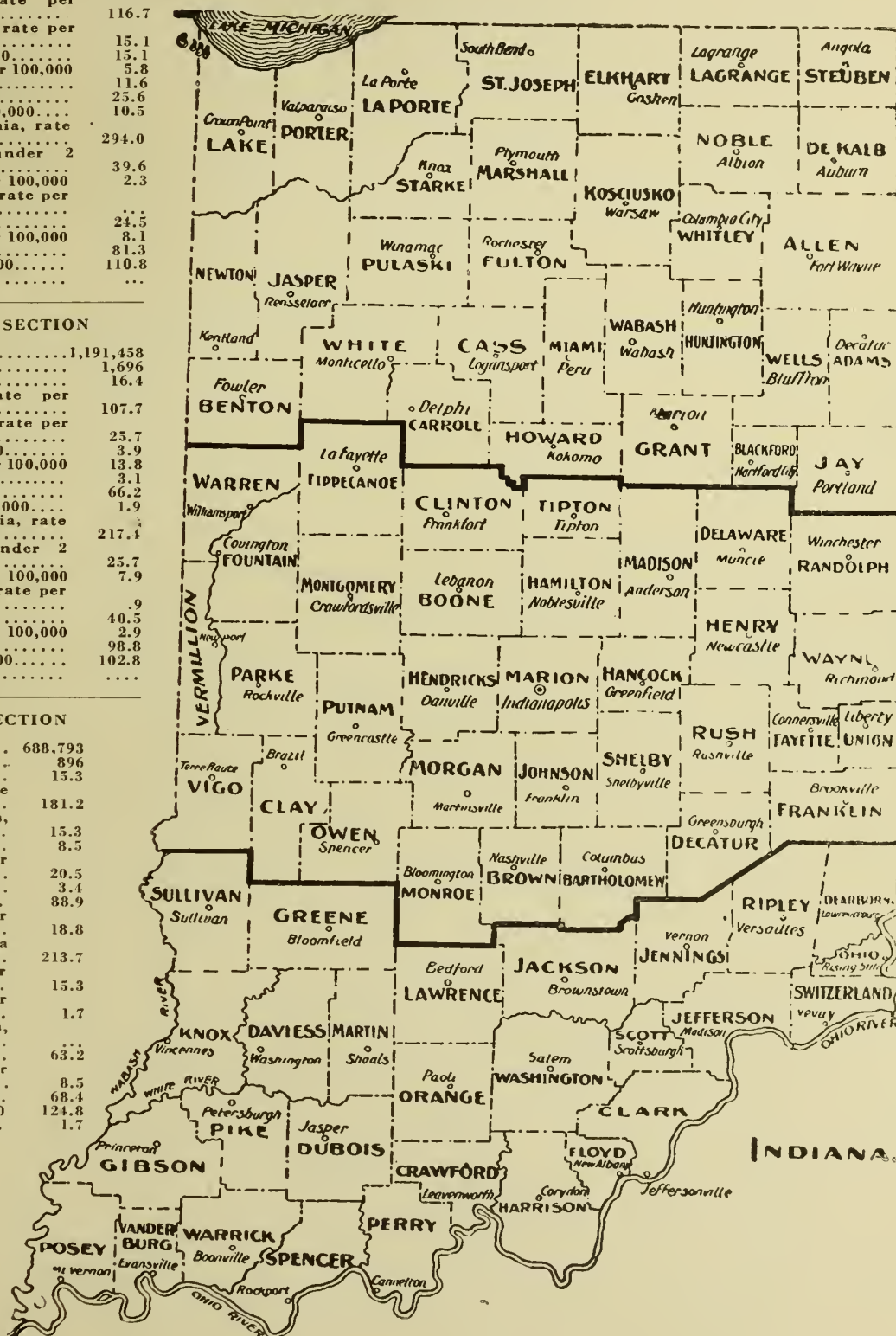


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of March, 1917. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Estimated 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for February, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1917 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.		Important Ages.						Death from Important Causes.																				
							March, 1917.	February, 1917.	March, 1916.	Rate for Year 1917 to Date.	Rate for Year 1916 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 Inclusive.	5 to 9 Inclusive.	10 to 14 Inclusive.	15 to 19 Inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.
State of Indiana..	2,889,615	4,016	3,786	3,603	11,595	11,112	16.417	0.12	4.16	2.15	5.5	581	266	84	55	89	1,339	360	48	22	31	16	141	22	597	69	11	1	99	20	238	272	1	107	
Northern Counties	1,009,364	1,424	1,277	1,239	4,004	3,873	16.616	4.14	6.16	0.15	6.6	231	84	26	18	22	499	100	13	13	5	10	22	9	252	34	2	...	21	7	98	95	...	29	
Adams.....	22,032	20	23	19	64	67	10.613	5.10	1.11	7.12	1	4	2	...	...	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Allen.....	104,672	130	121	99	360	364	14.615	0.11	3.13	9.14	2	18	5	5	...	...	44	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	26	...	...	3	2	...	9	9	...	9
Benton.....	12,688	6	15	15	33	43	5.515	4.13	9.10	5.13	6	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Blackford.....	16,270	20	27	21	67	51	14.421	6.15	3.16	6.12	6	4	2	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carroll.....	17,982	11	19	26	56	72	7.113	7.17	0.12	6.16	0	3	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cass.....	38,072	*60	71	64	198	205	18.524	2.19	9.20	9.21	7	6	3	...	1	...	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DeKalb.....	25,504	30	37	33	103	98	13.818	9.15	3.16	3.15	4	2	1	1	1	13	13	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	5
Elkhart.....	51,882	78	52	65	200	187	17.713	11.14	8.15	6.14	6	9	1	3	3	...	34	2	1	1	8	3	2	7	5	...	1
Fulton.....	16,879	21	14	23	60	76	14.610	8.16	0.14	4.18	0	1	1	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant.....	52,638	*75	72	92	221	283	16.717	7.20	7.17	0.21	7	6	2	...	...	...	41	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5
Howard.....	37,017	50	61	46	168	135	15.921	4.14	9.18	3.14	8	5	1	2	1	...	19	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	1	6	3	...	...	1
Huntington.....	29,450	37	39	38	112	103	14.717	2.15	2.15	3.14	1	5	1	1	...	1	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...
Jasper.....	13,122	20	16	17	51	47	17.915	8.15	3.15	7.14	4	3	1	1	1	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Jay.....	25,159	44	25	26	93	96	20.512	9.12	2.14	9.15	3	4	...	...	...	...	23	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Kosciusko.....	28,200	46	27	35	86	86	19.112	4.14	6.12	2.22	2	5	1	...	1	...	22	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...
Lagrange.....	15,148	20	16	28	55	81	15.513	7.21	8.12	6.21	4	3	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Lake.....	118,866	253	207	166	645	486	25.022	7.16	3.21	9.16	9	74	38	2	1	3	...	20	1	8	2	3	3	4	76	21	1	...	2	1	5	29	...	4	
Laporte.....	49,928	*72	47	57	172	210	16.912	2.13	6.13	9.17	1	13	...	...	...	...	21	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	2
Marshall.....	24,283	33	19	29	92	85	14.910	11.14	0.15	3.11	6	4	1	1	...	1	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
Miami.....	30,814	30	32	42	103	126	11.413	5.16	2.13	4.16	5	5	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Newton.....	10,534	12	8	11	33	29	13.3	9.12	3.12	7.11	0	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Noble.....	24,981	29	35	33	109	103	13.618	2.15	6.17	7.16	6	4	2	...	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Porter.....	20,960	31	28	17	84	72	17.317	4.9	6.16	2.13	8	7	3	1	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Pulaski.....	13,312	23	7	19	47	52	20.3	6.17	2.14	2.15	7	5	2	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starke.....	10,645	17	23	11	59	40	18.728	0.12	2.22	4.15	1	2	4	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steuben.....	14,550	17	18	22	62	55	13.716	1.17	9.17	2.15	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
St. Joseph.....	99,284	144	131	119	383	358	16.917	11.14	3.15	6.14	8	26	10	4	3	4	...	16	...	1	1	3	...	...	26	1	...	...	1	6	10	...	...	2
Wabash.....	26,962	30	34	26	96	86	14.116	4.11	3.14	4.12	8	3	1	1	1	...	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...
Wells.....	22,718	20	27	18	68	58	10.315	4.9	9.12	1.10	2	2	1	1	...	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
White.....	17,638	30	15	15	72	64	20.011	0.10	0.16	5.14	5	2	...	1	1	...	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
Whitley.....	17,174	15	11	13	52	57	10.0	8.3	8.8	2.13	3	2	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Central Counties	1,191,458	1,696	1,602	1,595	4,941	4,756	16.417	5.15	9.16	7.16	2	222	120	29	24	48	552	154	26	4	14	4	67	2	220	26	8	1	41	8	100	104	...	53	
Bartholomew.....	25,221	29	26	25	89	89	13.513	4.11	7.14	3.14	2	5	2	...	...	1	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...
Boone.....	25,273	27	27	26	...	102	12.513	9.12	1.15	2.16	2	2	...	...	...	...	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Brown.....	7,975	15	6	5	27	28	22.0	9.7	7.4	13.14	1	1	...	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Clay.....	33,553	37	35	48	111	119	12.913	5.16	9.14	4.14	2	7	4	...	...	...	11	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Clinton.....	27,592	43	34	31	114	107	18.316	0.13	3.16	7.15	6	7	...	...	...	...	14	5	...															

Mortality of Indiana for March, 1917. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEO- GRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Popu- lation Estimated 1917	Total Deaths Reported for March, 1917	Total Deaths Reported for February, 1917	Total Deaths R ported for March, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for the year 1917 to date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages											
							March, 1917	February, 1917	March, 1916	Rate for Year 1917 to date	Rate for Year 1916 to same date	Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		65 and Over	
												Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.		
State.....	2,889,615	4,016	3,786	3,603	11,595	11,112	16.4	17.0	12.4	16.2	15.5	581	14.5	266	6.6	84	2.0	55	1.3	89	2.2	1339	33.3
Northern Counties	1,009,364	1,424	1,277	1,239	4,004	3,873	16.6	16.4	14.6	16.0	15.6	231	16.3	84	5.8	26	1.8	18	1.2	22	1.5	499	35.0
Central Counties	1,191,458	1,696	1,602	1,595	4,941	4,756	16.4	17.5	15.9	16.7	16.2	222	13.0	120	7.0	29	1.7	24	1.4	48	2.8	552	32.5
Southern Counties	688,793	896	907	769	2,650	2,483	15.3	17.1	13.2	15.6	14.5	128	14.2	62	6.9	29	3.2	13	1.4	19	2.0	288	32.1
All Cities.....	1,335,134	2,093	1,907	1,805	5,884	5,391	18.4	18.6	16.2	17.8	16.5	299	14.2	157	7.5	53	2.5	29	1.3	57	2.7	546	26.0
Over 100,000.....	272,338	441	423	434	1,269	1,207	19.0	20.2	19.2	18.8	18.3	53	12.0	30	6.8	8	1.8	5	1.1	19	4.3	97	22.0
45,000 to 100,000.....	289,143	407	379	348	1,122	1,105	16.5	18.0	14.5	15.9	15.6	50	12.2	34	8.3	11	2.7	4	.9	16	3.9	101	24.8
20,000 to 45,000.....	311,158	597	508	453	1,558	1,294	22.5	21.2	17.5	20.2	17.0	112	18.7	55	9.2	17	2.9	7	1.1	12	2.0	125	20.9
10,000 to 20,000.....	155,949	241	189	187	654	553	18.2	15.8	14.4	17.0	14.5	38	15.7	17	7.0	9	3.7	10	4.1	5	2.0	70	29.0
Under 10,000.....	306,546	407	408	383	1,281	1,232	15.6	17.3	14.9	16.9	16.2	46	11.3	21	5.1	8	1.9	3	.7	5	1.2	153	37.5
Country.....	1,554,481	1,923	1,879	1,798	5,711	5,721	14.5	15.7	13.6	14.9	14.8	282	14.6	109	5.6	31	1.6	26	1.3	32	1.6	793	41.2

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.																															
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Forms Tuberculosis		Ty- phoid Fever		Diph- theria and Croup		Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whoop- ing Cough		Lobar and Broncho Pneu- monia		Diarrhea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years)		Cere- bro- spinal Fever		Acute Ante- rior Poli- omye- litis		Influenza		Puer- peral Septi- cemia		Cancer		Ex- ternal Causes		Small- pox	
	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate
State.....	360	147.0	48	19.6	22	8.9	31	12.6	16	6.5	41	57.6	22	8.9	597	243.9	69	28.1	11	4.4	1	.4	99	40.4	20	8.1	238	97.2	272	111.7	1	.4
Northern Counties..	100	116.7	13	15.1	13	15.1	5	5.8	10	11.6	22	25.6	9	10.5	252	294.0	34	39.6	2	2.3	..	..	21	24.5	7	8.1	98	81.3	95	110.8	..	..
Central Counties...	154	107.7	26	25.7	4	3.9	14	13.8	4	3.1	16	66.2	2	1.9	220	217.4	26	25.7	8	7.9	1	.9	41	40.5	8	7.9	100	98.8	104	102.8	..	..
Southern Counties..	106	181.2	9	15.3	5	8.5	12	20.5	2	3.4	52	88.9	11	18.8	125	213.7	9	15.3	1	1.7	..	..	37	63.2	5	8.5	40	68.4	73	124.8	1	1.7
All Cities.....	205	180.7	29	25.5	13	11.4	18	15.8	8	7.0	59	52.0	10	8.8	328	289.2	40	35.2	6	5.2	1	.8	31	27.3	15	13.2	134	118.1	175	154.3	..	..
Over 100,000.....	48	207.6	5	21.6	1	4.3	6	25.9	..	..	11	47.5	..	..	64	276.8	6	25.9	4	13.3	..	..	4	13.3	3	12.9	25	108.1	20	86.5	..	..
45,000 to 100,000....	57	232.1	3	12.2	2	8.1	5	20.2	3	12.2	9	36.6	1	4.0	65	264.7	1	4.0	1	4.0	1	4.2	2	8.1	5	20.3	23	93.6	23	93.6	..	..
20,000 to 45,000.....	41	155.1	12	45.4	7	26.4	1	3.7	3	11.3	15	56.7	5	18.9	105	397.3	25	95.6	1	3.7	..	..	1	26.4	4	15.1	39	147.5	82	310.2	..	..
10,000 to 20,000.....	17	128.4	4	30.2	1	7.5	2	15.1	..	..	12	90.0	3	22.6	38	287.0	2	15.1	..	..	..	..	5	37.7	2	15.1	14	105.7	29	219.0	..	..
Under 10,000.....	42	161.3	5	19.2	2	7.6	4	15.3	2	7.6	12	46.0	1	3.8	56	215.0	6	23.0	..	..	..	..	13	49.9	1	3.8	33	126.7	21	80.6	..	..
Country.....	155	117.4	19	14.3	9	6.8	13	9.8	8	6.0	82	62.1	12	9.0	269	203.7	29	21.9	5	3.7	..	..	68	51.5	5	3.7	104	78.7	97	73.4	1	1.7

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of March, 1917.

J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR, IN CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISION

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes					
		Station		Highest		Lowest	
		Station		Date		Date	
41.3	+1.2	Huntingburg		84		23	
		Richmond		0		5	

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes			
		Station		Least Monthly Amount	
		Station		Greatest Monthly Amount	
3.83	+0.05	Jeffersonville		7.13	
		Auburn		1.01	

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

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VOLUME XX

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1917

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The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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BIRTHS FOR JUNE, 1917.

Total Births 4,640 (stillbirths excluded); State rate 19.5.
Males 2,408; females 2,232.

White males 2,351; white females 2,196.

Colored births 93; males 57, females 36.

Stillbirths 162; white 159, colored 3.

The Northern Sanitary Section, population 1,009,364 reports 1,774 births; rate 21.5.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,191,458 reports 1,837 births; rate 18.7.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 688,793, reports 1,029 births; rate 18.1.

The highest rate, Dubois County 34.8.

The lowest rate, Switzerland County, 7.3.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR JUNE, 1917.

Total deaths reported 2,781; rate 11.7. In the preceding month 3,279 deaths; rate 13.7. In the same month last year 2,494 deaths; rate 10.6. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 310 or 11.1 per cent of total; 1 to 4, 133; 5 to 9, 74; 10 to 14, 52; 15 to 19, 88; 65 and over, 910 or 32.7 per cent of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 1,009,364 reports 1,024 deaths; rate 12.3. In the preceding month 1,174 deaths; rate 13.7. In the same month last year 903 or 11.0 per cent of total.

The central Sanitary Section, population 1,191,458 reports 1,201 deaths; rate 12.2. In the preceding month 1,441 deaths; rate 14.2. In the same month last year 1,034 deaths; rate 10.7.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 688,793 reports 556 deaths; rate 9.8. In the preceding month 664 deaths; rate 11.3. In the same month last year 557 deaths, rate 9.9.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate, which is 0.6 higher than that for the entire state. The Northern Section also presents the highest death rate for typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, lobar and broncho pneumonia, diarrhea and enteritis, cerebro-spinal fever, poliomyelitis and external causes. The Central Section presents the highest death rate for diphtheria, influenza, puerperal septicemia and cancer. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis, whooping cough and smallpox.

RURAL: Population 1,552,593 reports 1,285 deaths; rate 10.0. In the preceding month 1,513 deaths; rate 11.4. In the same month last year 1,189 deaths; rate 9.3.

URBAN: Population 1,337,022 reports 1,496 deaths; rate 13.6. In the preceding month 1,766 deaths; rate 15.5. In the same month last year 1,305 deaths; rate 12.1. The cities named present the following deaths rates: Indianapolis 14.9, Evansville 13.5, Fort Wayne 11.2, Terre Haute 14.0, South Bend 11.7, Gary 24.4, East Chicago 17.5, Hammond 18.6, Muncie 14.1, Richmond 9.3, Anderson 9.6, Elkhart 10.6, Michigan City 10.1, Lafayette 13.7, Kokomo 8.1, Logansport 11.1, New Albany 15.3, Marion 13.0.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR JUNE, 1917.

Measles, as in the preceding month, was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows; Measles, tonsillitis, diphtheria and croup, scarlet fever, acute rheumatism, pulmonary tuberculosis, smallpox, diarrhea and enteritis, whooping cough, typhoid

fever, lobar pneumonia, bronchial pneumonia, dysentery, intermittent and remittent fever, chickenpox, malaria fever, influenza, other forms of tuberculosis, rabies in human, erysipelas, cerebro-spinal fever, puerperal fever, poliomyelitis, trachoma, rabies in animals, ophthalmia neonatorum.

SMALLPOX: 229 cases in 36 counties with 1 death. The following counties reported smallpox present: Allen 2 cases, Bartholomew 2, Elkhart 5, Fountain 1, Fulton 4, Grant 1, Greene 4, Hamilton 1, Hendricks 4, Huntington 2, Jackson 1, Knox 7, Lake 24, Laporte 10, Lawrence 1, Marion 50, Marshall 1, Montgomery 1, Morgan 4, Parke 3, Porter 1, Posey 6, Pulaski 7, Shelby 4, Spencer 1, St. Joseph 1, Sullivan 5, Tippecanoe 11, Vanderburg 4, Vermillion 11, Vigo 43, Wabash 2, Warriek 4, White 1.

There was 1 death in Warriek County, male 3 months.

TUBERCULOSIS: 338 deaths of which 269 were of the pulmonary form and 69 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 178, females 100. Of the males 27 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 54 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 46 were married in the same age period as above, and left 92 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 146. Number of homes invaded 324.

PNEUMONIA: 127 deaths; rate 53.4 per 100,000. In the preceding month 247 deaths, rate 100.6. In the same month last year 99 deaths, rate 42.3. Of the pneumonia deaths, 69 were males and 58 females.

TYPHOID FEVER: 60 cases in 21 counties with 23 deaths. In the preceding month 71 cases in 19 counties with 22 deaths. In the same month last year 135 cases in 33 counties with 17 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 150 cases in 41 counties with 19 deaths. In the preceding month 197 cases in 39 counties with 24 deaths. In the same month last year 99 cases in 27 counties with 10 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 203 cases in 39 counties with 10 deaths. In the preceding month 443 cases in 51 counties with 25 deaths. In the same month last year 140 cases in 28 counties with 4 deaths.

MEASLES: 1,283 cases in 59 counties with 33 deaths. In the preceding month 3,908 cases in 74 counties with 91 deaths. In the same month last year 4,044 cases in 60 counties with 27 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 5 cases in 4 counties with 3 deaths. In the preceding month 1 case in 1 county with 2 deaths. In the same month last year 1 case in 1 county with no deaths. The deaths occurred in Allen county, male 9 years; Elkhart county male 2 years; Marion county, male 4 months.

RABIES: 10 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during the month. One death occurred in Dubois county, male 55 years.

EXTERNAL CAUSES: Total 260, males 196, females 64. **SUICIDE:** Total 42, males 32, females 10. Suicide by poison 15, by hanging or strangulation 5, by drowning 2, by firearms 19, by cutting or piercing instruments 1. **ACCIDENTAL OR UNDEFINED:** Total 201, males 151, females 50. Poisoning by food 3, other acute poisonings 3, burns (conflagration excepted) 13, absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) 1, accidental drowning 24, traumatism by firearms 5, traumatism by fall 34, traumatism

in mines 14, traumatism by machines 8, railroad accidents and injuries 36, street car accidents and injuries 5, automobile accidents and injuries 24, motorcycle accidents and injuries 1, injuries by other vehicles 6, other crushing 1, injuries by animals 1, excessive cold 1, effects of heat 1, lightning 2, electricity (lightning excepted) 4, fractures (cause not specified) 5, other external violence 9. **HOMICIDE:** Total 17, males 13, females 4. Homicide by firearms 10, homicide by other means 7.

HEALTH OFFICERS, ATTENTION!

Delayed Birth and Death Certificates.

Each month the statistical department receives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during the preceding months, which are not sent to this department in time to be tabulated with the report for the current month. With the report for June the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter.

BIRTHS.

Adams 1; Allen 7, 1 for April 1915 (Fort Wayne 2, 1 for February 1915, Grabill 2); Benton 2; Boone 2 (Lebanon 1); Cass 1; Clark 1 (Pt. Fulton); Clay 3 (Staunton 1); Crawford 3 (Leavenworth 2); Decatur 3 (Greensburg); Dekalb 1; Delaware 5—1 for July 1916, (Muncie 1, Selma 1); Dubois 1; Floyd 1; Franklin 1; Gibson 1; Grant 5 (Marion 1, Swayzee 1); Greene 4 (Worthington 1); Hamilton 2 (Arcadia); Hancock 2 (Fortville); Harrison 5, Henry 1; Jasper 2 (Remington 1); Jefferson 1 (Madison); Johnson 1; Knox 2; Kosciusko 2, 1 for November 1914, (Pierceton 1); Lagrange 2 (Shipshewana 1); Lake 8, for December 1907 (Hammond 5, 1 for July 1910, 1 for June 1912, 1 for October 1915, 1 for December 1916, Miller 1); Laporte 3; Madison 2; Marion 5 (Indianapolis 4, 2 for August 1916, Beech Grove 1); Miami 2 (Bunker Hill 1); Morgan 5 (Brooklyn 1); Newton 5 (Kentland 2, Goodland 1); Orange 1 (French Lick); Perry 1; Porter 1; Pulaski 1 (Winamac); St. Joseph 12 (South Bend 11, Lukeville 1); Sullivan 4 (Shelburn 1, Farmersburn 2); Tippecanoe 8 (Lafayette 7); Tipton 2; Union 1; Vanderburg 7 (Evansville); Vermillion 9, 1 for August 1916; (Clinton 7, Universal 1); Vigo 3 (Terre Haute 1); Warriek 6 (Booneville 1, Newburg 5); Wayne 6 (Richmond 1); Wells 1; White 1 (Burnettsville); Whitley 5. Total 161.

DEATHS.

Bartholomew 1 (Elizabethtown); Boone 3; Brown 1; Clark 1 (Clarksville); Clay 3 (Brazil 2); Daviess 3; Dearborn 1 (Dillsboro); Decatur 1; Dubois 1; Elkhart 1; Grant 1; Greene 2; Hamilton 2 (Sheridan 1, Arcadia 1); Harrison 2, 1 for August 1916; Hendricks 1; Henry 2; Howard 1; Jay 1; Knox 2; Kosciusko 1; Lake 8, 5 for 1906, (E. Chicago) 1; Laporte 1; Marion 1; Miami 1; Monroe 2; Morgan 2; Noble 1; Owen 1; Parke 1 (Rockville); Perry 2 (Toll City 1); Pike 1; Posey 4 (Mt. Vernon 1, Cynthiana 1); Putnam 1; Scott 1; Spencer 1 (St. Meinard); Union 2 (Liberty); Vermillion 1; Wabash 1; White 2; Whitley 1. Total 66.

**REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY,
INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
FOR JUNE, 1917.**

Will Shimer, M. D., Superintendent.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli			Human—	
Positive.....	161		Negative.....	1
Negative.....	410		Horse—	
	—	571	Positive.....	1
Urine for tubercle bacilli				25
Positive.....	1		Blood for counts.....	13
Negative.....	2		Blood for malaria plasmodia—	
	—	3	Positive.....	1
Pus for tubercle bacilli			Negative.....	11
Negative.....		1		12
Pleural fluid for tubercle bacilli			Pus for gonococci—	
Positive.....	1		Females—	
Spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—			Positive.....	6
Negative.....		1	Suspicious.....	2
Feces for tubercle bacilli—			Negative.....	37
Positive.....	1		Males—	
Suspicious.....	2		Positive.....	10
Negative.....	1		Suspicious.....	5
	—	4	Negative.....	21
Widal tests for typhoid fever—				81
Positive.....	3		Pus miscellaneous.....	1
Negative.....	71		Pathological tissues—	
	—	74	Carcinoma—	
Widal tests for paratyphoid fever "A"—			Carcinoma of Submaxillary gland.....	1
Negative.....		59	Carcinoma of Axillary gland.....	1
Widal tests for paratyphoid fever "B"—			Sarcoma—	
Negative.....		59	Sarcoma of left eye.....	1
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—			Sarcoma of breast.....	1
Positive.....	85		Miscellaneous tissues.....	27
Suspicious.....	31		Gasserian ganglions.....	17
Negative.....	140			48
Unsatisfactory.....	4		Urine for chemical analysis.....	82
	—	260	Urine for typhoid bacilli—	
Brains for rabies—			Negative.....	1
Dogs—			Feces for typhoid bacilli	
Positive.....	8		Negative.....	6
Negative.....	10		Feces miscellaneous.....	2
Unsatisfactory.....	3		Cerebro spinal fluid for meningococci—	
Cats—			Positive.....	3
Negative.....	1		Negative.....	3
Cows—				6
Positive.....	1		Total number of examinations made.....	1,310
			Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies negative.....	2
			Doses of antityphoid vaccine prepared and sent out.....	486
			OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING JUNE, 1917.	
			Tuberculosis.....	1,022
			Diphtheria.....	458
			Diphtheria Epidemics.....	100
			Widals.....	338
			Gonococci.....	154
			Blood counts.....	93
			Malaria.....	51
			Bile Media.....	9
			Total number of outfits prepared and sent.....	2,225

PATIENTS TAKING "PASTEUR" TREATMENTS JUNE 1917.

Name.	Town.	County.	Age.	Sex.	Treat- ment began.	Treat- ment finished.
Thomas Rutledge.....	Newland.....	Jasper.....	8	M	6-3-17	6-20-17
Miss Reva Rees.....	Newland.....	Jasper.....	17	F	6-3-17	6-20-17
Robert Steiner.....	Weisburg.....	Dearborn.....	1½	M	6-9-17	6-26-17
Roberta Hamilton.....	Rockport.....	Spencer.....	3	F	6-16-17	7-3-17
Wiley Kollion.....	Rockville.....	Parke.....	11	M	6-21-17	6-27-17
Henry Crossen.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	23	M	6-21-17	7-13-17
Maurice Cohen.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	13	M	6-25-17	7-13-17
Cornelius Meyer.....	Guilford.....	Dearborn.....	11	M	6-26-17	7-2-17
J. A. Swickard.....	W. Terre Haute.....	Vigo.....	49	M	6-26-17	7-13-17
Dr. Walker France.....	Oakland City.....	Putnam.....	33	M	6-29-17	7-16-17
Dane Bratton.....	Rockville.....	Parke.....	8	M	6-30-17	7-17-17

THINGS OF INTEREST FROM THE LABORATORY.

During the years 1913 and 1914 cerebro-spinal fever prevailed in England to a somewhat greater extent than in previous years and in the first half of 1915 the disease assumed epidemic proportions.

There were 305 cases in 1913, 315 cases in 1914 and 2565 cases in 1915. This increase coincided with the military mobilization of a large part of the adult male population. The civil population contributed more cases than did the military. However, the infection of the former seemed to originate from the latter. The highest number of cases occurred in the military population during the third week of March while the highest number in the civil population occurred during the third week of April.

The finding of meningococci in the cerebro-spinal fluid is of the greatest diagnostic value but the finding of meningococci-like organisms in the naso-pharynx of contacts is hard to interpret. Still more difficult to interpret are the findings of meningococci in the throats of persons who have never been in contact with a case of meningitis.

To decide the last question Dr. Eastwood of the London (England) Local Government Board Examined throat smears from 480 noncontacts. 269 were males and of these 13.4% contained meningococci like organisms and of 211 females 6.2% were positive. The recognized microscopic, cultural and fermentation tests were employed in each case.

The 28 strains of meningococci thus obtained were tested serologically using 7 monovalents era prepared from cerebro spinal strains. 15 of the non contact strains agglutinated 1-200, six in dilution 1-100 and seven failed to agglutinate in higher than 1-50 dilution.

Their conclusion is that all strains of Gram negative cocci, obtained from the throat, identical microscopically, culturally and in fermentation tests with meningococci, must in default of a specific test for virulence be considered meningococci.

The meningococci isolated from the cerebrospinal fluid belonged to four classes according to serological tests.

Their conclusions are:

1. The maximum period during which meningococci can be isolated from the throat of convalescents exceeds three months.

2. Meningococci isolated from the throats of patients were identical with those isolated from the spinal fluid in the same cases.

Our conclusions are:

1. Meningococci are comparatively frequent in the throats of the general population.

2. When young men are brought into military concentration camps meningitis tends to become epidemic.

3. The military camps are likely to suffer severely from epidemic meningitis but the children in the cities where the concentration camps are located develop the disease in a much greater percentage than do the soldiers.

4. The increase of meningitis among children is due to contact with soldiers having meningococci in their throats.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR JUNE, 1917.

H. E. Barnard, State Food and Drug Commissioner.

During the month of June 136 samples of food were analyzed, of which 100 were classed as legal and 36 illegal.

Of the 87 samples of milk analyzed, 19 contained visible dirt and were classed as illegal.

Thirty-three samples of ice cream were analyzed during the month. Eleven of these samples were either low in butter-fat content or contained starch and were classed as illegal.

The three samples of lard analyzed contained beef fat and were classed as illegal.

The two illegal vinegar samples were low in acetic acid.

Thirty-four samples of drugs were analyzed during the month. The compound spirits of ether was classified as illegal because no statement appeared on the label concerning the percent of either ether or alcohol.

ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1917.

CLASSIFICATION.	No. Legal.	No. Illegal.	Total.
FOOD.			
Beverages—			
Cider.....		1	1
Lard.....		3	3
Milk Products—			
Butter.....	1		1
Ice Cream.....	22	11	33
Ice Cream Powder.....	1		1
Milk.....	69	19	88
Peanut Butter.....	2		2
Vinegar.....		2	2
Miscellaneous.....	7		7
Total.....	100	36	136
DRUGS.			
Beer.....	1		1
Beer, Temperance.....	5		5
Blue Ointment.....	2		2
Carbolic Acid.....	1		1
Compound Spirits Ether.....		1	1
Extract of Vanilla.....	1		1
Patent Medicines.....			15
Whiskey.....	1		1
Miscellaneous.....	8		8
Total.....	19	1	35

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1917.

Eleven hundred and thirty food producing and distributing establishments in one hundred and one cities and towns, were visited during the month. Of this number 5 were

reported in excellent condition, 674 good, 403 fair, 43 poor and 5 bad.

Of the ten dairies inspected 9 were reported good and one bad.

Five hundred and twenty-nine grocery stores were inspected during the month. Of this number three were reported in excellent condition, 324 good, 189 fair, 10 poor and 3 bad.

Seventy-five of the 131 meat markets inspected were reported as good, 52 as fair, 10 as poor and 3 as bad.

Of the 62 drug stores visited during the month 56 were rated good, 5 fair and one poor.

Of the 180 bakeries and confectioneries inspected one was rated excellent, 111 good, 63 fair, and 5 poor.

One hundred and six hotels and restaurants were visited. Of this number 45 were classed good, 51 fair and 10 poor.

Thirty-seven ice cream parlors were visited during the month. Of this number 11 were found to be in good condition, 22 fair and 4 poor.

Other inspections were made of creameries, cream stations, milk depots, milk stations, fish markets, bottling works, slaughter-houses, poultry houses, flour mills, ice cream factories, wholesale groceries, canning factories and commission houses.

During the month 43 condemnation notices were issued because of improper construction of buildings or because of unsanitary conditions.

INSPECTORS' REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1917.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Dairies	10	0	9	0	0	1
Grocery stores	529	3	324	189	10	3
Meat markets	131	0	75	52	4	0
Drug stores	62	0	56	5	1	0
Bakeries and confectioneries	180	1	111	63	5	0
Hotels and restaurants	106	0	45	51	10	0
Creameries	8	0	5	3	0	0
Cream stations	11	0	6	3	2	0
Milk depot	1	0	1	0	0	0
Milk station	1	0	0	1	0	0
Fish markets	9	0	8	1	0	0
Bottling works	2	0	2	0	0	0
Slaughter houses	5	0	2	1	1	1
Poultry houses	11	0	3	5	3	0
Flour mills	5	0	5	0	0	0
Commission houses	5	0	4	1	0	0
Ice cream parlors	37	0	11	22	4	0
Ice cream factories	6	1	5	0	0	0
Wholesale groceries	5	0	0	5	0	0
Wholesale drug stores	1	0	1	0	0	0
Canning factories	3	0	0	0	3	0
Lunch rooms	2	0	1	1	0	0
Total	1 130	5	674	403	43	5

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1917.

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons for Condemnation.		Total
	Unsanitary Conditions.	Improper Construction.	
Bakeries	7	5	7
Confectioneries	1	1	1
Cream Stations	2		2
Dairies	2	2	2
Groceries	10	4	10
Ice Cream and Candy Factory	1	1	1
Ice Cream Parlors	1	1	1
Lunch Rooms	1	1	1
Meat Markets	5	1	5
Poultry Houses	1	1	1
Restaurants	10	5	10
Slaughterhouses	2	1	2
Total	43	23	43

CONFERENCE ON CHILD WELFARE IN WAR TIME.

At a conference called by the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, in Washington, June 15, to consider the report on child welfare work during the present emergency, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. We urge the Council of National Defense to direct that, so far as practicable, physicians teaching obstetrics and pediatrics and those devoting themselves exclusively to problems of maternity and of infant and child welfare, continue in such service either at home or abroad.

2. Realizing that public health nurses are essential to the carrying on of child welfare work, we recommend that every possible effort be made to prevent these especially trained nurses from being withdrawn from such work, and that public health nursing be recognized as war service.

3. Recognizing the increasing need for trained nurses and the inadequate number available for military and home service, we recommend especially efforts to enlist graduates of colleges and high schools and other suitable candidates for hospital training courses.

4. Organized volunteer aids should be enlisted to assist public health nurses and other social workers through all practicable methods of personal service. We advise appropriate courses of training for such volunteers.

5. We recommend that the Council call upon all committees to see to it that there is no abatement, but, on the contrary, a decided increase in their activities along the lines of maternal, infant, and child welfare—this to apply to all public and private agencies.

6. We deplore the breaking up of the home and recommend that everywhere special provision be made to keep the mother and her young children together in the home; but this does not imply the endorsement of the home work system. Mothers of nursing infants should be provided for through mothers' pensions or otherwise. Day nurseries should be especially supervised, and reference should be had to the standards of the National Federation of Day Nurseries. The highest standards should be required of all children's institutions.

7. We urge that the Council of National Defense recommend the prompt enactment of model laws for the registration of births and deaths and the reporting of preventable diseases in the States in which such laws do not exist, and we strongly urge their complete enforcement throughout the country.

8. We urge that every effort be made not only to prevent the repeal or relaxation of any of the existing child labor laws, but we urge on the contrary their more rigid enforcement and the enactment of such further laws as may be needed. We recommend a plan of supervision similar to that adopted by the National Child Labor Committee in pamphlets 276 and 277.

9. For the sake of obtaining the highest possible development of child life and as one of the best means of conserving the character and moral tone as well as physical development of the growing child we recommend the extension and use of all sound recreational facilities.

10. Appreciating that no plan for real child conservation in war time can be developed without a serious consideration of the mentally defective child and the juvenile delinquent, and especially because of the great increase in juvenile delinquency in Europe since the war we urge the Council of National Defense to recommend to the various States that greater facilities be created for the recognition and handling of these problems, through the schools, medical teaching, juvenile court work, and children's institutions.

11. We recommend proper medical examination and

supervision for boys and girls entering volunteer organizations involving physical exercise.

12. We urge as particularly important the medical examination of boys and girls before they enter industries, also subsequent medical oversight for them.

13. We recommend systematic publicity and free circulation of accredited literature on maternal, infant, and child welfare. Since many organizations are distributing pamphlets and literature broadcast, some good and some poor, we recommend that a committee of obstetricians, pediatricians, sanitarians, and nurses be appointed to review and standardize such literature for wider distribution.

14. We strongly endorse the measures taken by the Army and Navy authorities for the moral protection of the military forces and endorse also liberal recreational facilities as an indispensable measure to that end.

15. We urge that immediate steps be taken to secure the adoption of a governmental plan to assure adequate support for soldiers and their families. This plan should include financial and medical provision, facilities for the reeducation of the injured soldier, and the reestablishment of the family. Such a plan promptly put into operation would have more effect in promoting child welfare than any other measure which the Government could adopt on behalf of the dependents of men in service.

16. This country should be warned by the mistake of the European countries which have allowed their milk supplies to become impaired. It should therefore take the necessary steps to prevent a milk shortage. We protest against the indiscriminate slaughter of milch cows.

17. We urge the Council of National Defense to ascertain whether there is need among the Allied Nations for maternity care and infant and child welfare work that can properly be performed by Americans, and if this be the case, that the Council confer with suitable persons or organizations with a view to rendering such service.

18. We recommend that the Council of National Defense organize a national committee representative of maternal, infant, and child welfare associations, to keep in touch during the present emergency with national problems of maternal, infant, and child welfare, and to advise the Council of National Defense from time to time of such features of the then existing situation as may call for remedial action. We recommend further that the Council of National Defense, through the several State Councils of Defense, cooperate with local organizations interested in maternal, infant and child welfare, and establish an agency or appoint an existing agency to secure information as to the specific needs of each community and to show how such needs can be adequately met. We recommend that so much of this report as may be approved by the Council of National Defense be transmitted to the State Councils of Defense and to the proposed national and state committees recommended above, if such committees be created, or designated, to guide them in their respective actions looking toward the conservation of maternal, infant and child welfare during the present emergency.

last year, but instead—how much money did our garbage plant earn last year? In 1916, the Columbus garbage plant returned a total revenue of \$88,564, and the actual cost of operation was \$48,423. A profit was made from the sale of grease, tankage, and solids. The above figures do not take into account the cost of collection which is operated as a separate division. The report upon the experiment of the alcohol process says that the garbage of Columbus should return an annual profit of 75 per cent of the investment, based upon present war prices. The report further says that one ton of green garbage yields on an average 4.55 gallons of 95 per cent alcohol. The Columbus plant treats not less than 20,000 tons of garbage per year. Therefore if the alcohol process is adopted there should be a yield of 96,000 gallons of alcohol.

The City of Pasadena, California turns its garbage into hogs. The city has a "Municipal piggery." The city report shows a very considerable profit is enjoyed. The French and the Dutch, also the Norwegians do better than either Columbus or Pasadena. These people dispose of their garbage by eating it. In other words, they don't have garbage. Even the peelings and cores of fruit like apples and peaches are made into jelly and jam. No scrap of bread is ever thrown away and every drop of grease is carefully saved. Bones are chopped into pieces and made into soup and the insoluble portions are saved and sold for fertilizer. This is wholesome economy and finally when the population of American becomes as dense as in the countries named, the people must practice this said wholesome economy or perish.

"MAN HAS CHILD'S DISEASE" This is the caption to a newspaper item printed by the Spencer Democrat. It says: "Percy Penrow, 28 years old, a Monon trainman, is in a critical condition at his home in Lafayette with an attack of Infantile Paralysis. He has no idea how he became infected." It is far from accurate to use the term "child's disease." There are no diseases occurring in childhood which may not affect adults. Diphtheria, which is frequently called a child's disease, has been found quite as frequently among adults as among children. Among adults, diphtheria presents a very low mortality. Adults who have had scarlet fever, whooping cough, mumps, etc., etc., are protected and do not contract the said diseases in after life, but this by no means warrants the application of the term "child's diseases" to this class of maladies.

"THE COUNTRY CHILD," said Hon. Horace Ellis in a recent address, "is entitled to instructions from professionally trained teachers, and to the use of sanitary schoolhouses, and ample playgrounds. He is entitled to have his health and comfort conserved and we not must forget to develop appreciation of beauty and the use of power."

To this we may add:—Take care of the child and the grown ups will be all right.

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, will probably dispose of its municipal garbage by transforming it into alcohol. The process to be used is the patent of J. J. Morgan, a chemist of Chicago. Columbus had already solved the garbage disposal question, and at the same time the troublesome liability became a profitable asset. Taxpayers no longer ask the question—How much did our garbage disposal cost

CANCER is reported as showing an increase in the bulletin of the Rochester, New York, Health Bureau. This seems true throughout the United States. The statistics of the Indiana State Board of Health show that cancer is increasing in Indiana. Dr. Frederick Hoffman, Vital Statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company has written a book upon the subject and his studies make plain that cancer has made a decided increase among the insured.

"A PUBLIC HEALTH INSTRUCTOR" has been appointed in Toledo, Ohio. The appointment fell to Mr. J. F. Kelsey. He is given charge of the health publicity of the city, and will give particular attention to various educational campaigns in an effort to reduce sickness and improve the general health. This is a new city bureau and Mr. Kelsey occupies the position of "Director of Public Health Instruction." This is certainly a forward step. The people sadly need instruction in health matters in every city in the United States. We are glad to record the fact that Toledo has taken the first step in such work.

A DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA is reported from Huntington. Several physicians agreed upon the diagnosis. The history relates how the victim, Mr. Thomas Wutcher, was severely bitten by a dog that was supposed to have rabies. Mr. Wutcher received the Pasteur Treatment from a local physician and it seems from the report that he had been ill, or at least not well. He did some work in his garden and thought the exercise had done him good. In a day or so he developed the symptoms which were diagnosed rabies, and died. A laboratory determination did not confirm the diagnosis. A careful examination of the brain did not reveal any negri bodies and a test upon guinea pigs was negative.

CONCERNING ALCOHOL, Fantus says: "As an analgesic alcohol deserves to be ranked alongside of opiates and cocaine. It is particularly potent for the relief of gastric, intestinal and uterine colic. A narcotic dose of it will relieve any pain. On the other hand, no one will deny that it is a habit-producing drug, just like opium and cocaine. This being the case, why should it not be included among the drugs covered by the Harrison law? In the number of victims, alcohol vastly outranks all other narcotics. The Harrison act, as it now stands, catches the petty thief and permits the robber chief uncontrolled devastation. Were the people adequately protected against its seductive qualities, alcohol might be a safer drug to use medicinally. While alcohol relieves pains, it cures none, excepting when used by injection into the nerve in trifacial neuralgia, for which purpose it now has a well established place. On the other hand, it must be ranked high as a cause of pain, for it is the single most common etiologic factor in neuritis. The chief trouble with liquor is that it depresses and eventually paralyzes inhibition. As one can digest a poorly cooked meal better with the aid of alcohol than without it, poor cooking in the home is probably one of the causes that drive men to drink.

COLLECTING BIRTH RECORDS IN OHIO.

The Ohio Public Health Journal in its June issue for 1917, says:

Dr. J. E. Monger, state registrar in charge of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, has put into effect in Ohio a method used by several states for securing more complete registration of births. Beginning the first of June, parents of newly born infants are furnished with a certificate of birth registration.

It has been found that many physicians and registrars in reporting births to the state bureau do not give the name of the child or correct address of the parents and in this case it is impossible for the bureau to send out a certificate.

On the back of each certificate is printed the following:

TO REGISTER A CHILD'S BIRTH MAY SAVE ITS
LIFE, HEALTH, LIBERTY AND PROPERTY.

The State of Ohio is vitally interested in the welfare of your child, and this certificate is issued for its protection.

Preserve this Certificate. It is Important.

It is valuable in proving Age, Birthplace and Parentage, for School Enrollment, Child Labor Law, Workmen's Compensation Law, Graduation and Practice of Professions, Employment, Voting and Jury Duty, Marriage, Guardianship and Inheritance, Federal and State Civil Service, Military Service, Federal and Mothers' Pensions, Life Insurance and Annuities, Passports for Foreign Travel and Residence, and many other Legal Reasons. If Child is not named, write name on enclosed slip and mail to us. CORRECT SPELLING of the name may mean much to the child.

If your friends who have babies do not receive this Certificate, it is evidence that the birth was not reported. Have them see the Local Registrar, (who is the Village or Township Clerk, or Clerk of the Board of Health of your District), and he will attend to the Registration.

A CERTIFIED COPY of the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE may be procured at any time by giving the name and number, and forwarding 50 cents.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,
Secretary of State, Columbus, Ohio.

NOTICE TO HEALTH OFFICERS. The annual meeting of the American Public Health Association will be held at Washington, D. C., October 17-20, 1917. This is to be known as a war meeting of the association at which the various problems of the war in relation to public health will be discussed. It is for this reason the place of the meeting has been changed from New Orleans to Washington. Every member of the association should make a special effort to be present at this meeting. Many Indiana health officers who are not now members of the association will find a great inspiration and help in their public health work by becoming identified with this great public health association and by attending the Washington meeting. The American Public Health Association represents the health officials of the United States, the Dominion of Canada, Mexico and Cuba. It is the one great public health organization of the American continent.

The chairman of the local arrangements committee urges all members and all who expect to attend the Washington meeting to make hotel reservations early and to secure positive bookings in writing. The hotel facilities of Washington are being taxed to the utmost at this time and the above suggestion is most timely. Any railroad or hotel can furnish a list of Washington hotels. Full information in reference to the Washington meeting can be obtained by addressing A. W. Hedrich, Acting Secretary, A. P. H. A. Association, Boston, Mass.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census,

Office of the Director,

Washington, July 30, 1917.

Dear Doctor:

The Bureau of the Census is planning to prepare and publish a monograph of the Mortality from Tuberculosis covering the calendar year, 1918. To make this work of greater value an endeavor is being made to obtain the co-operation of all physicians to the extent of carefully recording or supervising the statements of occupations upon the death

certificates during that year. Circular letters to this effect have been sent to all the physicians in the United States and a few words along the same line in your Journal would, I feel sure, be of great benefit and would be deeply appreciated by this Bureau.

The following extracts from the circular letter might well be published in your Journal to serve as the text for any additional comment:

More accurate and definite statements of the occupations of decedents should be written upon death certificates. Until this is done mortality statistics by occupations will continue to be unsatisfactory.

The Bureau of the Census is planning for the near future a monograph on tuberculosis. How much more valuable this monograph will be if it is possible to show accurately the occupations of decedents.

As a physician you appreciate the importance of such statistics. As a physician you are by education better qualified than the ordinary informant to understand a proper statement of occupation.

Will you not, therefore, take pains to see that the occupation items upon each one of your death certificates are properly supplied?

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am,

Very truly yours,

SAM. L. ROGERS,

Director.

GOOD BYE, JOHN BARLEYCORN.

John Barleycorn receives a black eye from the American Medical Association in a resolution it passed at the meeting held in New York the first week in June.

The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, We believe that the use of alcohol is detrimental to the human economy, and whereas its use in therapeutics as a tonic or stimulant or for food has no scientific value, therefore;

Be it resolved, That the American Medical Association is opposed to the use of alcohol as a beverage; and

Be it further resolved, That the use of alcohol as therapeutic agent should be further discouraged.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONFERENCE ON TUBERCULOSIS.

The Mississippi Valley Conference on Tuberculosis will be held in Minneapolis and St. Paul, October 8, 9, 10. Every one interested in this great important work should attend. For special information concerning the meeting, address W. J. Markley, 25 Old Chamber of Commerce Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota. There will be special clinics, round tables, and addresses from men eminent in tuberculosis work.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

WHY REGISTER BIRTHS?

That the birth, date of birth, parentage and other essential information for governmental and identification purposes may be made a matter of official record.

That the ages of school children may be definitely known, making the proper enforcement of school laws possible.

That the laws affecting child labor may be effective, and the children of the poor thereby protected.

That litigation in matters of inheritance and settlement of estates may be simplified by the definite knowledge of the ages of all persons concerned.

That the American-born children of foreign born parents may have indisputable evidence of American birth which will protect them from enforced military service when visiting the mother country of the parents.

That blindness may be prevented by prompt medical attention to the infected eyes of the new born.

That infection and mortality among women may be prevented and that young babies may be saved by immediate attention by existing agencies for the relief of the poor.

WHY REGISTER DEATHS?

That there may be available complete and accurate information as to deaths of all human beings, with dates of death and causes of death, to the end that preventable causes of death may be eliminated and human lives lengthened.

That the various public health agencies—national, state and municipal—may determine what part of our mortality is preventable and when and where preventable deaths occur.

That pestilential and epidemic diseases may be detected promptly.

That we may apply our remarkable scientific knowledge of disease prevention at the time and in the place where such application is most needed.

That home-seekers and immigrants may be guided in the selection of safe and healthful homes by accurate information rather than by misstatement of interested persons.

That the settlement of estates and matters of inheritance, pensions, etc., may be definitely settled by official record of death instead of on the memory of interested witnesses.

Death registration without birth registration is like an accurate accounting of expenditures without consideration of income.—*Bulletin Kansas State Board of Health.*

AN ODE TO HEALTH.

Health of itself makes life a perpetual joy. Nothing daunts, nothing overawes, nothing discourages and nothing overpowers the man and woman possessed of health. Health means not only vigor and energy of body, but also clarity and strength of mind; purity and beauty of soul. The healthy person dominates life instead of allowing life to dominate him. He scarcely thinks of his body as consisting of parts or as performing separate functions. To him the body is but one harmonious whole. He is a unit, a being, a man; complete, vigorous, perfect. To such a man work is a joy. He regards obstacles as but opportunities for testing his strength. He hardly knows what weariness is. He never experiences exhaustion. Merely to grasp his hand is a pleasure. To gaze into his eyes is a joy. To hear his voice is to feel a thrill pass over one. To peer into his mind serves as a stimulus to higher achievement. Health supplies the courage, the aggressiveness in life. Without health one is bankrupt regardless of what his financial capital may be. He becomes a cipher in the world of real men and women. If you have health, then, friends, cherish it, guard it and treasure it as you treasure life, for out of it are the issues of life.

A HEALTH OFFICER QUARANTINED, is, of course, interesting to hear about. Dr. C. H. Mead, who is city health officer of Bluffton was attacked by diphtheria and was very ill. He quarantined himself, thus setting an example which was most wholesome.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	1,009,364
Total deaths.....	1,024
Death rate per 1,000.....	12.3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	107.5
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	22.9
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	13.2
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	9.6
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	10.8
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	22.9
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	4.8
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	73.5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	32.5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	4.8
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	2.4
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	2.4
Puerperal Septicæmia, rate per 100,000.....	4.8
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	77.1
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	124.2
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	

Total population.....	1,191,458
Total deaths.....	1,201
Death rate per 1,000.....	12.2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	113.4
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	33.7
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	7.1
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	10.2
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	10.2
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	12.2
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	1.0
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	52.1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	15.3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	3.0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	1.0
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	8.1
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	7.1
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	78.6
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	117.5
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	

Total population.....	688,793
Total deaths.....	556
Death rate per 1,000.....	9.8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	121.9
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	30.0
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	8.8
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	3.5
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	12.3
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia 100,000.....	26.5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2) rate per 100,000.....	23.2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	7.0
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	54.7
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	74.2
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	...

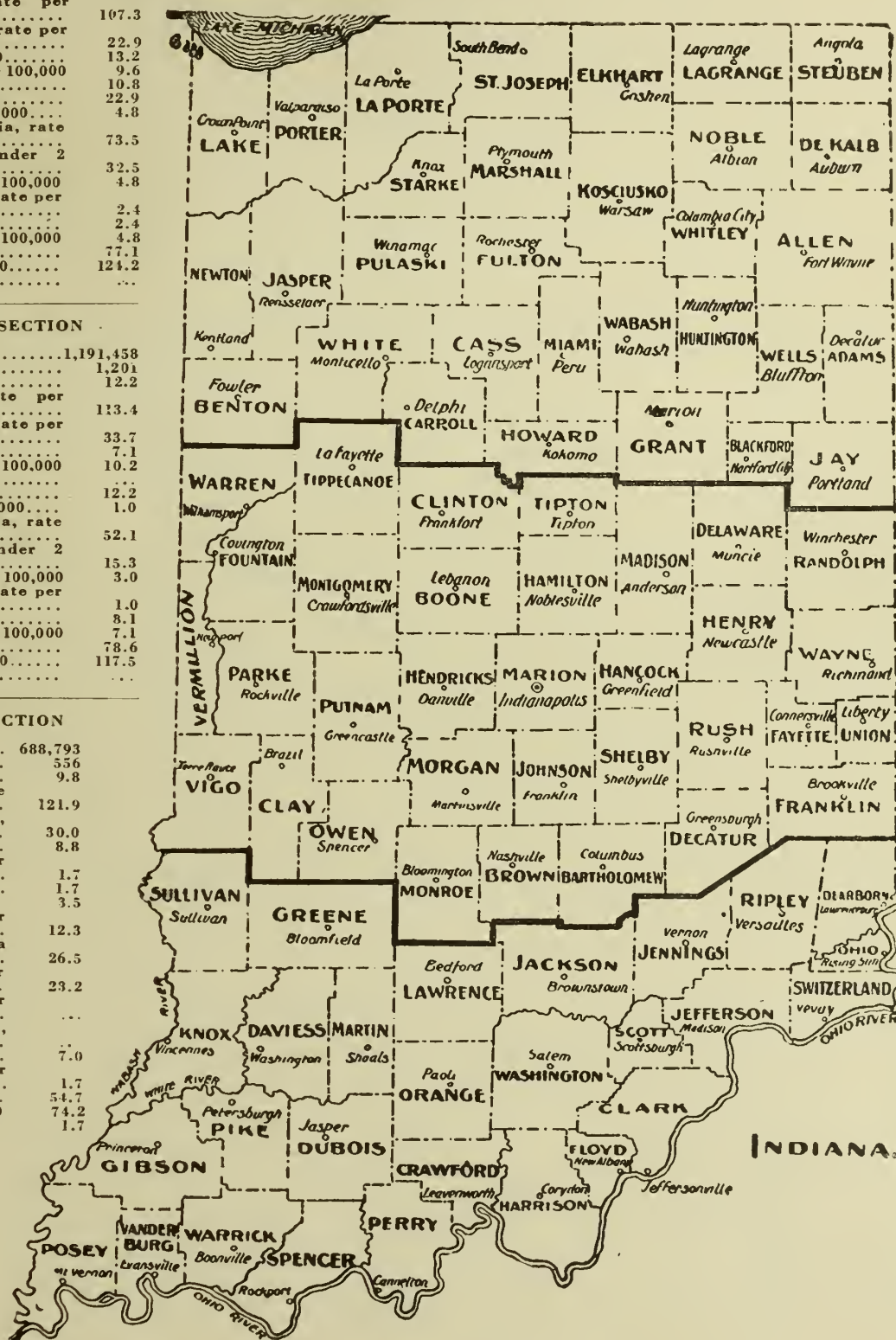


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of June, 1917. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Popu-lation, Es-ti-mated 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for June, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for May, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for June, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1917 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.				Important Ages.				Death from Important Causes.																					
							June, 1917.	May, 1917.	June, 1916.	Rate for Year 1917 to Date.	Rate for Year 1916 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year	1 to 4 Inclusive.	5 to 9 Inclusive.	10 to 14 Inclusive.	15 to 19 Inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tu-berculosis.	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Broncho-pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.	
State of Indiana..	2,889,615	2,781	3,279	2,494	21,235	19,942	11,713	7,110	6,144	8,144	0	310	133	74	52	88	916	269	69	23	19	10	33	12	127	58	7	3	14	11	172	26	1			
Northern Counties	1,009,364	1,024	1,174	903	7,397	7,083	12,313	7,111	6,144	7,142	0	124	58	33	17	33	330	89	19	11	8	9	19	4	61	27	4	2	2	4	64	103				
Adams.....	22,032	12	23	17	112	112	6,612	2,941	2,102	2,102	2	2					7	1																		
Allen.....	104,672	*86	109	87	658	670	10,912	3,102	2,112	6,136	6	9	3	5	2	1	27	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	1								
Benton.....	12,688	3	10	8	53	76	2,892	2,768	8,411	8,411	8						2	1																		
Blackford.....	16,270	16	13	11	114	93	1,993	3,821	2,144	2,144	2						5	4																		
Carroll.....	17,982	24	24	14	127	127	16,215	6,945	4,113	4,113	4	4					12	1																		
Cass.....	38,072	*45	54	35	346	353	14,316	6,111	2,183	3,188	8						22	2	1																	
DeKalb.....	25,504	17	36	22	181	169	8,116	5,101	5,144	5,144	3						25	3																		
Elkhart.....	51,882	54	76	49	386	359	12,617	2,110	6,144	9,144	6	6	2				24	1																		
Fulton.....	16,879	20	16	14	116	124	14,411	1,110	1,113	8,144	9	4					24	2																		
Grant.....	52,638	*66	78	67	445	507	15,217	3,115	1,117	1,117	4	5	2	1			30	9	2																	
Howard.....	37,017	23	57	32	289	247	7,518	1,110	7,113	7,113	3	3	1				8	1																		
Huntington.....	29,450	39	34	31	206	199	16,113	5,112	8,144	8,144	5	5	1	1			11	3	1																	
Jasper.....	13,122	11	14	8	84	90	10,112	5,742	8,143	8,143	1	1					6	2																		
Jay.....	25,159	21	30	20	177	168	10,114	9,714	1,113	4,113	2	3	2	2			9																			
Kosciusko.....	28,200	23	23	19	150	176	9,895	8,211	4,112	5,112	5	5	2				10																			
Lagrange.....	15,148	15	20	21	105	138	12,015	5,116	9,113	9,112	2						5	1	2																	
Lake.....	118,866	189	222	128	1,292	979	19,422	10,315	3,117	3,117	32	30	7	3	8		17	17	2	5																
Laporte.....	49,928	*49	57	40	339	357	11,913	3,913	6,115	6,115	4	4	1				17	8	2																	
Marshall.....	24,283	30	24	30	182	161	15,011	6,115	1,113	3,113	2	2					10	5	1																	
Miami.....	30,814	26	30	27	199	227	10,211	4,110	7,113	7,113	4	4					10																			
Newton.....	10,534	7	18	4	77	57	8,019	9,614	7,111	7,111	2	2					14	1																		
Noble.....	24,981	22	33	20	202	180	12,715	5,816	3,114	3,114	1	1					14	1																		
Porter.....	20,960	21	25	16	155	123	12,114	10,919	9,916	9,916	2	2					9	2																		
Pulaski.....	13,312	10	10	9	78	86	9,115	8,211	7,112	7,112	2	2					14	1																		
Starke.....	10,645	9	14	10	94	63	10,215	4,111	4,117	7,111	9	2					14	1																		
Steuben.....	14,550	10	12	13	102	116	8,319	7,109	9,114	9,116	6	1					5	1																		
St. Joseph.....	99,284	111	104	90	707	644	13,512	2,111	3,114	3,113	19	8	4	5	7		18	12	2	3	1															
Wabash.....	26,962	26	23	24	168	153	9,710	10,812	5,111	5,111	2	2					14	1																		
Wells.....	22,718	14	17	17	123	111	7,148	8,911	10,919	9,918	1	1					4																			
White.....	17,638	11	13	10	119	110	7,586	6,913	5,112	5,112	2	2					5	1																		
Whitley.....	17,174	14	16	10	102	97	9,910	9,711	9,111	9,111	3	1					12	1																		
Central Counties	1,191,458	1,201	1,441	1,034	9,145	8,437	12,214	2,119	7,115	4,114	3	125	47	25	23	41	387	111	33	7	10															
Bartholomew.....	25,221	18	17	20	152	162	8,679	9,712	1,112	9,712	1	1					7	1																		
Boone.....	25,273	26	21	17	169	174	2,597	8,213	4,113	4,113	8	2					14	4																		
Brown.....	7,975	9	7	4	50	48	3,610	2,611	1,112	6,112	6	1					4	1																		
Clay.....	33,553	22	19	19	179	192	7,966	6,910	7,111	7,111	5	2					10	3																		
Clinton.....	27,592	29	36	27	208	192	7,715	3,111	9,115	1,114	0	2					8	2																		
Decatur.....	19,021	25	19	18	135	131	4,611	7,111	5,114	4,113	7	4					8	3	2																	
Delaware.....	53,250	52	55	47	368	328	11,812	1,110	8,113	9,112	4	7	4				19	2																		
Fayette.....	14,963	23	19	14	133	117																														

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of June, 1917. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

CITIES	Popu- lation, Esti- mated, 1917	Deaths Reported for					Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages					Deaths from Important Causes																				
		Total Deaths June, 1917	Total Deaths May, 1917	Total Deaths June, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1917 to date	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to same date	June, 1917	May, 1917	June, 1916	Rate for Year 1917 to Date	Rate for Year 1916 to Same Date	Under 1 Year	1 to 4 inclusive	5 to 9 inclusive	10 to 14 inclusive	15 to 19 inclusive	65 Years and Over	Pulmonary Tubercu- losis	Other Forms of Tu- berculosis	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Lobar and Broncho- pneumonia	Diphtheria and Enter- itis (under 2 years)	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Acute Anterior Polio- myelitis	Influenza	Puerperal Septicemia	Cancer	External Causes	Smothering	Deaths in Institutions	Deaths of Non-Res- idents		
Cities of the First Class, Population 100,000 and over.	272,338	335	389	298	2428	2533	14.9	16.8	13.6	17.9	17.0	33	11	7	13	16	75	37	9	5	3	17	2	2	1	3	3	26	30								29
Indianapolis.....	272,338	*335	389	298	2428	2533	14.9	16.8	13.6	17.9	17.0	33	11	7	13	16	75	37	9	5	3	17	2	2	1	3	3	26	30							29	
Cities of the Second Class, Population 45,000 to 100,000.	291,031	314	335	261	2143	1976	13.1	13.5	12.0	15.2	14.1	40	19	10	13	7	69	28	8	5	1	1	5	3	19	9	2			1	21	30			32		
Evansville.....	77,531	87	104	76	665	538	13.5	15.7	12.0	17.2	14.1	8	7	3	3	1	12	14	5	1	1	1	2	4	4				8	5				8			
Fort Wayne.....	77,107	*70	82	73	507	502	11.2	12.7	11.9	13.3	13.7	7	1	4	2	1	22	6	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	2				6	5			17			
Terre Haute.....	71,045	82	74	53	498	493	14.0	12.2	9.3	14.0	14.3	11	5	3	2	17	4	4	2	3	1	2	2	6	2				4	12			5				
South Bend.....	65,348	75	75	59	473	439	11.7	13.5	11.2	21.4	15.8	14	6	3	5	4	15	4	2	3	1	2	2	6	2				1	3	8			2			
Cities of the Third Class, Population 20,000 to 45,000.	311,158	361	522	322	2920	2472	14.1	11.9	7.12	8.18	9.16	51	35	12	6	15	68	27	8	6	3	5	8	4	28	18			1	16	54			19			
Gary.....	34,802	70	78	43	410	255	24.4	26.3	15.5	23.7	21.5	10	12	5	1	1	3	2	8	1	1	3	6	3	14	3			1	1	12			2			
East Chicago.....	28,506	41	56	25	298	243	17.5	23.1	11.1	32.1	0.18	13	10	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	10											
Hammond.....	26,049	40	43	37	306	273	18.6	19.4	17.9	23.7	21.7	5	3	2	1	5	7	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	3									5			
Muncie.....	25,841	30	45	29	214	155	14.1	20.4	13.8	16.6	12.1	3	3	1	1	7	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	2			2				
Richmond.....	24,778	19	42	21	191	183	9.3	19.0	10.0	5.5	15.4	2	1	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1												
Anderson.....	23,856	19	33	28	221	192	9.6	16.2	14.4	10.7	16.3	4	1	1	1	5	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									1			
Elkhart.....	21,736	19	39	21	176	150	10.6	21.0	12.0	16.6	14.1	1	1	1	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				5	5							
Michigan City.....	21,529	*18	21	11	142	144	10.1	11.4	6.3	3.3	3.3	2	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1							
Lafayette.....	21,257	24	45	25	213	197	13.7	24.9	14.4	20.0	11.8	2	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				3	3				2			
Kokomo.....	20,850	14	36	19	182	156	8.1	20.3	11.1	4.7	15.5	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1				5			
Logansport.....	20,754	19	21	21	153	184	11.1	11.9	12.2	5.4	8.8	0	1	1	1	11	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				5	6							
New Albany.....	20,629	26	30	19	241	153	15.3	17.1	11.2	23.3	14.9	4	1	3	2	2	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	4				2			
Marion.....	20,571	22	33	23	173	178	13.0	18.8	13.7	16.9	17.5	4	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1				4	5							
Cities of the Fourth Class, Population 10,000 to 20,000.	155,949	176	166	135	1197	1049	13.7	12.5	10.0	8.15	4.13	20	7	3	4	65	13	6	1	1	1	5	4				2		17	13				3			
Vincennes.....	17,679	26	20	23	158	131	17.8	13.3	16.3	19.0	0.15	1	1	1	2	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Mishawaka.....	15,678	12	6	12	85	84	9.3	4.5	9.7	10.8	1.1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Peru.....	13,240	16	15	9	98	90	14.7	13.3	8.4	15.4	1.4	2	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Laporte.....	12,607	18	19	11	110	95	17.3	17.0	10.9	17.6	6.5	2	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1														
New Castle.....	11,862	8	19	9	117	66	8.1	18.8	9.7	19.8	1.1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Elwood.....	11,028	13	12	5	78	69	14.3	12.7	5.5	5.4	1.2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Crawfordsville.....	11,003	11	9	10	88	82	12.1	9.6	11.1	3.6	1.0	0	1	1	1	10	0	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Shelbyville.....	10,898	10	10	8	90	81	11.1	10.8	9.1	16.6	0.5	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Huntington.....	10,740	18	16	16	91	85	20.3	17.4	18.2	21.7	0.5	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Jeffersonville.....	10,412	11	11	9	65	74	12.7	12.4	10.5	5.2	5.4	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Bedford.....	10,276	8	11	7	69	67	9.4	12.5	8.4	4.3	5.3	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Brazil.....	10,270	10	9	5	68	66	11.8	10.2	6.0	1.3	3.3	0	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Bloomington.....	10,256	15	9	11	81	60	17.7	10.2	1.3	3.15	8.12	0	2	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Cities of the Fifth Class, Population under 10,000.	306,546	310	354	289	2310	2237	12.3	13.5	11.1	6.15	1.14	3	6	2	5	110	39	7	3	3	6	1	13	5	1	1	2	3	17	15					3		
Frankfort.....	9,552	13	11	14	78	84	16.3	13.3	5.8	0.16	4.6	2	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Columbus.....	9,221	6	4	9	57	67	7.8	5.0	0.11	9.2	4.4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Goshen.....	8,934	10	13	11	78	73	13.6	17.0	14.7	17.7																											

Mortality of Indiana for June, 1917. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEO- GRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Popula- tion Estimated 1917	Deat's Reported for May, 1917	Deaths Reported for May, 1917	Deaths R ported for June, 1916	Deaths Reported for the year 1917 to date.	Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages											
							June, 1917	May, 1917	June, 1916	Rate for Year 1917 to date	Rate for Year 1916 to same date	Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		65 and Over	
												Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.		
State.....	2,889,615	2,781	3,279	2,494	21,265	19,942	11.7	13.7	10.6	14.8	14.0	310	11.1	133	4.7	74	2.6	52	1.8	88	3.1	910	32.7
Northern Counties	1,009,364	1,024	1,174	903	7,397	7,083	12.3	13.7	11.0	14.7	14.2	124	12.3	58	5.7	33	3.2	17	1.6	33	3.2	330	32.9
Central Counties	1,191,458	1,201	1,441	1,034	9,145	8,437	12.2	14.2	10.7	15.4	14.3	125	10.4	47	3.9	26	2.1	23	1.9	41	3.4	387	32.2
Southern Counties	688,793	556	664	557	4,723	4,422	9.8	11.3	9.9	13.7	12.9	61	10.9	28	5.0	15	2.6	12	2.1	14	2.5	193	34.7
All Cities.....	1,337,022	1,496	1,766	1,305	10,998	10,267	13.6	15.5	12.1	16.6	15.2	180	12.0	86	5.7	38	2.5	34	2.2	47	3.1	387	26.4
Over 100,000....	272,338	335	389	298	2,428	2,533	14.9	16.8	13.6	17.9	17.0	33	9.8	11	3.2	7	2.0	13	3.8	16	4.7	75	22.3
45,000 to 100,000..	291,031	314	335	261	2,143	1,976	13.1	13.5	12.0	15.2	14.1	40	12.7	19	6.0	10	3.1	13	4.1	7	2.2	69	21.9
20,000 to 45,000...	311,158	361	522	322	2,920	2,472	14.1	19.7	12.8	18.9	16.3	51	14.1	35	9.6	12	3.3	6	1.6	15	4.1	68	18.8
10,000 to 20,000...	155,949	176	166	135	1,197	1,045	13.7	12.5	10.8	15.4	13.7	20	11.3	7	3.9	3	1.7	4	2.2	4	2.2	65	36.9
Under 10,000.....	306,546	310	354	289	2,310	2,237	12.3	13.5	11.6	15.1	14.8	36	11.6	14	4.5	6	1.9	2	.6	5	1.9	110	35.4
Country.....	1,552,593	1,285	1,513	1,189	10,267	9,675	10.0	11.4	9.3	13.2	12.8	130	10.1	47	3.6	36	2.8	18	1.4	41	3.1	523	40.7

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.																															
	Pulmon- ary Tuber- culosis		Other Forms Tuber- culosis		Ty- phoid Fever		Diph- theria and Croup		Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whoop- ing Cough		Lobar and Broncho Pneuo- nia		Diarrhea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years)		Cere- bro- spinal Fever		Acute An- terior Polio- mye- litis		Influen- za		Puer- peral Septic- emia		Cancer		Ex- ternal Causes		Small pox	
	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate
State.....	269	113.3	369	29.0	23	9.6	19	45.9	10	4.2	33	13.8	12	5.0	127	53.4	58	24.4	7	2.9	3	1.2	14	5.8	12	5.0	172	72.4	260	109.5	1	.4
Northern Counties..	89	107.3	19	22.9	11	13.2	8	9.6	9	10.8	19	22.9	4	4.8	61	73.5	27	32.5	4	4.8	2	2.4	2	2.4	4	4.8	64	77.1	103	124.2	...	...
Central Counties...	111	113.4	43	33.7	7	7.1	10	10.2	...	...	12	12.2	1	1.0	51	52.1	15	15.3	3	3.0	1	1.0	8	8.1	7	7.1	77	78.6	115	117.5	...	...
Southern Counties..	69	121.9	17	30.0	5	8.8	1	1.7	1	1.7	2	3.5	7	12.3	15	26.5	16	28.2	...	...	...	...	4	7.0	1	1.7	31	54.7	42	74.2	1	1.7
All Cities.....	144	131.0	38	30.0	14	12.7	13	11.8	6	5.4	23	20.8	8	7.2	82	74.6	38	34.5	5	4.5	2	1.8	7	6.3	8	7.2	97	88.2	142	129.2	...	...
Over 100,000.....	37	165.3	9	38.2	...	...	5	22.3	...	...	3	13.4	...	...	17	75.9	2	8.9	2	8.9	1	4.4	3	13.4	3	13.4	26	116.1	30	134.0	...	...
45,000 to 100,000..	28	117.0	8	33.4	5	20.9	1	4.1	1	4.1	5	20.9	3	12.5	19	79.4	9	37.6	2	8.3	...	...	...	...	1	4.1	21	87.8	30	125.4	...	...
20,000 to 45,000...	27	105.5	8	31.2	6	23.4	3	11.7	5	19.5	8	31.2	4	15.6	28	109.5	18	70.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3.9	16	62.5	54	211.1	...	...
10,000 to 20,000...	13	101.4	6	16.8	...	...	1	7.8	...	...	1	7.8	...	...	5	39.0	4	31.2	...	...	...	...	2	15.6	...	17	132.6	13	101.4	...	...
Under 10,000.....	39	154.8	7	27.7	3	11.9	3	11.9	...	...	6	23.8	1	3.9	13	51.6	5	19.8	1	3.9	1	3.9	2	7.9	3	11.9	17	67.4	15	59.5	...	...
Country.....	125	97.9	31	24.3	9	7.0	6	4.7	4	3.1	10	7.8	4	3.1	45	35.2	20	15.6	2	1.5	1	.7	7	5.3	4	2.2	75	58.7	118	92.5	1	.7

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of June, 1917.

J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR, IN CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISION

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes					
		Station		Highest		Lowest	
		Station		Date		Date	
68 1	-3.5	Evansville.....		98		Knox	
				26		31	
						16	

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes			
		Station		Least Monthly Amount	
		Station		Greatest Monthly Amount	
5 20	+1.45	Greensburg		9.57	
				Goshen	
				1.67	

MONTHLY BULLETIN

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The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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BIRTHS FOR JULY, 1917.

Total births 5,362 (stillbirths excluded); State rate 21.9.
 Males 2,811; females 2,551.
 White males 2,766; white females 2,507.
 Colored births 89; males 45, females 44.
 Stillbirths 175; white 165, colored 10.
 The Northern Sanitary Section, population 1,009,364 reports 2,115 births; rate 24.6.
 The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,191,458 reports 2,122 births; rate 20.9.
 The Southern Sanitary Section, population 688,793 reports 1,134 births; rate 19.3.
 The highest rate, Lake County 38.5.
 The lowest rate, Bartholomew County 8.8.
 Total births to date for 1917, 36,405.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR JULY, 1917.

Total deaths reported 2,919; rate 11.9. In the preceding month 2,781 deaths; rate 11.7. In the same month last year 3,118 deaths; rate 12.8. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age 422 or 14.4 per cent of total; 1 to 4, 175; 5 to 9, 57; 10 to 14, 56; 15 to 19, 74; 65 and over 1,004 or 34.4 per cent of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 1,009,364 reports 951 deaths; rate 11.0. In the preceding month 1,024 deaths; rate 12.3. In the same month last year, 1,084 deaths; rate 12.8.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,191,458 reports 1,316 deaths; rate 13.0. In the preceding month 1,201 deaths, rate 12.2. In the same month last year 1,299 deaths; rate 13.0.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 688,793 reports 652 deaths; rate 11.1. In the preceding month 556 deaths; rate 9.8. In the same month last year 735 deaths; rate 12.6.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Central Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate, which is 1.1 higher than that for the entire state. The Northern Section presents the highest death rate for measles, lobar and broncho pneumonia, cerebro-spinal fever, poliomyelitis, cancer and external causes. The Central Section presents the highest death rate for tuberculosis, diphtheria, influenza and puerperal septicemia. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for typhoid fever, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diarrhea and enteritis and smallpox.

RURAL: Population 1,552,593 reports 1,366 deaths; rate 10.3. In the preceding month 1,285 deaths; rate 10.0. In the same month last year 1,426 deaths; rate 11.1.

URBAN: Population 1,357,022 reports 1,553 deaths; rate 13.6. In the preceding month 1,496 deaths; rate 13.6. In the same month last year 1,656 deaths; rate 14.9. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 15.6; Evansville, 13.4; Fort Wayne, 14.6; Terre Haute, 9.0; South Bend, 9.4; Gary, 22.6; East Chicago, 16.5; Hammond, 14.0; Muncie, 14.5; Richmond, 19.9; Anderson, 18.7; Elkhart, 12.9; Michigan City, 9.8; Lafayette, 21.6; Kokomo, 11.2; Logansport, 16.9; New Albany, 11.4; Marion, 12.0.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR JULY, 1917.

Pulmonary tuberculosis was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Pulmonary tuberculosis, diarrhea and enteritis, typhoid fever, tonsillitis, measles, diphtheria and croup, dysentery, rheumatism, smallpox, scarlet fever, malaria fever, whooping

cough, broncho-pneumonia, other forms of tuberculosis, intermittent and remittent fever, chickenpox, erysipelas, lobar pneumonia, influenza, puerperal septicemia, rabies in human, rabies in animals, cerebro-spinal fever, ophthalmia neonatorum, trachoma, poliomyelitis, pellagra.

SMALLPOX: 154 cases in 27 counties with 4 deaths. The following counties reported smallpox present: Bartholomew 1 case; Cass 1, Daviess 3, Delaware 1, Fountain 4, Fulton 1, Gibson 5, Grant 1 case and 1 death, male 72 years; Green 3 cases and 1 death, female 59 years; Hancock 2 cases, Howard 1, Johnson 1, Knox 5 cases and 1 death, female 42 years; Lake 22 cases, Laporte 13, Madison 2, Marion 26 cases and 1 death, male 68 years; Monroe 3 cases, Morgan 8, Orange 1, Posey 1, Shelby 5, St. Joseph 3, Sullivan 4, Tippecanoe 16, Vanderburg 9, Vermillion 3, Vigo 10.

TUBERCULOSIS: 264 deaths, of which 232 were of the pulmonary form and 32 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 131, females 133. Of the males 32 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 64 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 51 were married in the same age period as above and left 102 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 166, number of homes invaded, 249.

PNEUMONIA: 91 deaths, rate 37.1 per 100,000. In the preceding month 127 deaths, rate 53.4. In the same month last year 65 deaths, rate 26.8. Males numbered 54, females 37.

TYPHOID FEVER: 131 cases in 40 counties with 32 deaths. In the preceding month 60 cases in 21 counties with 23 deaths. In the same month last year 223 cases in 53 counties with 37 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 153 cases in 30 counties with 23 deaths. In the preceding month 150 cases in 41 counties with 19 deaths. In the same month last year 81 cases reported in 28 counties with 5 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 129 cases reported in 27 counties with 5 deaths. In the preceding month 203 cases in 39 counties with 10 deaths. In the same month last year 114 cases in 27 counties with 1 death.

MEASLES: 249 cases in 33 counties with 12 deaths. In the preceding month 1,283 cases in 59 counties with 33 deaths. In the same month last year 781 cases reported in 48 counties with 13 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 5 cases in 4 counties with 6 deaths. The deaths occurred in Grant county, male 2 years; Lake, female 1 year, male 10 months, female 6 months; Spencer County, female 1 year, Wayne County, female 10 years.

PELLAGRA: 2 deaths. Marion County, female 42 years; Perry County, female 44 years.

RABIES: 8 persons bitten by rabid animals, and treated by the State Board of Health during the month. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSE: Total 298, males 239, female 59. *Suicide:* Total 43, males 33, females 10. Suicide by poison 13, by hanging or strangulation 6, by drowning 5, by firearms 14, by cutting or piercing instruments 3, other suicides 2. *Accidental or Undefined:* Total 237, males 191, females 46. Poisoning by food 1, other acute poisonings 2, burns (conflagration excepted) 13, absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) 3, accidental drowning

32, traumatism by firearms 4, traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments 1, traumatism by fall 32, traumatism in mines 16, traumatism by machines 9, railroad accidents and injuries 44, street-car accidents and injuries 15, automobile accidents and injuries 19, motorcycle accidents and injuries 6, injuries by other vehicles 3, injuries by animals 7, affects of health 10, lightning 4, electricity (lightning excepted) 7, fractures (cause not specified) 1, other external violence 8. *Homicide:* Total 18, males 15, females 3. Homicide by firearms 14, homicide by cutting or piercing instruments 2, homicide by other means 2.

HEALTH OFFICERS, ATTENTION!

Delayed Birth and Death Certificates.

Each month the statistical department receives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during the preceding months, which are not sent to this department in time to be tabulated with the report for the current month, with the report for July the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter.

BIRTHS

Allen 8 (Ft. Wayne 4, New Haven 3); Benton 6 (Otterbein 1); Brown 2; Carroll 1 (Burlington); Cass 1; Clark 5 (Jeffersonville 2); Clay 5; Clinton 2; Crawford 2 (Leavenworth 1); Daviess 1; Dearborn 2 (Aurora); Decatur 2 (Greenburgs 1); Delaware 4 (Muncie 2—1 for 1912); Elkhart 2 (City 1); Fayette 2 (Connersville 1, East Connersville 1); Floyd 1 (New Albany); Fountain 10 (Attica 7); Franklin 2; Gibson 3 (Princeton 2); Grant 2 (Marion 1); Greene 2 (Lyons 1); Harrison 8; Hendricks 2 (Danville 1, Clayton 1); Henry 2 (Lewisville 1); Howard 5; Jackson 1 (Seymour); Jasper 1; Jay 1; Jennings 1; Knox 4 (Bicknell 1, Vincennes 3); Kosciusko 5 (Warsaw 4); Lake 9 (Hammond 4, Whiting 1, Miller 2); Laporte 3 (Michigan City); Madison 3 (Anderson 1, Alexandria 1); Marion 4 (Indianapolis 1—for January 1914); Martin 1; Monroe 1; Morgan 2 (Martinsville 1); Newton 1; Owen 1 (Spencer); Perry 1; Porter 1 (Hebron); Posey 3 (Mt. Vernon); Pulaski 2 (Kewanna); Randolph 1; Ripley 5; Spencer 3; Steuben 1 (Angola for 1907); St. Joseph 5 (South Bend 3); Sullivan 2; Switzerland 1; Tippecanoe 1; Tipton 1; Vanderburg 10 (Evansville 9); Vermillion 25 (Clinton 20—3 for 1916, Universal 1; Fairview Park 1); Vigo 6 (Terre Haute 5, W. Terre Haute 1); Wabash 1; Warren 1; Warrick 7 (Booneville 1); Washington 1; Wayne 3 (Richmond); Wells 3 (Bluffton 1); White 7 (Monticello 1); Whitley 1 for 1916. Total 212.

DEATHS.

Allen 1 (New Haven); Benton 2; Clark 1 (Borden); Clay 1; Daviess 1; Decatur 2 (Newpoint 1); Dekalb 1; Fountain 1 (Mellott); Gibson 4; Hancock 1; Harrison 1 (Corydon); Jefferson 3; Knox 1; Lake 1 (Griffith); Laporte 1; Madison 1; Marion 2 (Indianapolis); Marshall 1 (Bremen); Miami 2; Morgan 1; Noble 1; Porter 1; Posey 4 (Mt. Vernon 2, New Harmony 1); Putnam 1 (Greencastle); Randolph 4 (Ridgeville 1); Ripley 6; Sullivan 1; Tippecanoe 1 (Lafayette); Tipton 1; Warren 2; Warrick 1; White 3; Whitley 1. Total 56.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR JULY, 1917.

During the month of July 76 samples of foods were analyzed of which 52 were classed as legal and 24 illegal.

Of the 38 samples of milk analyzed, 27 were classed as legal and 11 illegal being below standard or containing visible dirt.

One of the 7 samples of vinegar analyzed was low in acidity and was classed as illegal.

Two of the 4 cream samples were below standard and was classed as illegal.

Three of the ten samples of ice cream analyzed were below standard and therefore illegal.

Seventeen samples of drugs were analyzed during the month.

ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1917.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total
FOOD.			
Beverages—			
Cider.....		5	5
Sodas.....	3		3
Temperance Beers.....	1		1
Hamburger.....		1	1
Maple Syrup.....	1	1	2
Milk Products—			
Cheese.....	2		2
Cream.....	2	2	4
Ice Cream.....	7	3	10
Milk.....	27	11	38
Milk, Mother's.....	2		2
Milk, Condensed.....	1		1
Vinegar.....	6	1	7
Total.....	52	24	76
DRUGS.			
Linseed Oil.....	2		2
Soap.....	4		4
Temperance Beers.....		1	1
Patent Medicines.....			3
Miscellaneous.....			7
Total.....	6	1	17

INSPECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1917.

Five hundred and ninety inspections of food producing and distributing establishments were reported during the month of July. This small number is due to the fact that only two of the seven inspectors reported inspection work. The entire time of the inspectors during the month has been given over to special work created by the enactment of the Hoover Food Bill.

Of the 590 establishments visited two were reported in excellent condition, 402 good, 168 fair, 17 poor and one bad.

Two hundred and eighteen grocery stores were visited. Of this number 166 were rated good, 48 fair and 4 poor.

Of the 57 meat markets inspected 42 were classed as good and 15 as fair.

Forty-five drug stores were visited. Of this number 39 were rated good, 5 fair and one poor.

Of the one hundred and nine bakeries and confectioneries visited 68 were classed as good, 36 fair, 4 poor and one bad.

Eighty-nine hotels and restaurants were inspected. One was found in excellent condition, 45 good, 40 fair and 3 poor.

Seventeen cream stations were visited during the month. Of this number 5 were rated good, 11 fair and one poor.

Five fish markets, 4 flour mills and one fruit store were visited and found to be in good condition.

One of the 23 ice cream parlors was rated excellent, 13 good, 8 fair and one poor.

Three wholesale groceries and three commission houses were visited and found in good condition.

Eight poultry houses were visited during the month. Of this number two were rated good, 3 fair and 3 poor.

During the month of July, 30 condemnation notices were issued either because of unsanitary conditions or improper construction of buildings.

Only one prosecution was filed during the month. One of the Five and Ten Cent stores was prosecuted for using drinking glasses at the soda fountain that were not properly cleaned. The proprietor was fined \$22.50.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1917.

INSPECTIONS.	No. Inspected.	No. Excellent.	No. Good.	No. Fair.	No. Poor.	No. Bad.
Groceries.....	218	0	166	48	4	0
Meat Markets.....	57	0	42	15	0	0
Drug Stores.....	45	0	39	5	1	0
Bakeries and Confectioneries.....	109	0	68	36	4	1
Hotels and Restaurants.....	89	1	45	40	3	0
Bottling Works.....	5	0	4	1	0	0
Cream Stations.....	17	0	5	11	1	0
Fish Markets.....	5	0	5	0	0	0
Flour Mills.....	4	0	4	0	0	0
Fruit Stores.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ice Cream Factories.....	3	0	2	1	0	0
Ice Cream Parlors.....	23	1	13	8	1	0
Poultry Houses.....	8	0	2	3	3	0
Wholesale Groceries.....	3	0	3	0	0	0
Commission Houses.....	3	0	3	0	0	0
Total.....	590	2	402	168	17	1

NOTICES OF CONDEMNATION DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1917.

CLASSIFICATION.	Reasons For		Total.
	Unsanitary Conditions.	Improper Construction.	
Bakeries.....	2	1	2
Bottling Works.....	1	1	1
Confectioneries.....	8	3	8
Drug Stores.....	1	1	1
Groceries.....	7	3	7
Hotels.....	1	1	1
Ice Cream Factories.....	1	1	1
Meat Markets.....	2	1	2
Restaurants.....	7	4	7
Total.....	30	16	30

REPORT OF THE BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR JULY, 1917.

Will Shimer, M. D., Superintendent.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive.....	143	
Negative.....	369	
	—	512
Urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive.....	1	
Negative.....	10	
	—	11
Pus for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative.....		3
Feces for tubercle bacilli—		
Suspicious.....	1	
Negative.....	2	
	—	3

Widal tests for typhoid fever—		
Positive.....	14	
Negative.....	102	
	—	116
Widal tests for Paratyphoid fever "A"—		
Negative.....		115
Widal tests for paratyphoid fever "B"—		
Positive.....	1	
Negative.....	114	
	—	115
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—		
Positive.....	46	
Negative.....	137	
Suspicious.....	14	
Unsatisfactory.....	5	
Brains for rabies—	—	202
Dogs—		
Positive.....	5	
Negative.....	10	
Rotten.....	2	
Cows—		
Negative.....	2	
	—	19
Blood for counts.....		22
Blood for malaria plasmodia—		
Positive.....	2	
Negative.....	21	
	—	23
Pus for gonococci—		
Females—		
Positive.....	4	
Suspicious.....	5	
Negative.....	27	
Males—		
Positive.....	8	
Suspicious.....	1	
Negative.....	16	
Sex not given—		
Negative.....	2	
	—	63
Pus miscellaneous.....		2
Pathological tissues—		
Carcinoma—		
Carcinoma of cheek.....	1	
Carcinoma of lip.....	1	
Carcinoma of chin.....	1	
Carcinoma of breast.....	4	
Carcinoma of right side.....	1	
Carcinoma of rectum.....	1	
Sarcoma—		
Sarcoma of liver.....	1	
Miscellaneous tissues.....	24	
Gasserian ganglions.....	12	
	—	46
Urine or chemical analysis.....		96
Feces for typhoid bacilli negative.....		1
Feces miscellaneous.....		4
Feces for tape worm, negative.....		1
Cerebro-spinal fluid.....		2
Stomach contents.....		1
Court plaster for tetanus bacilli negative.....		2
	—	46
Total number of examinations made.....	1,358	
Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies, negative.....		7
Doses of antityphoid vaccine prepared and sent out....		378

OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING JULY, 1917.

Tuberculosis.....	486
Diphtheria.....	145
Diphtheria epidemics.....	50
Widals.....	136
Gonococci.....	80
Blood counts.....	40
Malaria.....	22

Total number of outfits prepared and sent out... 959

PATIENTS TAKING "PASTEUR" TREATMENT JULY, 1917.

Name.	Town.	County.	Age.	Sex.	Treat- ment began.	Treat- ment finished.
H. C. Faries.....	Oakland City.....	Gibson.....	46	M	7- 1-17	7-14-17
John T. Mason.....	Oakland City.....	Gibson.....	20	M	7- 1-17	7-14-17
Benj. Travers.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	2½ yr.	M	7- 3-17	7-20-17
Cecil Shourds.....	Rockport.....	Spencer.....	17	F	7- 7-17	7-24-17
Erma Shourds.....	Rockport.....	Spencer.....	9	F	7- 7-17	7-24-17
Francis Suber.....	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	4	M	7-26-17	8- 2-17
Velma Simpson.....	Clinton.....	Vermillion.....	10	F	7-27-17	8- 9-17
Gladys Sare.....	Bloomington.....	Monroe.....	5	F	7-30-17	8-12-17

THINGS OF INTEREST FROM THE LABORATORY

From time to time various things arouse public apprehension concerning dangerous things about which they have no suspicion.

The present uneasiness concerning German spies has made people fear everything of uncertain origin. The sale of court plaster as a blind by crooked beggars has been common practice for years on the streets of many larger cities of the United States of America. Enormous quantities of this stuff has been sold without any suspicion by the buyers that putting the dirty cloth on a clean wound was dangerous practice.

In manufacturing court plaster no measures are taken to make it aseptic and no effort is made to keep it clean while it is on sale.

The tetanus bacillus is a normal inhabitant of the horses' digestive tract and it is therefore a common bacillus in horse manure and the dust blown about the city streets so that any exposure of an adhesive surface on a windy street will catch a large number of bacteria, some of which may be the tetanus bacilli.

Bacteriological examination of a large number of samples of court plaster show them to contain large numbers of bacteria mostly hay bacilli, also some molds and yeasts.

Now if this septic court plaster is applied to a clean wound, pus will form and, the plaster forming an impervious covering, the wound will tend to become anaerobic, thus favoring the growth of the tetanus bacillus which is an anaerobic, spore bearing bacillus.

Court plaster is a relic of the days of laudable pus and listerism, that believed that air and not dirty fingers or dirty dressings was the common source of infected wounds.

People should be taught that it is better to leave a wound exposed to air than to cover it with a dirty covering and more particularly an infected impervious material like court plaster.

RELATION OF THE HEALTH OFFICER TO MILK SUPPLIES IN SMALL MUNICIPALITIES

B. R. Wakeman, M. D., Sanitary Supervisor, New York State Department of Health.

Possible improvement in the character of milk supplies in small municipalities is in direct ratio to the spirit with which the health officer undertakes his duties. There is a saying to the effect that, "He who never does any more than he gets paid for, never gets paid for any more than he does." If a health officer is not of that temperament which undertakes the work without regard to the possible remuneration, he will find his task irksome and not to his taste.

There is a certain community in New York State in which there are but four physicians. The health officer of this municipality has convinced his local board of health that his services are worth \$1,200 a year. He also has a contingent fund of \$1,000 a year at his disposal for use in the event of epidemics and for such other purposes as the health officer believes necessary. This instance is cited only to prove the contention that boards of health will pay good salaries when they are convinced that they are getting value received.

What may be called the first requirement for a health officer desiring to improve the milk supply of his community is, therefore, a disposition to heartily enter into his work without measuring the extent of his proposed activities by the salary he is at the moment receiving. The second requirement is a thorough knowledge of the milk problem, and the third is the successful undertaking of the campaign of education so that producer, dealer and consumer will appreciate the desirability and necessity of a better milk supply.

Some health officers may not have access to libraries containing the standard works on milk problems, but for a relatively small expenditure it is possible to secure such volumes as will enable him to acquire the special information needed under ordinary conditions. As of first importance I would select, "The Milk Question," by M. J. Rosenau. This volume comprises lectures delivered in 1912 at Northwestern University and is written in such lucid style that it can not fail to be of inestimable value to the man who has time only for hasty reading. A second publication is, "Milk and Its Relation to The Public Health." This is bulletin No. 56 of the Federal Hygienic Laboratory and is comprehensive in scope. Other publications which can be secured at little or no cost are Bulletin No. 82, "Bovine Tuberculosis," issued by the New York State Department of Agriculture; Circular No. 10, "Problems of the Milk Producer," issued by the New York State College of Agriculture; Farm Bulletin No. 602, "Production of Clean Milk," issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture; Farmers' Bulletin No. 363, "The Use of Milk as a Food," issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture; Farmers' Bulletin No. 684, "The Plan for a Smaller Dairy House," issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture, and the following four bulletins of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva; No. 326, "Covered Milk Pails Mean Cleaner Milk," No. 337, "How a Small City Improved Its Milk Supply," No. 365, "Some Inessential Dairy Refinements," No. 398, "Do Low Scores Always Mean Pure Milk."

The most important part of the task is the interesting of the people of the community in a better milk supply. This is not so difficult as might seem at first thought. Almost every municipality has at least one club, made up of representative women of the community. It may be a Literary Club, a Parent-Teachers Club, a Civic Club or some other such organization. The health officer may interview the

president or secretary of the club and ask the members to study the milk question. He may supply copies of State Department of Health pamphlets or other publications regarding milk, ask the club to study the subject systematically, and offer to address them on the subject. Within a short time the club members will wish to get the viewpoint of the dairyman and distributor, and the way is then opened for a discussion of the subject from all sides.

The State Department of Health has a lantern slide lecture on the subject of "Clean and Safe Milk," and this may be secured, together with a stereopticon, and lecture given in the town hall or some other community center. If there is a motion picture theater in the community, the State Department of Health will loan a copy of its motion picture film on milk, "The Trump Card." The State Department of Health also will co-operate in sending out a traveling exhibit on the subject of milk, which may be displayed in the town hall, the village school, or some other advantageous place in connection with lectures and addresses on the subject.

In connection with the subject of exhibits, it may be noted that one of the most effective ways in which to convince a community of its poor milk supply is to make up a chart showing the good and bad dairies. This can be done at almost no expense. From the United States Geological Survey at Washington may be secured contour maps of practically all section of New York State. These are printed on a scale large enough so that pins can be placed showing the location of every farm. White pins for the good dairies and red pins for the poor dairies bring out a striking story which can not fail to attract attention and study.

It is the utmost importance that meetings or conferences be accompanied by full and frank discussion. It is of little value except in the first stage of the campaign to go before an organization and conduct a meeting in which there is nothing more than a statement of conditions. Nothing so stimulates discussion as to have someone disagree with the ideas expressed. Nothing is lost by possible adverse criticism on the part of dealers or producers for, knowing that your "cause is just," you can always provide a clinching argument to refute an untrue assertion.

At this time, with so much interest in conservation of food supplies, it is of value to introduce data regarding the food value of milk. Comparisons of the food value of a quart of milk as compared with beef, eggs, chicken or other food-stuffs is of importance. The fact that a milk supply is never completely safeguarded until it is pasteurized must not be lost sight of, for with the development of public sentiment in New York State in favor of pasteurization, it will not be long before even the small communities will have pasteurization plants. In one municipality of only slightly more than 2,500 population, for example, there are now two pasteurization plants, and fully ninety-five per cent of the milk sold in the community is pasteurized.

After the public has been stimulated to a certain desire for better milk and is so thoroughly convinced that it will not grudge the small increase of price necessary to guarantee safety, the task is to convince the producer and dealer that it is to their financial and moral interest to supply the same. It is, of course, possible to exercise police power by the passage of special ordinances and regulations, but the health officer should consider these only as a means to be used as the last resort. Education of an co-operation with the producers and dealers will accomplish far more than any set of ordinances ever passed. The health officer who feels that he has a concrete demand for pasteurized milk can encourage the forming of a co-operative company and installation of

pasteurization apparatus. In this, as in all matters, the State Department of Health is ready and willing to lend its advice and counsel. In some instances where the communities are too small to support a pasteurization plant, it may be possible to arrange so that the pasteurized product can be supplied from a nearby community.

The most important point in the whole scheme is that the public be taken fully into the confidence of the health officer. If the people do not know what the health officer is trying to do, or have to hazard a guess as to what he wishes to accomplish, his efforts will meet with failure. In many of the larger cities of the state bacterial counts are made a matter of public record and interest by publication in local newspapers. In the same way the local health officer can make interesting reading by publishing the scores of dairies in his community. From time to time he can compile averages and similar data showing the improvement or decline in the standards of the dairies. A health officer in a small village in Wyoming county has improved his local milk supply wholly through the publication of "Health Hints" in his weekly paper. If there is any one paper which is read from beginning to end it is the country newspaper, and if the health officer writes what the newspaperman calls "good live stuff," it will be read and discussed by every member of the community, the producer, dealer and consumer.

Some health officers have induced their boards to appropriate small sums, oftentimes not more than \$5, with which has been bought space in the local paper. This insures regular publication and removes from the mind of the editor any suspicion that he is being "used" in the campaign.

Improvement of the milk supply in a community can not be effected in a day or a week. It is the constant dropping of the water that wears away the stone, and not the spring flood, which merely moves the stone to another place. So it is in campaigns for better milk supply. The sporadic effort conducted upon "brass bank" methods merely excites a little unusual comment but has little lasting effect. The constant advocacy of simple methods, however, usually results in the action every health officer interested in better conditions hopes to secure.

HOOK WORM AND MILITARY SERVICE: Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles, the scientist who pointed out the prevalence of hook worm in the south, and on account of which discovery Mr. Rockefeller gave a million dollars for the abatement of the trouble, has found that hook worm frequently stands in the way of efficient war service. In a recent article he says: "A recruit was suspected of trying to shirk his duty and the commanding officer placed him in confinement for discipline. The man claimed he was not feeling well and the Lieutenant as a matter of justice to the recruit and protection to himself, requested me to pass upon the case medically. The diagnosis of light hook worm infection was made upon the basis of symptoms and was immediately confirmed microscopically. Treatment was given and the patient promptly gained about eight pounds in weight." Afterwards this young man who had shirked his duty, proved to be a good soldier. There are several other cases much like this reported by Dr. Stiles. And the lesson is that hygiene and medicine are great roads to better morals, greater strength and higher efficiency.

THE GARY GARBAGE ORDINANCE has been violated. In that city ordinances are passed to be enforced, and the result is that City Sanitary Inspector Porter filed 28 affidavits

in the city court against as many Gary householders, charging them with violation of the city garbage ordinance. The said householders had failed to provide themselves with metal garbage cans and were guilty of throwing garbage and other household refuse into alleys and backyards. Inspector Porter announced in the Gary Tribune he expected to file fifty other affidavits the following day.

CHARLES G. SEFRIT edited the following message on a motograph in Indianapolis: "Produce more. Buy, sell, build, spend more. Stinginess is not thrift. Keep things moving." Unless the people make money they cannot pay war taxes and buy liberty bonds. We think this is a message worth while.

NORTH CAROLINA IS SURELY ALIVE. We know the reason, and it is found in the highly intelligent, active secretary, Dr. William S. Rankin. Dr. Rankin and the North Carolina State Board of Health secured from the last legislature of their state, the following legislation: A state wide quarantine law; a medical inspection of schools law; a rural sanitation law; a law for the prevention of blindness; a hotel inspection law; and a law requiring inspection and hygienic care of prisons and prisoners. The law for the medical inspection of school children is state-wide in its application.

WOUND DIPHTHERIA: The weekly bulletin of the Department of Health of New York reports that cultures taken from a wound in the hand of a patient, and examined in the diagnostic laboratory, has been reported as showing the presence of Klebs-Loeffler bacilli. "Wound diphtheria," says the bulletin, is not common, but its occurrence should be kept in mind, since the toxic effects of the disease upon the individual are frequently quite as severe as when the infection is on the tonsil.

PATRIOTISM: It is the patriotic duty of all public officials, of all parents, or all workers, and of all teachers to keep themselves well and to make every effort to help others keep well.

COTTAGE CHEESE is a splendid protein food. It contains a larger percentage of proteid than most meats, and furnishes this important building material at a lower cost. Every pound of cottage cheese contains about one-fifth of a pound of protein, nearly all of which is digestible. Meats have much waste, such as bone, gristle, and other inedible material. Cottage cheese is an excellent source of energy and is cheaper than most meats at present prices.

INACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS is frequently rendered active by the physical and mental training and exposure of modern warfare. This fact is plainly set forth in the report of Dr. Herman Biggs, of his experiences with tuberculosis in France. It is reported that 150,000 French soldiers have been released from service on account of tuberculosis. The disease was inactive when they enlisted but quickly became active under physical and mental strain and exposure in trenches. The National Association for the Study and

Prevention of Tuberculosis, at its last meeting in May, passed special resolutions upon this subject. The suffering and loss from tuberculosis among the English soldiers is probably about one-fourth what it is with the French. What the loss is among German soldiers is unknown. France has never carried a campaign on against tuberculosis. In England the outdoor life is constantly preached and practiced. In Germany tuberculosis has been fought for many years. France is paying dearly for not having carried on a vigorous campaign against the great White Plague.

VENEREAL DISEASES must be reported in New Jersey. The last New Jersey legislature passed a law which requires physicians, superintendents of institutions, nurses and others who treat persons suffering from venereal diseases, to report all cases of this disease. The act contains some novel provisions, the principal one being the requirement that reports shall be made directly to the state department of health instead of to local boards. It is probable this requirement was made in order to secure secrecy and privacy in the matter, and not have venereal diseases recorded in localities. Of course, many physicians made strenuous objections to compulsory reporting of venereal diseases. Nevertheless, the law was passed and the New Jersey State Board of Health says it will enforce the same.

ALL TIME HEALTH OFFICERS are permitted by law in New Jersey. A municipality in that state, having a population of about 8,000 wishes to employ a full time health officer. The salary paid will not be less than \$1,500 per annum, depending upon the experience and qualifications of the appointee. The advertisement requests that "persons eligible to appointment and desiring to make application for the position, may forward their application to the Director of Health, Trenton, New Jersey.

RECIPES FOR KILLING FLIES

The United State Government makes the following suggestion for the destruction of house flies: Formaldehyde and sodium salicylate are the two best fly poisons. Both are superior to arsenic. They have their advantages for household use. They are not a poison to children; they are convenient to handle, their dilutions are simple and they attract the flies.

Preparation of Solutions.—A formaldehyde solution of approximately the correct strength may be made by adding three teaspoonfuls of the concentrated formaldehyde solution, commercially known as formalin, to a pint of water. Similarly, the proper concentration of sodium salicylate may be obtained by dissolving 3 teaspoonfuls of the pure chemical (a powder) to a pint of water.

Containers for Solutions.—A fairly large sized drinking glass has been found convenient for automatically keeping the solution always available for flies to drink. This glass is filled or partially filled with the solution. A saucer, or small plate, in which is placed a piece of white blotting paper cut the size of the dish, is put bottom up over the

glass. The whole is then quickly inverted, a match placed under the edge of the glass, and the container is ready for use. As the solution dries out of the saucer the liquid seal at the edge of the glass is broken and more liquid flows into the lower receptacle. Thus the paper is always kept moist.

A GOOD BREAKFAST FOOD. A splendid breakfast food may be made out of stale bread, scraps of bread and any waste fragments which are found upon the table. Stale cake or cereal preparations of any kind may be made into breakfast food as follows: Place the fragments of bread, cake, corn bread, biscuits, etc., in the oven. Dry them thoroughly. Brown them to some degree. Grind in a kitchen grinder or roll with rolling pin. Cook the product the same as you would oat meal or any other cereal and serve with good rich milk and sugar. In this connection let us say that we make a mistake in eating cereal with cream. Cream is rich and pleases the sense of taste, but cream does not contain milk sugar, cheese, valuable mineral matters of the milk, nor does it contain the phospho-lipins. When, therefore, we eat the cream and throw away the skimmed milk or feed it to hogs, we are depriving ourselves of valuable food material. Cereals should always be eaten with rich milk, that is milk which contains at least 3½ or 4 per cent of cream.

"CURED" SYPHILIS.

Warthin (Am. Jour. Med. Science, 1916, CLII, p. 508). Warthin believes that our notions regarding the curability of syphilis must be revised in the light of recent pathologic findings. Out of forty-one cases, in which he found the spirochetes at autopsy, eleven had been regarded clinically as adequately treated and cured. In twenty-five cases a diagnosis of syphilitic infection had been excluded clinically because of the absence of symptoms and denial of previous infection.

Warthin believes that the heart and aorta of every latent syphilitic are involved in the infection, and that from the standpoint of life insurance latent syphilis becomes a medical and sociological factor of the greatest importance. Our present-day treatment seems to succeed only in rendering the infection latent rather than curing it. Clinical cures may not be cures at all, as shown by his autopsies. The absence of all symptoms, of all history of infection, and of a Wassermann reaction do not suffice to exclude the presence of a latent syphilis.—Interstate Medical Journal.

THE MEDICAL BULLETIN OF THE LAWRENCE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY ventures the following remarks:

The average man will give an attorney from three to five thousand dollars, together with a life-time of praise, to keep him out of the penitentiary for from two to ten years, yet at the same time will raise a phosphorescent glow and a kick that can be heard around the world if a doctor charges him fifty or a hundred dollars to keep him out of Hell for a life-time. We are the only people under God's ethereal tent today who keep open shop for twenty-four hours a day, for three hundred and sixty-five days each year. We are also the only laborers who keep on working for people who do not pay.

FOURTEEN PERSONS ARRESTED for failure to supply garbage cans is the record we have from Gary. The city council passed a garbage ordinance and required the citizens to keep their garbage in a sanitary manner. Fourteen persons were found in one day who had refused to obey the commands of the law. None were fined but Judge Dunn in his discretion warned them that if they did not obey the ordinance and appeared before him again they would be fined the full limit. The health board has issued 650 notices to property owners ordering garbage containers. Judge Dunn praised the work of the health department and pointed out that Gary has been free from disease epidemics although surrounded by serious outbreaks.

THE HEALTH INSPECTORS' ASSOCIATION of Lake County held a meeting in Valparaiso, recently. Representatives were present from all the cities and towns and the county. Reports of the work done in each health district were read and discussed. The subject of milk pasteurization was considered. Mr. Hedrich, the all time health officer of the East Chicago Health Department reported on the work of his Board in suppressing a milk-born diphtheria epidemic which originated from a bottler in a dairy who was a diphtheria carrier.

TOBACCO vs. EFFICIENCY. The following experiment conducted on twelve men, six were smokers and six were non-smokers, shows clearly how tobacco works against efficiency. The twelve men spoken of were all baseball players and the object of the experiment was to test the effect of smoking on the players accuracy in throwing at a target. Official league base balls were used. The target was a padded block five feet square, with a bulls eye one foot in diameter, surrounded by concentric circles six inches apart. This target was placed at such height that the bulls eye stood at the average height of a mans shoulder. The distance of the throw was sixty feet. Three tests were made on each player, and were named Test A, Test B, and Test C. Before Test A was made, one cigar was smoked. Before Test B, two were smoked. Before Test C, no smoking. All tests were made upon separate days. Here are the results. In Test A, before which one cigar was smoked, the regular smoker showed a loss of eleven percent in accuracy. In Test A, during which one cigar was smoked by the non-smokers, showed a loss of thirteen percent in accuracy. In Test B, during which two cigars were smoked, the regular smoker showed a loss of eleven percent in accuracy. In Test B, after smoking two cigars the non-smoker showed a loss of eighteen percent in accuracy. In Test C, in which the smokers did not smoke, they showed an increase in accuracy of nine percent. In test C, the non-smokers showed an increased efficiency of ten percent. Those who have minds that are open and who will stop to think seriously of the above facts, cannot help but arrive at the conclusion that the use of tobacco is one of the degenerating influences now at work upon the human race. That the human race is degenerating and getting weaker is amply proven by scientific evidence.

DR. ALFRED HENRY, President of the Indiana Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, in a recent address said:

We hear a great deal about incipient tuberculosis. The term carries with it the idea of the beginning of the disease. This should be better understood. No doctor can diagnose beginning tuberculosis, because there are no pronounced symptoms. For instance, there is no appreciable loss of weight, no persistent afternoon temperature, no characteristic tired feeling, no positive sputum, and perhaps no definite physical signs. The disease must be advanced before these

symptoms or any one of them is present. Many members of our profession congratulate themselves on having diagnosed a case of beginning tuberculosis by finding positive sputum. Little do they know that such a case has had active trouble for months and maybe for years. Any one can make such a diagnosis. But suppose the sputum is negative. Then the real work begins. The suspected case must not be said to be non-tuberculosis. It must be diagnosed by other factors and they are many. Here are some of them:

- Loss of weight in a definite time.
- Persistent afternoon temperature.
- Cough dating to some more or less definite time.
- Loss of appetite.
- Tired feeling of a more or less certain duration.
- History of a more or less recent attack of pneumonia, measles, grip, diphtheria, bronchitis, joint or bone disease, pleurisy, scrofula, syphilis, gastro-intestinal disease, serious injury or operation.
- Family history.
- Association with tuberculous persons.
- Suspicious previous or present dwelling.
- Occupation.
- Physical examination.
- Tuberculin reaction.
- X-ray.

CHILD WELFARE WORK. In New York City the Bureau of Child Hygiene employs more than 300 nurses, 187 medical inspectors, 10 dentists, 2 surgeons, 58 assistant nurses, and 100 men and women other ranks. It operates 59 infant health stations for the feeding and medical supervision of babies and instruction of mothers. It co-operates with several score of nurseries, clinics and hospitals. In recent years its work has been aided by the school lunch committee. With the aid of a municipal subsidy this committee sold over two million pennies' worth of food last year to 10,000 children. As a result of all this work the infant death rate fell from 200 per 1,000 in 1898 to 125 in 1910 and 93 in 1916. The death rate among children under 5 years has undergone a corresponding decrease. This certainly is good work. If Indiana ever rises to the importance of caring for her children in an adequate and practical way, then the state will begin to go forward as never before.

VALSH STARCHVITCH, was born in Indianapolis January 2, 1909. This is his statement. Now the State Board of Health has a letter from a truant officer of Farrel, Pennsylvania, asking for a transcript of the birth certificate of Valsh Starchvitch, so that the child may be legally admitted to school. The attending physician or midwife failed to make out a birth certificate, and now there is no way of giving legal proof of the date of the child's birth. Just why the attending doctor or midwife chose to strike the helpless child such a blow we are not able to tell. Physicians and midwives must learn that failure to make out a birth certificate may be a blow at the defenseless mother and child and failure is also a violation of law and a violation of obligation to medical science.

ROXIE REESE, was born in Henry County, September 21, 1901. Miss Reese lives at this time in North Carolina and now comes the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor and asks for a transcript of the birth certificate of Miss Reese. This is necessary before she can accept a position which will yield her a good salary. The physician who was in attendance at her birth in Henry County did not report the birth, and therefore there is no legal record. How Miss Reese will get over this disadvantage forced upon her by the attending physician, we do not know.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR JULY, 1917.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	1,009,364
Total deaths.....	951
Death rate per 1,000.....	11.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	68.8
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	8.1
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	11.6
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	7.0
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	5.8
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	5.8
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	40.8
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	67.6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	3.5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	4.6
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	1.1
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	92.1
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	140.0
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	1.1
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	1,191,458
Total deaths.....	1,316
Death rate per 1,000.....	13.0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	106.7
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	16.8
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	9.8
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	14.8
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	2.9
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	3.9
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	6.9
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	36.5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	66.2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	.9
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	.9
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	5.9
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	85.9
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	132.4
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	.9

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	688,793
Total deaths.....	652
Death rate per 1,000.....	11.1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	111.1
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	11.6
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	20.5
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	3.4
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	3.4
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	5.1
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	20.5
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	32.4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	148.7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	3.7
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	1.7
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	76.9
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	75.2
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	.4

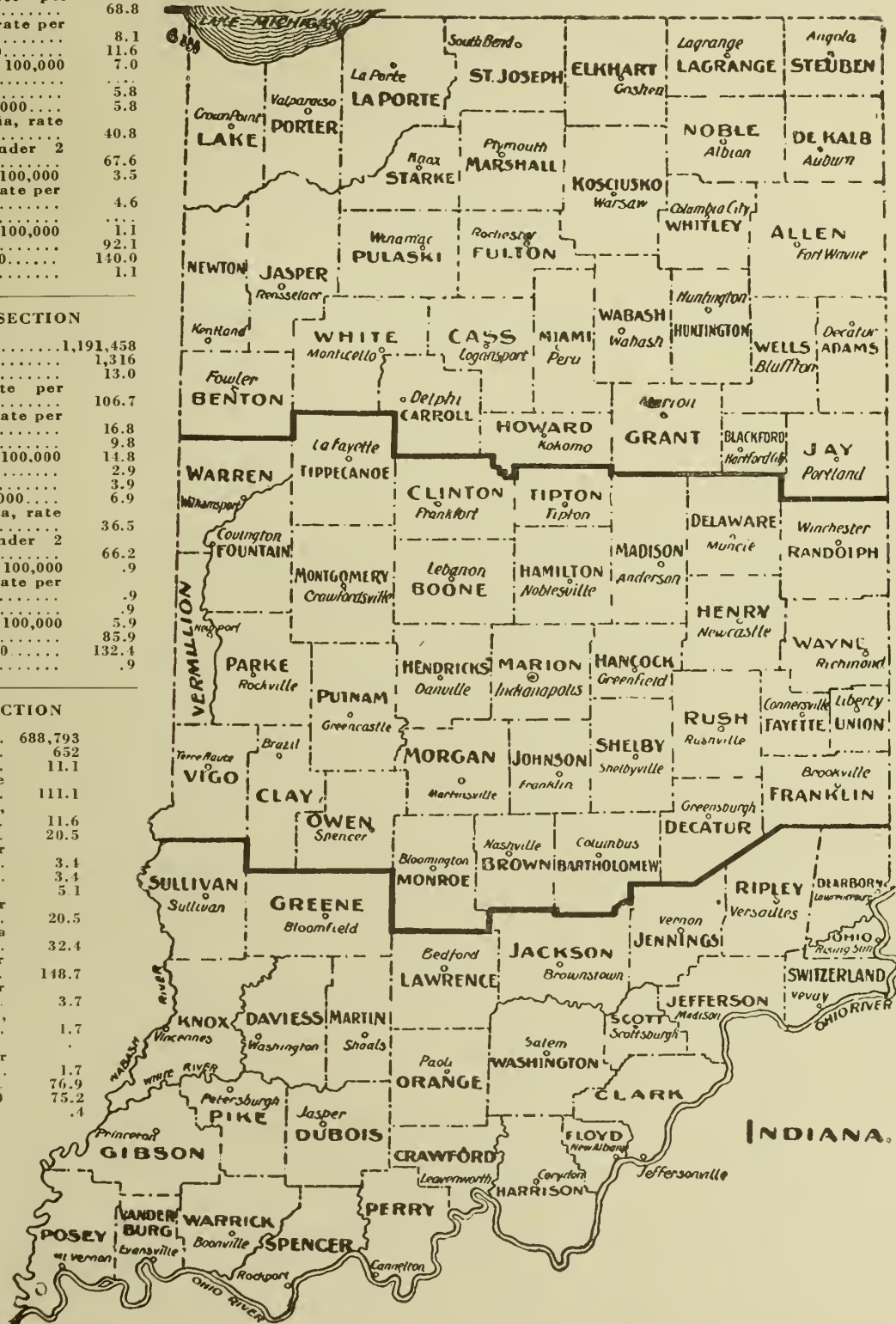


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of July, 1917. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Estimated 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for June, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1917 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.					Death from Important Causes.																			
							July, 1917.	June, 1917.	July, 1916.	Rate for Year 1917 to Date.	Rate for Year 1916 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 Inclusive.	5 to 9 Inclusive.	10 to 14 Inclusive.	15 to 19 Inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tu-berculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Broncho-pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.	
State of Indiana..	2,889,615	2,919	2,781	3,118	24,241	23,112	11.9	11.7	12.8	14.4	13.8	422	175	57	50	74	1,004	232	32	32	23	5	12	24	91	212	6	6	1	8	211	298	4			
Northern Counties	1,009,364	951	1,024	1,084	8,365	8,178	11.0	12.3	12.8	14.2	14.0	130	52	18	20	24	345	59	7	10	6		5	5	35	58	3	4		1	79	120	1			39
Adams.....	22,032	9	12	13	121	127	4.8	6.6	6.9	9.4	9.9	1					5																			
Allen.....	104,672	110	86	88	769	758	12.4	10.9	10.1	12.6	12.6	12	3	3	3	5	38	9	1	1				1	7	5	1					13	12			14
Benton.....	12,688	4	3	9	60	86	3.7	2.8	8.3	3	8	1					2																			
Blackford.....	16,270	11	16	8	127	101	7.9	11.9	5.8	13.3	10.7	1	1	1			6	2	1																	
Carroll.....	17,982	19	24	7	146	132	12.4	16.2	4.5	13.9	12.6	3					10	1		1																
Cass.....	38,072	647	45	38	393	392	14.5	14.3	11.8	17.7	17.7	3	2	1			19	3																		
DeKalb.....	25,504	17	17	23	199	192	7.8	8	11.0	6.13	4.12						11																			
Elkhart.....	51,882	53	54	44	439	404	11.7	12.6	10.0	14.5	13.4	3		1	1		28	1		1	1															
Fulton.....	16,879	18	20	25	134	151	12.5	14.4	17.4	13.6	15.2	1	3				9																			
Grant.....	52,638	58	66	64	503	573	12.9	15.2	14.4	16.4	18.7	3	2		2	1	33	4																		
Howard.....	37,017	28	33	38	317	285	8.9	7.5	12.3	14.7	13.4	5	3			1	13	3																		
Huntington.....	29,450	21	39	33	227	232	8.3	16.1	13.2	21.3	21.5	2	1	1	1		8	1																		
Jasper.....	13,122	5	11	10	89	101	4.4	10.1	9.0	11.1	6.13	2					1																			
Jay.....	25,159	23	21	27	200	196	10.7	10.1	12.6	13.6	13.4	2	2				13																			
Kosciusko.....	28,200	22	23	36	182	212	9.1	9.8	15.0	11.1	11.2	3					10																			
Lagrange.....	15,148	5	15	18	110	156	3.8	12.0	13.2	12.4	17.7	1					3																			
Lake.....	118,866	158	189	227	1,421	1,206	15.6	19.4	23.3	20.6	17.9	50	25	6	5	5	7	10	2	5	2															
Laporte.....	49,928	50	49	56	390	423	11.7	11.9	13.4	13.4	14.7	6					18	2																		
Marshall.....	24,283	19	30	22	202	183	9.2	15.0	10.6	14.3	12.9	1	3				7																			
Miami.....	30,814	24	26	30	225	257	9.1	10.2	11.5	12.5	14.4	2	1	1			13	1																		
Newton.....	10,534	17	7	10	94	67	18.8	8	0.11	2.5	3.10	2	1				8																			
Noble.....	24,981	28	22	28	231	208	13.1	10.7	13.3	15.9	14.3	44					13	2	1																	
Porter.....	20,960	14	21	26	170	197	7.8	12.1	14.6	13.9	12.5	1	1	1			6																			
Pulaski.....	13,312	5	10	11	83	90	4.4	9.1	9.9	10.7	12.5	1	1	1			1																			
Starke.....	10,645	10	9	8	104	121	16.9	8.3	8.8	16.7	11.4	3					4																			
Steuben.....	14,550	21	10	11	123	127	16.9	8.3	8.8	16.7	11.4	3					9																			
St. Joseph.....	99,284	97	111	116	804	760	11.4	13.5	14.0	13.9	13.4	16	1	1	5	3	28	6		2																
Wabash.....	26,962	23	26	19	191	172	10.0	9.7	8.3	12.1	10.9	2					10	4	1																	
Wells.....	22,718	10	14	8	133	120	5.1	7.4	4	11.1	9.0	1					5	1																		
White.....	17,638	13	11	19	134	139	8.6	7.5	12.7	13.0	12.6	1	2				4																			
Whitley.....	17,174	12	14	12	115	109	8.2	9.9	8.2	11.5	10.9	1					4	3																		
Central Counties	1,191,458	1,316	1,201	1,299	10,478	9,758	13.0	12.2	13.0	15.1	14.3	164	68	29	26	31	454	108	17	10	15	3	4	7	37	67	1	1	1	6	87	134	1			43
Bartholomew.....	25,221	11	18	28	163	190	5.1	8.6	13.1	11.1	12.9	4					4	1																		
Boone.....	25,273	27	26	20	196	194	12.5	12.5	9.3	13.3	13.2	2					13		1																	
Brown.....	7,975	9	9	10	59	58	13.2	13.6	14.8	12.6	12.4	1	3	1			2																			
Clay.....	33,553	23	22	27	203	221	8.0	7.9	9.5	10.4	11.3	4	3	2	2		5																			
Clinton.....	27,592	22	29	27	230	219	9.3	12.7	11.6	14.3	13.7	4	1				8	3																		
Decatur.....	19,021	25	23	23	163	154	15.4	14.4	6.14	3.14	7.13	8	3	1	1		12	4		1																
Delaware.....	53,250	58	52	63	426	392	12.8	11.8	14.0	13.7	12.7	8	3	1	1		23	3																		
Fayette.....	14																																			

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of July, 1917. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

CITIES	Population, Estimated, 1917	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1917	Total Deaths Reported for June, 1917	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1917 to date	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Important Ages						Deaths from Important Causes																		
							July, 1917	June, 1917	July, 1916	Rate for Year 1917 to Date	Rate for Year 1916 to Same Date	Under 1 Year	1 to 4 inclusive	5 to 9 inclusive	10 to 14 inclusive	15 to 19 inclusive	65 Years and Over	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Influenza	Puerperal Septicemia	Cancer	External Causes	Smallpox	Deaths in Institutions	Deaths of Non-Residents
Cities of the First Class. Population 100,000 and over.	272,338	363	335	335	2,793	2,588	15.6	14.9	14.8	17.6	16.7	49	16	8	13	13	96	36	9	2	8	2	2	1	15	25				14	28	1	27
Indianapolis.....	272,338	*363	335	335	2,793	2,588	15.6	14.9	14.8	17.6	16.7	49	16	8	13	13	96	36	9	2	8	2	2	1	15	25				14	28	1	27
Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000.	291,031	294	314	348	2,437	2,324	11.8	13.1	14.5	14.5	14.1	56	10	5	11	14	70	19	2	4										19	31		26
Evansville.....	77,531	89	87	113	754	651	13.4	13.5	18.4	17.7	14.5	28	4	2	3	3	18	5	1	1					1	15				4	7		5
Fort Wayne.....	77,107	88	70	62	595	564	14.6	11.2	9.9	13.6	13.1	10	3	2	3	4	26	7	1	1					5	1				9	10		15
Terre Haute.....	71,045	55	82	93	553	586	9.0	14.0	15.9	9.13	3.14	5	8	2		6	12	2						1	5				3	7		4	
South Bend.....	65,348	62	75	80	535	519	9.4	11.7	14.8	14.0	14.0	10	1	1	5	1	14	5											3	7		2	
Cities of the Third Class. Population 20,000 to 45,000.	311,158	413	361	445	3,334	2,909	15.6	14.1	17.2	18.4	16.4	81	42	13	9	12	96	22	3	7	4									23	63		15
Gary.....	34,802	67	70	82	477	337	22.6	24.4	28.6	23.5	17.1	21	12	3	3	3	3	6	1	2									1	17		3	
East Chicago.....	28,506	40	41	51	338	294	16.5	17.5	22.2	32.0	24.8	13	9	3	1	1	1	1															
Hammond.....	26,049	31	40	40	335	313	14.0	18.6	18.8	7.22	12.1	12	2																				
Muncie.....	25,841	32	30	27	246	182	14.5	14.1	11.2	4.16	3.12	3	2																				
Richmond.....	24,778	42	19	31	233	214	19.9	9.3	31.5	0.16	1.15	8	3																				
Anderson.....	23,856	38	19	13	259	205	18.7	9.6	6.4	18.6	14.9	5	6	4																			
Elkhart.....	21,736	24	19	19	200	170	12.9	10.6	6.10	5.15	8.13	7	1																				
Michigan City.....	21,529	18	18	26	160	170	9.8	10.1	11.5	0.12	8.13	4	1																				
Lafayette.....	21,257	39	24	41	254	238	21.6	13.7	22.2	9.20	5.19	3	2	1	2	1	10	2															
Kokomo.....	20,850	20	14	23	202	179	11.2	8.1	13.4	4.16	6.15	5	2																				
Logansport.....	20,754	21	19	21	174	205	16.9	11.1	11.2	0.14	4.17	2	1																				
New Albany.....	20,629	20	26	41	261	195	11.4	15.3	23.4	2.1	7.16	2	2																				
Marion.....	20,571	21	22	30	194	208	12.0	13.0	17.3	3.16	2.17	2	1																				
Cities of the Fourth Class. Population 10,000 to 20,000.	155,949	151	176	172	1,348	1,219	11.4	13.7	13.3	14.8	13.6	26	11	4	2	4	43	10	3	1													
Vincennes.....	17,679	17	26	28	175	159	11.3	17.8	19.2	17.0	15.8	2	3																				
Mishawaka.....	15,678	13	12	15	98	99	9.7	9.3	11.7	10.6	11.2	5	2																				
Peru.....	13,240	10	16	10	108	100	8.8	14.7	9.0	4.13	2.2		1	1																			
Laporte.....	12,607	14	18	13	124	108	13.0	17.3	31.2	5.16	8.15	1	1																				
New Castle.....	11,862	18	8	19	135	85	17.8	8.1	11.9	7.19	5.12	3	3																				
Elwood.....	11,028	15	13	10	93	79	15.9	14.3	31.0	7.14	5.12	4	1																				
Crawfordsville.....	11,003	15	11	8	103	90	16.0	12.1	8.8	16.0	14.4	1	1																				
Shelbyville.....	10,898	9	10	7	99	88	9.7	11.1	7.7	15.6	14.1	2	1																				
Huntington.....	10,740	9	18	21	100	108	9.8	20.3	32.3	1.16	0.17	2	1																				
Jeffersonville.....	10,412	9	11	12	74	86	10.1	12.7	7.13	5.12	2.14	3	1																				
Bedford.....	10,276	7	8	9	76	76	7.9	9.4	10.5	12.4	12.9	1	1																				
Brazil.....	10,270	7	10	9	75	75	7.9	11.8	10.4	12.5	12.6	2	2																				
Bloomington.....	10,256	8	15	11	89	71	9.1	17.7	12.8	14.8	12.1	2	2																				
Cities of the Fifth Class. Population under 10,000.	306,546	332	310	356	2,645	2,593	12.7	12.3	13.8	14.4	14.6	40	17	5	6	3	132	24	3	5													
Frankfort.....	9,552	12	13	11	90	95	14.7	16.5	13.7	16.2	17.2	2	2																				
Columbus.....	9,221	6	6	12	63	77	7.6	7.8	15.4	11.1	7.14	3	1																				
Goshen.....	8,934	10	10	4	88	77	13.1	13.6	5.3	16.8	14.8	1	1																				
Wabash.....	8,723	9	11	8	63	72	12.1	15.2	10.8	12.4	14.1	1	1																				
Connersville.....	8,278	14	13	9	95	71	19.8	19.1	12.9	19.7	14.8	2																					
Clinton.....	8,215	10	9	11	56	65	14.3	13.3	16.3	3.11	7.14	3	1																				
Whiting.....	8,147	5	9	19	61	85	7.2	13.4	28.3	14.8	18.4	1	1																				
Washington.....	7,854	12	6	10	74	84	17.6	9.2	21.5	0.16	2.18	2	2																				
Linton.....	7,604	6	4	5																													

Mortality of Indiana for July, 1917. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEO- GRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Popula- tion Estimated 1917	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1917	Total Deaths Reported for June, 1917	Total Deaths Reported for July, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for the year 1917 to date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages											
							July, 1917	June, 1917	July, 1916	Rate for Year 1917 to date	Rate for Year 1916 to same date	Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		65 and Over	
												Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.		
State.....	2,889,615	2,919	2,781	3,118	24,241	23,112	11.9	11.7	12.8	14.4	13.8	422	14.4	175	5.9	57	1.9	56	1.9	74	2.5	1004	34.4
Northern Counties	1,009,364	951	1,024	1,084	8,365	8,178	11.0	12.3	12.8	14.2	14.0	130	13.6	52	5.4	18	1.8	20	2.0	24	2.5	345	36.2
Central Counties	1,191,458	1,316	1,201	1,299	10,478	9,758	13.0	12.2	13.0	15.1	14.3	164	12.4	68	5.1	29	2.2	26	1.9	31	2.3	454	34.5
Southern Counties	688,793	652	556	735	5,398	5,176	11.1	9.8	12.6	13.4	12.9	128	19.6	55	8.4	10	1.5	10	1.5	19	2.9	205	31.4
All Cities.....	1,337,022	1,553	1,496	1,656	12,557	11,633	13.6	13.6	14.9	16.1	15.2	252	16.2	96	6.1	35	2.2	41	2.6	46	2.9	437	28.1
Over 100,000.....	272,338	363	335	335	2,793	2,588	15.6	14.9	14.8	17.6	16.7	49	13.5	16	4.4	8	2.2	13	3.5	13	3.5	96	26.4
45,000 to 100,000..	291,031	294	314	348	2,437	2,324	11.8	13.1	14.5	14.5	14.1	56	19.0	10	3.4	5	1.7	11	3.7	14	4.7	70	23.8
20,000 to 45,000..	311,158	413	361	445	3,334	2,969	15.6	14.1	17.2	18.4	16.4	81	19.6	42	10.1	13	3.1	9	2.1	12	2.9	96	23.2
10,000 to 20,000..	155,949	151	176	173	1,348	1,219	11.4	13.7	13.3	14.8	13.6	26	17.2	11	7.2	4	2.6	2	1.3	4	2.6	43	28.4
Under 10,000.....	306,546	332	310	356	2,645	2,593	12.7	12.3	13.8	14.8	14.6	40	12.1	17	5.1	5	1.5	6	1.8	3	.9	132	39.9
Country.....	1,552,593	1,366	1,285	1,462	11,681	11,479	10.3	10.0	11.1	12.8	12.6	170	12.4	79	5.7	22	1.6	15	1.0	28	2.0	566	41.4

Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis		Other Forms Tuber- culosis		Ty- phoid Fever		Diph- theria and Croup		Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whoop- ing Cough		Lobar and Broncho Pneu- monia		Diarrhea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years)		Cere- bro- spinal Fever		Acute An- terior Polio- myelitis		Influenza		Puer- peral Septi- cemia		Cancer		Ex- ternal Causes		Small- pox	
	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate
State.....	232	94.7	32	13.0	32	13.6	23	9.3	5	2.0	12	4.9	24	9.8	91	37.1	212	86.6	6	2.4	6	2.4	1	.4	3	3.2	211	86.2	298	121.7	4	1.6
Northern Counties..	59	68.8	7	8.1	10	11.6	6	7.0	..	..	5	5.8	5	5.8	35	40.8	58	67.6	3	3.5	4	4.6	..	..	1	1.1	79	92.1	120	140.0	1	1.1
Central Counties...	108	106.7	17	16.8	10	9.8	15	14.8	3	2.9	4	3.9	7	6.9	37	36.5	67	66.2	1	.9	1	.9	1	.9	6	5.9	87	85.9	134	132.4	1	.9
Southern Counties..	65	111.1	8	11.6	12	20.5	2	3.4	2	3.4	3	5.1	12	20.5	19	32.4	87	148.7	2	3.4	1	1.7	..	..	1	1.7	45	76.9	44	75.2	23	3.4
All Cities.....	111	97.7	20	17.6	19	16.7	12	10.5	3	2.6	7	6.1	16	14.0	54	47.4	128	112.5	5	4.4	5	4.4	1	.8	5	4.4	92	81.0	171	150.5	2	1.7
Over 100,000.....	36	155.7	9	38.9	2	8.6	8	34.6	2	8.6	2	8.6	1	4.3	15	64.8	25	108.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	60.5	28	121.1	1	4.3	
45,000 to 100,000..	19	76.8	2	8.0	4	16.1	..	..	..	..	1	4.0	5	20.2	7	28.3	26	105.1	2	8.0	..	..	..	..	1	4.0	19	76.8	31	125.4	..	..
20,000 to 45,000..	22	83.2	3	11.3	7	26.4	4	15.1	..	..	4	15.1	6	22.7	25	94.6	45	170.2	1	3.7	5	18.9	1	3.7	1	3.7	23	87.0	63	238.3	..	..
10,000 to 20,000..	10	75.5	3	22.6	1	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7.5	..	..	9	67.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7.5	9	67.9	21	158.7	..	..
Under 10,000.....	24	92.1	3	11.5	5	19.2	..	..	1	3.8	..	..	3	11.5	7	26.8	23	88.3	2	7.6	..	..	..	..	2	7.6	27	103.7	28	107.5	13	8.8
Country.....	121	91.7	12	9.1	13	9.8	11	8.3	2	1.5	5	3.7	8	6.0	37	28.0	84	63.7	1	.7	1	.7	..	..	3	2.2	119	80.2	127	96.3	2	1.5

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of July, 1917.

J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR, IN CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISION

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes					
		Station		Highest		Lowest	
		Station		Date		Date	
73.7	-1.6	Bluffton.....	100	31	Goshen.....	42	4,11
		Howe.....	100	30,31	Knox.....	42	3
					Valparaiso.....	42	4

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes			
		Station		Least Monthly Amount	
		Station		Greatest Monthly Amount	
3.26	-0.28	Salamonha.....	7.23	Frankfort.....	1.06

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

(Entered as second-class matter at the Indianapolis Postoffice)

VOLUME XX

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1917

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The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

ABSTRACTS OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1917.

Total deaths 3,053; rate 12.8. In the preceding month 2,989 deaths; rate 12.2. In the same month last year 2,935 deaths; rate 12.5. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age, 495 or 16.2 per cent of total; 1 to 4, 217; 5 to 9, 60; 10 to 14, 57; 15 to 19, 71; 65 and over 950 or 31.1 per cent of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 1,009,364 reports 1,099 deaths; rate 13.3. In the preceding month 995 deaths, rate 11.6. In the same month last year 1,056 deaths; rate 12.9.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,191,458 reports 1,317 deaths; rate 13.4. In the preceding month 1,317 deaths; rate 13.0. In the same month last year 1,271 deaths; rate 15.1.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 688,793 reports 637 deaths; rate 11.2. In the preceding month 677 deaths; rate 11.5. In the same month last year 661 deaths; rate 10.8.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Central Sanitary Section the highest rate, which is 0.6 higher than that for the entire state. The central section also reports the highest death rate for diphtheria, cerebro-spinal fever, and cancer. The Northern Section presents the highest death rate for scarlet fever, measles, lobar and broncho pneumonia, diarrhea and enteritis, acute poliomyelitis, influenza, and external causes. The Southern section presents the highest death rate for tuberculosis, whooping cough and puerperal septicemia.

RURAL: Population 1,552,593 reports 1,459 deaths, rate 11.7. In the preceding month 1,360 deaths, rate 10.3. In the same month last year 1,342 deaths; rate 10.5.

URBAN: Population 1,337,022 reports 1,558 deaths; rate 14.1. In the preceding month 1,629 deaths; rate 14.3. In the same month last year 1,593 deaths; rate 13.8. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis 15.8; Evansville, 14.1; Fort Wayne, 10.5; Terre Haute, 12.9; South Bend, 14.3; Gary, 19.8; East Chicago, 21.3; Hammond, 18.2; Muncie, 13.6; Richmond, 14.7; Anderson, 11.7; Elkhart, 11.1; Michigan City, 12.4; Lafayette, 19.4; Kokomo, 12.8; Logansport, 9.3; New Albany, 14.1; Marion, 15.3.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1917.

Typhoid fever was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Typhoid fever, pulmonary tuberculosis, scarlet fever, tonsillitis, diarrhea and enteritis, diphtheria and croup, acute rheumatism, dysentery, influenza, whooping cough, malaria fever, bronchial pneumonia, intermittent and remittent fever, smallpox, lobar pneumonia, other forms of tuberculosis,

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BIRTHS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1917.

Total births 5,235; (stillbirths excluded); State rate 22.0.
Males 2,669; females 2,566.

White males 2,638; white females 2,520.

Colored births 77; males 31, females 46.

Stillbirths 172; white 162, colored 10.

The Northern Sanitary Section, population 1,009,364 reports 2,027 births; rate 24.6.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,191,458 reports 2,037 births; rate 20.6.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 688,793 reports 1,171 births; rate 20.6.

The highest rate Lake County, 40.6.

The lowest rate Ohio County, 11.2.

Total births to date for 1917, 47,635.

chickenpox, measles, rabies in human, poliomyelitis, trachoma, puerperal fever, cerebro-spinal fever, erysipelas, ophthalmia neonatorum, rabies in animals.

SMALLPOX: 69 cases in 14 counties with no deaths. The counties reporting smallpox present were: Adams 4, Clay 5, Fountain 1, Gibson 7, Green 3, Jefferson 1, Johnson 15, Knox 6, Lake 1, LaPorte 2, Marion 17, Vanderburg 4, Vigo 2, and White 1.

TUBERCULOSIS: 257 deaths, of which 216 were of the pulmonary form and 41 other forms. Male tuberculosis deaths numbered 109; females 148. Of the males, 18 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 36 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 51 were married in the same age period as above and left 101 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 138. Number of homes invaded, 243.

PNEUMONIA: 106 deaths; rate 44.6 per 100,000. In the preceding month 69 deaths; rate 28.1. In the same month last year 105 deaths; rate 44.8. Males 58; females 48.

TYPHOID FEVER: 561 cases in 74 counties with 93 deaths. In the preceding month 336 cases in 67 counties with 63 deaths. In the same month last year 657 cases in 76 counties with 120 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 508 cases in 34 counties with 33 deaths. In the preceding month 207 cases in 33 counties with 19 deaths. In the same month last year 318 cases in 44 counties with 37 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 179 cases reported in 43 counties with 4 deaths. In the preceding month 71 cases in 10 counties with 2 deaths. In the same month last year 212 cases in 35 counties with 9 deaths.

MEASLES: 35 cases in 10 counties with 1 death. In the preceding month 67 cases in 13 counties with 1 death. In the same month last year 69 cases in 20 counties with 2 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 7 cases in 4 counties with 1 death. The death occurred in Porter County, male 1 year.

RABIES: 13 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during the month. There were no deaths.

EXTERNAL CAUSE: Total 244, males 196, females 48. *Suicide:* Total 35, males 25, females 10. Suicide by poison 15, by asphyxia 2, by hanging or strangulation 3, by drowning 2, by firearms 9, by cutting or piercing instruments 3, by jumping from high places 1. *Accidental or Undefined:* Total 192, males 157, females 35. Poisoning by food 2, other acute poisonings 1, conflagration 1, burns (conflagration excepted) 9, absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) 12, accidental drowning 11, traumatism by firearms 4, traumatism by fall 38, traumatism in mines 4, traumatism in quarries 1, traumatism by machines 9, railroad accidents and injuries 40, street-car accidents and injuries 9, automobile accidents and injuries 28, motorcycle accidents and injuries 3, injuries by other vehicles 3, other crushing 1, injuries by animals 3. *Lightning:* Total 1, males 1, females 0. Electricity (lightning excepted) 3, fracture (cause not specified) 2, other external violence 2. *Homicide:* Total 17, males 14, females 3. Homicide by firearms 13, by cutting or piercing instruments 3, by other means 1.

HEALTH OFFICERS, ATTENTION!

Delayed Birth and Death Certificates.

Each month the statistical department receives certificates for births and deaths that have occurred during the preceding months, which are not sent to this department in time to be tabulated with the report for the current month. With the report for September the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter.

BIRTHS.

Allen 5 (Ft. Wayne 1, Grabill 1); Bartholomew 4; Benton 3; Blackford 1; Boone 8 (Lebanon 2); Brown 5 (Nashville 2); Carroll 3; Clark 7 (Jeffersonville 1, Borden 1); Clay 1 (Brazil); Clinton 3 (Frankfort 2, Kirklin 1); Crawford 4 (Leavenworth 2); Decatur 2 (Greensburg 1); DeKalb 3 (Garrett 1); Delaware 2—1 for April, (Muncie 1 for 1909); Dubois 3; Elkhart 6 (city); Fayette 3; Floyd 4 (New Albany 1); Fountain 2; Franklin 1; Grant 7 (Marion 3); Greene 4 (Linton 2); Hamilton 2 (Noblesville 1); Harrison 1; Hendricks 2 (Coatsville 1, Clayton 1); Huntington 1 (city); Jackson 5 (Crothersville 1); Jasper 1 (Rensselaer); Jay 4; Jefferson 7 (Madison 1); Johnson 1; Knox 15 (Vincennes 2, Bicknell 7); LaGrange 1; Lake 19 (Gary 2, Hammond 6, East Chicago 9, Dyer 1); Laporte 4; Lawrence 2; Madison 2 (Anderson); Marion 5 (Indianapolis 2—1 for 1914, 1 for 1915); Marshall 1; Martin 1; Miami 2; Monroe 2; Montgomery 2; Morgan 3 (Morgantown 1, Brooklyn 1); Noble 1; Orange 1; Owen 3 (Spencer 1); Parke 8 (Rockville 2); Perry 1; Pike 13—2 for 1916; Putnam 1; Posey 1; Randolph 2; Ripley 16; Rush 1; Scott 2; Spencer 3; Steuben 4; St. Joseph 10 (S. Bend 2, Mishawaka 3); Sullivan 7; Tippecanoe 6 (Lafayette 4); Union 1; Vanderburgh 17 (Evansville); Vermillion 6 (Clinton 4); Vigo 7 (Terre Haute 2); Wabash 3 (Wabash 1, N. Manchester 1); Warlick 3; Wayne 2 (Richmond); Wells 9; White 8 (Monticello 1). Total 299.

DEATHS.

Allen 3; Benton 1 (Oxford); Boone 1; Clay 1 (Brazil); Clinton 1; Crawford 2 (Leavenworth); Daviess 4 (Washington 1, Odon 1); Dearborn 1; Elkhart 2; Floyd 2; Fountain 1 (Attica); Grant 3; Harrison 2; Hendricks 1; Henry 1; Howrad 2 (Greentown 1); Jay 1; Johnson 1; Knox 2 (Vincennes 1); Kosciusko 3 (Warsaw 1); LaGrange 2; Lake 2 (Gary 1); Laporte 1 (Michigan City); Lawrence 2; Madison 1; Marshall 1 (Bremen); Miami 6 (Peru); Morgan 2; Newton 1; Noble 1; Pike 4; Posey 9 (Mt. Vernon 7); Ripley 4 (Osgood 1); Steuben 1 (Helmer); St. Joseph 1 (So. Bend); Vermillion 1; Warlick 3; Wells 3; White 2. Total 82.

ELMER STANFIELD, was born May 13, 1902, and therefore at this date, November, 1917, is only 15 years old. Without the consent of his parents, he joined the British Army and now it is desired to secure his release which will be given upon presentation of proof that he is only 15 years old. He was born at Sullivan, Indiana, but the physician in attendance at time of birth did not report the same, at least it is not recorded in the record books of Sullivan County. As the State Board of Health did not commence the collection of births until 1907, having no law until that date, of course the birth record is not found at the office of said board. This incident is especially called to the attention of a certain physician in Clay county who said braggingly—"I never have reported a birth and I never will." The advice of the State Board of Health to the citizens of the state is not to employ physicians who openly declare they will not obey the law. Such are not good citizens and are not worthy of the confidence of the people.

**REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY,
INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1917.**

Will Shimer, M. D., Superintendent.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive.....	125	
Negative.....	295	
	—	426
Urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative.....		1
Pus for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative.....		2
Feces for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative.....		2
Widal tests for typhoid fever—		
Positive.....	92	
Negative.....	187	
	—	279
Widal tests for paratyphoid fever "A"—		
Positive.....	3	
Negative.....	276	
	—	279
Widal tests for paratyphoid fever "B"—		
Positive.....	7	
Negative.....	272	
	—	279
Widal test for typhoid fever macroscopic—		
Positive.....	140	
Negative.....	84	
	—	224
Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—		
Positive.....	149	
Suspicious.....	26	
Negative.....	216	
Unsatisfactory.....	9	
	—	400
Throat cultures for diphtheria epidemics—		
Positive.....	27	
Suspicious.....	28	
Negative.....	655	
	—	710
Brains for rabies—		
Dogs—		
Positive.....	6	
Negative.....	1	
Rotten.....	1	
Cats—		
Positive.....	1	
Horse—		
Positive.....	1	
	—	10
Blood for counts.....		10
Blood for malaria plasmodia—		
Positive.....	3	
Negative.....	16	
	—	19
Pus for gonococci—		
Females—		
Positive.....	14	
Suspicious.....	2	
Negative.....	37	
Unsatisfactory.....	1	

Males—	
Positive.....	15
Suspicious.....	2
Negative.....	7
Sex not given—	
Positive.....	3
Suspicious.....	1
Negative.....	2
	— 84
Pus, miscellaneous.....	3
Urine for gonococci, positive.....	1
Pathological tissues—	
Carcinoma—	
Carcinoma of lip.....	1
Carcinoma of chest.....	1
Carcinoma of breast.....	4
Carcinoma of hand.....	2
Carcinoma of pancreas.....	1
Carcinoma of liver.....	2
Carcinoma of omentum.....	1
Carcinoma of uterus.....	2
Carcinoma of cervix.....	2
Carcinoma of testicle.....	1
Carcinoma of meatus.....	1
Carcinoma location not given.....	2
Sarcoma—	
Sarcoma abdominal wall.....	1
Sarcoma location not given.....	1
Miscellaneous tissues.....	13
	— 35
Urine for chemical analysis.....	96
Feces for typhoid bacilli, negative.....	6
Feces miscellaneous.....	1
Blood culture for typhoid bacilli negative.....	1
Throat culture miscellaneous.....	2
Parasites for identification.....	1
Milk.....	2
Water.....	1
Soap for tetanus bacilli, negative.....	2
	—
Total number of examinations made.....	2,870
Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies, negative.....	6
Guinea pigs inoculated for T. B., positive.....	1
Guinea pigs inoculated for T. B., negative.....	1
	— 8
Doses of antityphoid vaccine prepared and sent out.....	757

**OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING
SEPTEMBER, 1917.**

Tuberculosis.....	547
Diphtheria.....	504
Diphtheria epidemics.....	1,700
Widals.....	437
Gonococci.....	61
Malaria.....	37
Blood counts.....	19
Bile Media.....	6
	—
Total number outfits prepared and sent out.....	3,311

THINGS OF INTEREST FROM THE LABORATORY.

There has been a most remarkable prevalence of typhoid in many parts of Indiana during the month of September. A few towns with an excellent water supply have had an unusual number of cases. To some persons these epidemics seem impossible while to others it means that the waters are not as safe as they might be.

Most physicians have an idea that most cases of typhoid are directly traceable to an infected water or milk supply. Under conditions where it is possible to detect the source of typhoid from either water or milk in 50% or more of the cases of typhoid the source cannot be determined. The majority of cases of typhoid, except in the case of larger epidemics of typhoid, occur sporadically.

It seems to us that it is safe to say that typhoid deaths represent only about 1% of all persons actually infected with typhoid bacilli at that time. A large experience shows that of 100 persons infected with typhoid 4 persons become typhoid bacilli-carriers for a longer or shorter time. Thus, if a city has a typhoid death rate of 24-28 per 100,000 almost a hundred bacilli-carriers would be added to the population each year.

Our figures may be somewhat too large but they do give some conception of the multiplication of possible sources of infection for any person who is not immune to typhoid fever.

Now if the medical department of the U. S. Army is unwilling to assemble large numbers of susceptible young men together without vaccination where it has absolute control of the water and food supply and other sanitary conditions, it would seem absolutely fool hardy for a City Health Board with its limited control of water and milk and its meager control of personal and other hygienic conditions to allow its susceptible citizens to go unvaccinated against typhoid.

TABLE OF DEATHS BY EXTERNAL CAUSES

	Total.	Male.	Female.
EXTERNAL CAUSES.....	244	196	48
SUICIDE.....	35	25	10
Suicide by poison.....	15	9	6
Suicide by asphyxia.....	2	1	1
Suicide by hanging or strangulation.....	3	3	0
Suicide by drowning.....	2	1	1
Suicide by firearms.....	9	8	1
Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments.....	3	3	0
Suicide by jumping from high places.....	1	0	1
ACCIDENTAL OR UNDEFINED.....	192	157	35
Poisoning by food.....	2	1	1
Other acute poisonings.....	1	1	0
Conflagration.....	1	1	0
Burns (Conflagration excepted).....	9	3	6
Absorption of deleterious gases (Conflagration excepted).....	12	11	1
Accidental drowning.....	11	11	0
Traumatism by firearms.....	4	4	0
Traumatism by fall.....	38	26	12
Traumatism in mines.....	4	4	0
Traumatism in quarries.....	1	1	0
Traumatism by machines.....	9	8	1
Railroad accidents and injuries.....	40	37	3
Street-car accidents and injuries.....	9	6	3
Automobile accidents and injuries.....	28	24	4
Motorcycles accidents and injuries.....	3	3	0
Injuries by other vehicles.....	3	3	0
Other crushing.....	1	1	0
Injuries by animals.....	3	3	0
LIGHTNING.....	1	1	0
Electricity (Lightning excepted).....	3	3	0
Fracture cause not specified.....	2	0	2
Other violence, external.....	2	0	2
HOMICIDE.....	17	14	3
Homicide by firearms.....	13	11	2
Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments.....	3	2	1
Homicide by other means.....	1	1	0

September, 1917.

PATIENTS TAKING "PASTEUR" TREATMENT, SEPTEMBER, 1917.

Name.	Town.	County.	Age.	Sex.	Treatment began.	Treatment finished.
Robert E. Rehl.....	Huntingburg.....	Dubois.....	6	M	9-11-17	9-28-17
Vernie Wright.....	Terre Haute.....	Vigo.....	10	F	9-13-17	9-30-17
J. K. Graham.....	W. Terre Haute.....	Vigo.....	70	M	9-14-17	10-1-17
Mrs. E. McFetridge.....	Hazleton.....	Gibson.....	22	F	9-23-17	10-10-17
Charles Beattie.....	Elwood.....	Madison.....	13	M	9-24-17	10-11-17
Niek Frazier.....	Lamar.....	Spencer.....	50	M	9-24-17	10-11-17
Loren Hatfield.....	Owensville.....	Gibson.....	14	M	9-25-17	10-12-17
Roy Massey.....	Owensville.....	Gibson.....	14	M	9-25-17	10-12-17
Paul Massey.....	Owensville.....	Gibson.....	7	M	9-25-17	10-12-17
Vetris Carson.....	Evansville.....	Vanderburg.....	9	F	9-29-17	10-16-17
Norman Carson.....	Evansville.....	Vanderburg.....	6	M	9-29-17	10-16-17
Alvin Carson.....	Evansville.....	Vanderburg.....	4	M	9-29-17	10-16-17

ANALYSES OF FOODS AND DRUGS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1917.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number Legal.	Number Illegal.	Total.
Beverages--			
Beers.....		1	1
Beers, Temperance.....	2		2
Cider.....		2	2
Milk Products--			
Ice Cream.....	4		4
Milk.....	7		7
Vinegar.....	2	2	4
Miscellaneous.....	4	1	5
Total.....	19	6	25

Three miscellaneous drug samples were analyzed during the month.
The vinegars were low in solids and acidity.
The sample of beer was low in alcohol.
The ciders contained alcohol.

CONDEMNATIONS.

One bakery and restaurant was condemned on account of unsanitary conditions and improper construction.

PROSECUTIONS.

County.	Dealer.	Offense.	Fine.
Marion.....	Mrs. Tennie Coleman.....	Reusing paper cups.....	\$20.00
Marion.....	Abram Miller.....	Unsanitary conditions.....	\$21.00
Marion.....	O. M. Miller.....	Reusing paper cups.....	\$20.00
Marion.....	W. Thomas.....	Selling sandwiches not protected.....	Dismissed.
Marion.....	John Westfield.....	Exposing ice cream cones without covers.....	Appealed.

All of these cases were arrests made at the State Fair.

COOKING WITH SORE HANDS: We thank a layman for helping us in our disease prevention work. The said layman gave us information concerning the cook at a certain cafeteria in Indianapolis. He says, "the cook has sores on his face and his fingers are raw to the second joint. It may be this is a case of syphilis." Promptly upon information an inspector was sent to look into the matter and sure enough found the cook who was a decided syphilitic. This man should have been quarantined, and isolated but there are no provisions for such work made by the law. He therefore was allowed to go to spread his disease at will. It is strange indeed that power cannot be secured to handle this awful social disease in the way it should be handled. If necessary we could afford to permit smallpox, leprosy and all the other diseases to go unhandled in order to have the proper control of the venereals.

HEALTH OFFICER KILLED: Dr. F. A. Rodebaugh, health officer at Garrett was murdered October 24 by an insane negro who attacked him with a hatchet. The negro came to Garrett, rented a room at a negro boarding house and locked himself in his room and stayed there. The matter was reported to Dr. Rodebaugh as health officer, who investigated the matter, accompanied by the city marshal Saxer. After some parleying through the closed door, the negro finally admitted Dr. Rodebaugh and the marshal. He refused to come down stairs and while Dr. Rodebaugh was still trying to persuade him, Marshal Saxer stepped into the hall, whereupon the negro fell upon Dr. Rodebaugh with a hatchet and hacked him to death, mutilating him fearfully. The negro, whose name was Dixon, then shot himself. Nothing is known in Garrett of Dixon or from whence he came.

THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS FIGHT is carried on with intelligence and energy by the Indiana Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. This year an auto truck carrying exhibit boards, moving picture films, literature, stereoptican slides, etc., traveled over the southern part of the state. The auto first went to Hancock county, and thence with a northern sweep through Madison, Randolph, and Delaware Counties started south following the eastern and southern borders of the state. The publicity for this exhibit was provided for in four ways as reported by the secretary:

1. Before the exhibit approached a town an attractive notice and cut were sent to the largest paper announcing its coming.
2. A large sign in colors announcing the exhibit, as well as the moving picture screen, was placed on the site of the "show" in the center of the city—often on the court house lawn—as soon as the exhibit entered the town.
3. With the help of small boys a dodger was placed in each house as well as a piece of literature dealing with tuberculosis prevention.
4. Frequently megaphone announcements were made as the machine was driven thru the streets about supper time when the men were at home. This, together with the story on the sides of the auto, clinched the argument for an evening with the movies.

On fair days the three by five foot illustrated boards of the exhibit were placed on the street or before the court house and among them the Exhibit Director, Mr. James Thom, with a microscope from the Indiana University School of Medicine, showed and explained "the bugs" to passerby.

In the evening after the crowd had gathered, moving pictures were shown with accompanying talks by Mr. Thom, some of the local officers of the society in the county in which the exhibit happened to be showing, Dr. Mitchell of the State Board of Health, who accompanied the exhibit much of the time before being called to military duty, or by the Executive Secretary of the State Society.

To sustain the interest of all a comic reel was used between the running of the educational films. Stereoptican slides were often used to illustrate a lecture. Literature was distributed and personal talks with those especially interested formed part of almost every night's exhibit.

HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH by Parkes and Kenwood. Sixth Edition. Published by Blakiston. Cloth \$1.00. This is decidedly an English book and is "printed in Eng-

land." Both authors are Fellows of the Royal Sanitary Institute and are well known hygiene teachers. There are fifteen chapters and 706 pages. Including the comprehensive index there are 775 pages. The book is well printed on good paper and well bound. The 89 illustrations are clear cut and well selected.

Chapter I. **WATER**, for an abridged treatise, satisfactorily disposes of the subject. A correction seems necessary where the statement is made that "steam boilers should be of wrought iron." All boilers are made of steel these days. The wrought iron boiler days have long since departed.

Chapter II. Deals with "*The Collection, Removal and Disposal of Excretal and other Refuse*." This chapter is well written, but the reader who knows of the Kentucky Privy and the chemical closet, is pretty sure to think that had these been described and opinions given, the treatment of the subject would have been more complete.

The recent important studies of air and ventilation which show that temperature and motion are of greatest importance, are not mentioned. The "allowable percentage" of CO₂ is rather extendedly discussed, and the authors seem from their text to fear draughts.

THE CONTAGIA is the title of Chapter IX. The divisions of this Chapter are—*The Contagia* 344 pages; *Communicable Disease* 134 pages; and *The Investigation of Disease Outbreaks; Modern Views on Isolation and Disinfection; Carriers of Disease; Isolation of the Infectious Sick and Hospitals*, are the remaining divisions. It is a plainly written chapter, without insistence upon what Hill calls "The New Public Health."

Disinfection is treated in the usual way as if it were a serious matter and without reference to Chapin and his views.

Six editions surely means popularity for a book and those who become owners of this one will not be dissatisfied.

BIRTH RECORDS AN ASSET. It would be hard to exaggerate the importance to mothers of having complete legal records made of their baby's birth. A former citizen of the United States, now resident in a Canadian city, has suffered the loss of all his property and undergone financial ruin, because of the neglect of his parents and the physician attending at his birth to make legal record of the occurrence. He had a German name and was confronted in Canada with the necessity of proving his American citizenship. He sent a frantic appeal to the health officers of the town where he lived, asking for a transcript of his birth certificate, which would of course prove that he was a native born American. Had the doctor at the time of his birth registered the birth as the law commands, the situation would have been a simple one. But careful search of the records failed to reveal any such registration, and, as a result, he has been interned, for, the Canadians say they can trust only those in free citizenship who can give proper proofs of their birth and standing. Two young men are now interned in England because they cannot produce legal evidence that they were born in America. In a letter to the State Board of Health one of these young men gave his opinion in strong terms of the doctor who had failed to make legal record of his advent into the world. A mother who applied to the State Board of Health for a transcript of the birth certificate of her child to prove its legitimacy, broke down and cried bitterly when she was told that her physician had failed to make out a certificate of birth and see that a legal record was made. All the bitter words she poured out about that physician would hardly be fit for printing. She said—"I never dreamed I would be caught in such a predicament." The State Board of Health exhorts all

mothers to see to it that a legal record be made of the births of their children. If a physician or midwife in attendance at a birth fails to make out a birth certificate within thirty-six hours, their bill for services becomes invalid and they are liable to a fine of ten to fifty dollars. If any mothers who read this article fear that their baby's births were not legally recorded, they should write to the State Board of Health giving name and post office address of mother, date of birth of child, place of birth and name of attending physician. The State Board of Health sends a present to all first mothers if their baby's birth is duly recorded.

MAURICE F. BROL is employed by the Ford Motor Company at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He writes to the State Board of Health: "I am required to produce a birth certificate and would like a transcript of the record of my birth which is in your office." As Mr. Brol was born March 6, 1893, his certificate is not in our files and therefore a transcript cannot be given. This is another of the many instances we have to record showing the value of birth certificates. Every mother should see to it that the birth records of her children are accurately made.

FIRE DRILLS: The law requiring teachers of schools and educational institutions to have fire drills is working well. Many of the schools and colleges are entering into the spirit of the law with enthusiasm and care, and good results may be expected. Now, if the teachers will go still farther and carry out the splendid suggestion of the State Board of Health and require daily health drills, it will add much to the physical training so greatly needed by the younger generation. (Meadaryville Tour.)

CONNERSVILLE. They are doing things in Connersville. The public health is receiving the attention it deserves by the intelligent people of that city. A school physician has recently been appointed whose business it is to look after the health of the school children. Dr. R. H. Elliott has been elected to the position of school physician on a definite salary. The school physician at the Gary Schools is Dr. Otis B. Nesbit. The city of Gary has led all other cities in Indiana in this respect. The time is not far distant when the people will look back to the day when children were not safe-guarded as they should be against disease, and when medical inspection was not regularly made.

"SHE GAVE SATISFACTION" are the words of Dr. A. in regard to an unlicensed midwife in her town. Dr. A., who is a woman physician, further says—"A physician was engaged by Mrs. Adams to attend her in child birth. He called on her once and charged her \$1.00 for the visit, and finding them very poor and knowing they probably could not pay for attendance, refused to go when called. The unlicensed midwife in question attended and gave perfect satisfaction. In another case two physicians refused to go and the unlicensed midwife was sent for. The refusal was because of the poverty of the families. The midwife was called and gave excellent and satisfactory service." This certainly does not speak well for the physicians who were concerned. If they are practicing solely for the dollars, and have no feeling for

humanity, they are not true disciples of medicine. We presume it would be quite impossible to convict the unlicensed midwife who attends the poor for a pittance or for nothing when licensed physicians refuse to extend their services.

CALIFORNIA AT THIS TIME NEEDS SIX DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS, and must select them through state civil service examination. The salary is \$3,000 per annum, with all traveling expenses. The examination will be conducted by the U. S. Public Health Service, acting for the California State Civil Service Commission. The duties of the California district health officer are: to represent the State Board of Health in one of the six state health districts; to enforce all state health laws and all orders, rules and regulations of the State Board of Health; to cooperate with local health officers; and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the State Board of Health. The California law requires that all candidates for the position of District Health Officer must hold a degree in medicine, sanitary engineering or public health, and have had at least one year's experience in public health work. They must further be prepared to devote their entire time to the performance of the duties of the position and to refrain from any other occupation.

INFANT MORTALITY

During the last 10 years 20,000 infants under 5 years of age have died in Indiana. In areas inhabited by the well-to-do classes, the infantile mortality rate is less than in the homes of the poor. Some of this astonishing infantile mortality is due to ignorance among mothers, especially of the poorer classes, but most of it is probably due to the fact that the mothers who are poor in this world's goods, cannot give the time and attention to their children that should be given them. The facts we have lead to the conclusion that, breast feeding is more common among "poor" mothers. It is certainly true the well-to-do mother is commonly able to devote herself to her infant and have assistance if necessary. The "poor" mother is single-handed and must perform unaided all the duties of her household, including washing, cooking for her husband and self and very likely for several children. The well-to-do mother is commonly able to make sure that the milk for her infant is clean milk, and she is able to keep it stored in a satisfactory way, and prepared under the most cleanly conditions. On the otherhand, the "poor" mother is deprived of the best facilities for keeping milk, and also is more liable to buy impoverished or dirty milk. In a word, the "poor" mother is greatly handicapped at every stage in the cleanly preparation of her infant's food, and in giving her infant cleanly surroundings. If the well-to-do mother becomes ill, good medical and nursing assistance is at once available and the infant's welfare can be safe-guarded. On the other hand, if the "poor" mother is ill, the best attendance and nursing cannot be secured, and the child usually must suffer with its mother. Of course, infants and nursing mothers are greatly influenced by their environment. The mother is the main element in the environment of the infant and if her environment and duties will not permit her to look after her infant as should be done, then, of course, both suffer. Her milk is liable to be impoverished or otherwise unwholesome. It goes without saying that the infant of the well-to-do mother is much less liable to suffer in either of these ways.

If the infant mortality of the poor is to be lowered, the state must take hold of the matter, otherwise the killing must continue. The state should secure medical advice and nursing assistance to the poor when needed. The physician, the sanitarian, the social visitor and the trained midwife must all be available to give the records and advice. All this will cost money, but it would be for the purpose of saving lives which now are lost because of a sin of omission.

JUDGE A. J. RODENBECK, justice of the Supreme Court of New York seems to be a "most righteous judge." The Rochester, N. Y., Health Bureau required a specimen of blood from all persons engaged in the production and handling of milk to be sold in that city. This was for the purpose of discovering typhoid fever carriers. One dealer refused to comply with the requirements and Justice Rodenbeck rendered his decision as follows:

"The health authorities of the city are not required to wait until an epidemic of typhoid has broken out before taking precaution against it, but in the exercise of a reasonable judgment may anticipate such a condition and may and should make all reasonable efforts to perform the duty imposed upon them by statute and to take all reasonable precautions to protect the public health before the emergency arises.

The degree of precautions necessary to protect and preserve the public health under normal conditions, in the absence of an emergency calling for extraordinary measures, is to be determined by circumstances, and each requirement must be passed upon in the light of the circumstances and conditions existing at the time of its adoption.

The requirement of a blood test as a condition for a license to sell milk in the city is a reasonable condition, since it imposes no serious inconvenience upon the applicant, and it is a matter of common belief that typhoid is a contagious disease and that such a test will reveal whether or not the person whose blood is examined has had typhoid and is a carrier of typhoid, and the transmission of this disease may thus be avoided by suitable precautions.

The requirement of a blood test is one of the conditions for a license. Among others is one resting in the sound discretion and good judgment of the commissioner of public safety in the absence of an ordinance of the common council limiting his authority, and is not subject to review by the courts where the requirement appeals to the courts as reasonable and just, necessary to protect the public health, and neither capricious, arbitrary or unjust."

IS THE CAUCASIAN PLAYING OUT?

The report of the Medical Reserve Corps of the U. S. Navy says that about 50 per cent of the applicants to enter the Naval Service are rejected because of physical defects. The report shows the first and commonest defect is defective vision. Fully 35 per cent of the total number of rejection are due to this cause. It is surprising that the majority of the men who are found to have defective vision were not aware that they did not see correctly. Men who are color-blind or who have even slight defective vision must be rejected from naval service. A man who cannot see rightly without the aid of glasses, cannot be used in the Navy. This is because glasses are subject to accident such as break-

ing, moisture condenses on them and the glare of bright sunshine is blinding. The ship and lives of all depend greatly upon the eyes of the men.

The second cause of rejection and one of the very greatest importance is—flat foot. It is surprising the number of men who are found to have broken-down arches. A man with flat foot is useless as far as active naval service is concerned for he is unable to perform his work aboard a ship where he is constantly on steel decks, and when ashore as a member of a land force he is unable to walk any great distance, and consequently will always be found among the stragglers. For entrance into the Navy very careful examination is made of the feet.

The third and next important cause for rejection is defective teeth. Twenty per cent of the rejections are for this cause. The minimum requirements are 20 sound teeth, of which there must be four opposing molars and four opposing incisors. A peculiar coincidence noticed by the examining surgeons is the fact that applicants who have defective teeth almost always show defective vision. This points to the possibility that a man with a mouth full of decayed teeth develops a poison which is in some way at least partially responsible for the condition of his eyes. Bad teeth are the cause of many ills, especially of the pains and aches and miserable feelings which are generally called "rheumatism." Men who have rheumatism are not fit for the Navy, and rheumatism patients are generally the victims of their own toxins.

It is to be noted that these three prominent causes for rejection for service in the U. S. Navy are preventable. The defects are generally acquired. Color blindness is another frequent cause for rejection. In the Navy a man must have perfect color perception. Sometimes it is not color blindness but color ignorance. It is certainly true that color ignorance should never occur and would not if proper instruction had been given in the school room.

To the question—Is the Caucasian Playing Out?—I would answer, no, but he is strangely neglectful of hygiene and the laws of his well-being. He certainly will presently see that vanity, apathy, self-indulgence and immoderation do not lead to health, strength and happiness.

STATE FAIR EXHIBIT.

The Indiana State Board of Health and the Indiana Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis staged a monster exhibit on health at the State Fair, September 3d thru the 7th.

The following were interesting features of the exhibit:

A pure food department which demonstrated food conservation, distributed a pamphlet "Ten Lessons in Food Conservation" and took Hoover pledges;

A demonstration of the preparation of a bed for outdoor sleeping was prepared by the Marion County Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Lectures were given at this booth almost continuously during the five days of the Fair by nurses. Directions for making the bed and other literature on the prevention of tuberculosis was distributed;

A wax model wearing the type of suit worn by children in open air schools was on display at the booth of the Marion County Tuberculosis Society;

A patent medicine booth exposing fake nostrums for various ills attracted much attention. Members of the staff of the State Board of Health talked from this booth frequently;

The fact that one baby in seven dies before reaching the age of two years was forcibly shown by a motion exhibit purchased for this State Fair "show" by the State Board of Health;

A weights and measures department of the State Board of Health;

A death gong belonging to the State Tuberculosis Society showing that one person dies from tuberculosis every 2½ minutes in the United States;

An exhibit from the State Board of Health Laboratory showing the methods by which that Department serves the people of the State;

A microscope loaned by the Indiana University School of Medicine was used to show the tubercle bacilli to those interested. Literature on tuberculosis was also distributed from this table;

A miniature paste board model of Healthwin, the tuberculosis sanatorium of St. Joseph County, was of great interest;

A general literature booth maintained by the State Board of Health distributed literature on all diseases;

A literature booth maintained by the Metropolitan Insurance Company distributed great quantities of educational literature and considerable literature on the care of the teeth and the relation of the teeth to health was distributed by the Indiana Dental Association;

The large front tent of the exhibit was 60' by 60' and all available space not used for special exhibits mentioned above was hung with charts, boards, etc., attractively presenting the truths of disease prevention;

A continuous motion picture performance in a smaller tent at the rear of the large tent was a most important part of the exhibit. The following persons gave lectures explaining and amplifying upon the moving pictures:

Dr. J. N. Hurty, State Board of Health.....	5 lectures
Dr. McKittrick, Indiana Dental Association.....	2 lectures
Mr. Renner, Modern Woodmen.....	8 lectures
Dr. Ada Schweitzer, State Board of Health.....	2 lectures
Dr. Wm. F. King, State Board of Health.....	3 lectures
Mr. Diggs, State Board of Health Water Dept.....	1 lecture
Miss Mary A. Meyers, Marion County Tuberculosis Society.....	2 lectures
Dr. Blake, Indiana Dental Association.....	2 lectures
Dr. Lucas, Indiana Dental Association.....	1 lecture
Dr. Larue, Indiana Dental Association.....	1 lecture
Dr. Batchfield, Indiana Dental Association.....	2 lectures
—	—
Total number.....	29

The following motion picture films were shown:

- "The Awakening of John Bond"
- "In His Father's Footsteps"
- "The Lone Game"
- "Fighting Tuberculosis in Indiana"
- "The Value of a Life"
- "Toothache"
- "Baby Welfare Film"
- "Open Air School Reel"

The following circulars were distributed:

Tuberculosis.

- "What You Should Know About Tuberculosis"
- "Sitting and Sleeping in the Open Air"
- "Consumption Circular"
- "Direction for Sleeping Outdoors"
- "Dust and Disease"
- "Fresh Air Treatment"
- "Tuberculosis and Domestic Animals"
- "Tuberculosis and Christian Science"
- "How to Build an Open Air Shack"
- "What is Tuberculosis?"

- "If You Have Consumption"
- "Careful Consumptives Not Dangerous"

Food.

- "Ten Lessons in Food Conservation"
- "Hoover Pledges"
- "Weights and Measures of Foods"

Dental.

- "How Death Lurks in the Teeth"
- "Pyorrhea"

Modern Woodmen Literature.

- "Modern Woodmen Sanatorium Pamphlet"

Miscellaneous.

- "Nervous and Mental Diseases in Relation to Public Health"
- "Health Conservation"
- "Do You Need Farm Help?"
- "The Value of a Life"
- "Sanitary Disposal of Sewage Without Sewers"
- "How to Live Long"
- "First Aid in the Home"
- "Medical Aspects of Open Air Schools"
- "How to Build and Equip an Open Air School"

The attendance at the exhibit totaled approximately 24,000 and the attendance at the motion picture performance in the rear tent approximately 6,000. The records for the days are shown below:

	No. at General Exhibit	No. at Motion Picture Shows.
Monday.....	4,000	1,000
Tuesday.....	5,000	1,250
Wednesday.....	6,000	1,500
Thursday.....	7,000	1,750
Friday.....	2,000	500
	24,000	6,000

ANNOUNCEMENT. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company invites physicians, public health and social workers to make use of its valuable collection of mortality statistics.

These statistics present the principal causes of death among white and colored wage-earners in the United States and Canada. The material covers over ten million individuals for each of the six years, 1911 to 1916. Death rates are available for each race, by sex and by age period.

The Company hopes in this way to aid in the study of disease and disability among wage-earners. It desires to stimulate medical investigation and research. By offering these statistics to the medical profession and to public health and social workers, the Company expresses also its appreciation of the cooperation which it has received from physicians and others who have replied to inquiries and have given detailed information in thousands of cases. This assistance has helped to make the statistics more accurate and valuable.

All inquiries should be addressed to Statistical Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, One Madison Avenue, New York City.

CHART SHOWING GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1917.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	1,009,364
Total deaths.....	1,099
Death rate per 1,000.....	13.3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	69.3
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	15.8
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	34.0
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	12.1
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	4.8
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	1.2
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	7.2
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	59.5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	164.1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	1.4
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	1.2
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	4.8
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	7.2
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	33.9
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	124.0
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	....

CENTRAL SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	1,191,458
Total deaths.....	1,317
Death rate per 1,000.....	13.4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	109.1
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	17.3
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	36.7
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	13.5
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	...
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	9.1
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	...
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	43.9
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	133.8
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	3.0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	...
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	2.0
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	2.0
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	90.9
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	101.1
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	...

SOUTHERN SANITARY SECTION

Total population.....	688,793
Total deaths.....	637
Death rate per 1,000.....	11.2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	107.7
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000.....	19.4
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000.....	51.2
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000.....	...
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000.....	...
Measles, rate per 100,000.....	...
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000.....	10.6
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000.....	24.7
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years), rate per 100,000.....	118.3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000.....	...
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000.....	...
Influenza, rate per 100,000.....	...
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000.....	8.8
Cancer, rate per 100,000.....	77.7
External causes, rate per 100,000.....	75.9
Smallpox, rate per 100,000.....	...

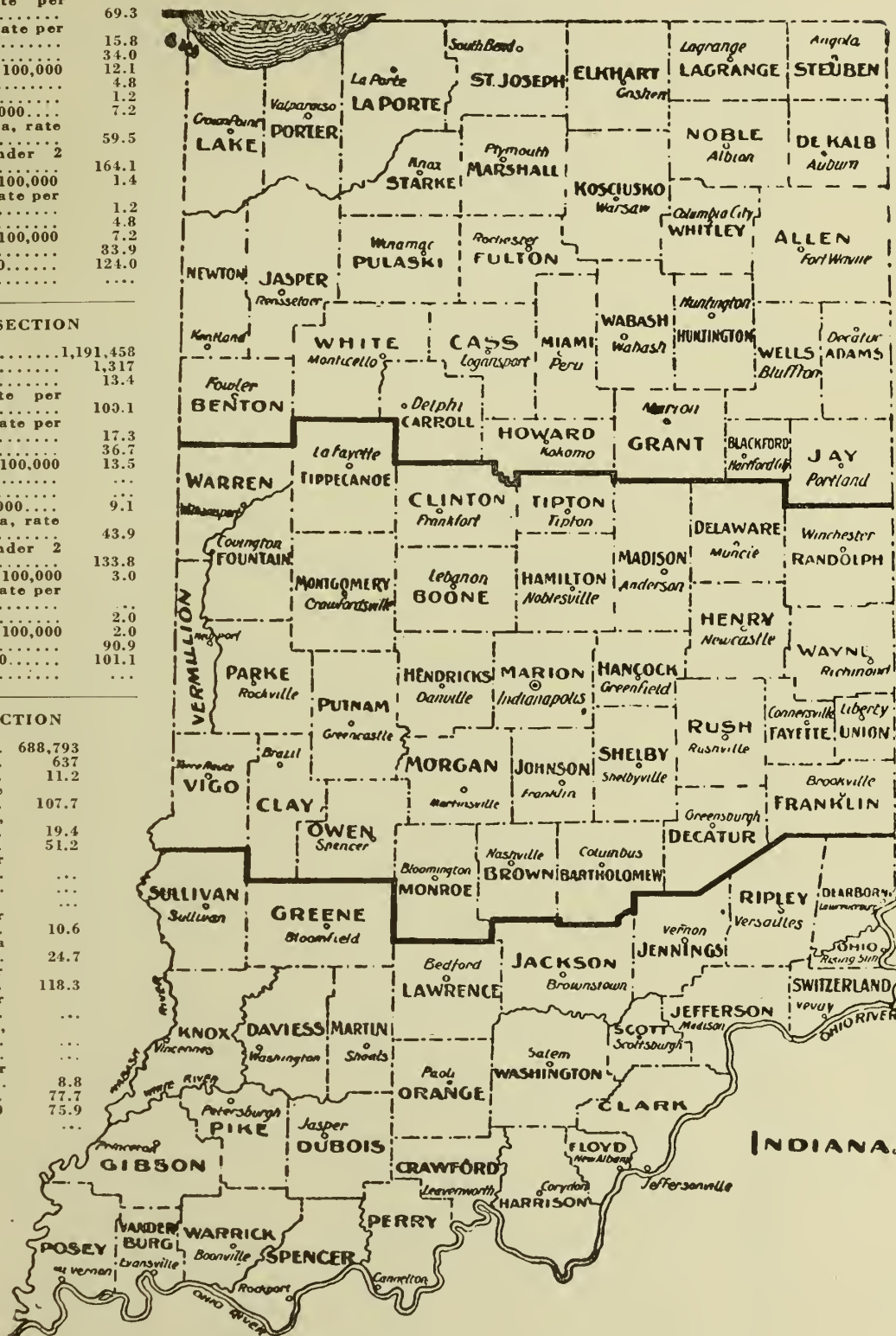


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of September, 1917. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Population, Estimated 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1917 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.					Death from Important Causes.																		
							September, 1917.	August, 1917.	September, 1916.	Rate for Year 1917 to Date.	Rate for Year 1916 to Same Date.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 4 Inclusive.	5 to 9 Inclusive.	10 to 14 Inclusive.	15 to 19 Inclusive.	65 Years and Over.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal Septicemia.	Cancer.	External Causes.	Smallpox.	Deaths in Institutions.	Deaths of Non-Residents.
State of Indiana.....	2,889,615	3,053	2,989	2,935	30,443	29,171	12.8	12.2	12.5	14.0	13.7	495	217	60	57	71	950	216	41	93	33	4	1	21	106	333	5	1	6	13	202	244	.....	.....	16
Northern Counties.....	1,009,364	1,099	995	1,056	10,516	10,289	13.3	11.6	12.9	13.8	13.6	204	86	24	23	23	306	57	13	28	10	4	1	6	49	135	2	1	4	6	69	102	.....	.....	3
Adams.....	22,032	17	10	22	149	162	9.3	5.3	12.1	9.0	9.8	4	...	1	1	6	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allen.....	104,672	a92	102	97	967	952	10.6	11.5	11.4	12.2	12.3	19	8	...	4	1	20	8	...	1	1	3	...	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Benton.....	12,688	5	5	5	72	99	4.7	4.6	4.8	7.5	10.3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackford.....	16,270	11	23	20	161	130	8.2	16.6	15.0	13.2	21.0	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carroll.....	17,982	10	13	13	169	161	6.7	8.5	8.8	12.5	11.9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cass.....	38,072	b50	40	52	485	484	15.9	12.3	16.7	17.0	17.0	7	...	1	1	123	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
DeKalb.....	25,504	30	27	24	256	236	14.3	12.4	11.0	13.4	12.3	1	1	2	3	23	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elkhart.....	51,882	42	49	51	534	505	9.8	11.1	11.2	3.1	7.1	4	2	1	...	2	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fulton.....	16,879	11	17	13	162	178	7.9	11.8	8.9	3.1	2.8	4	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant.....	52,638	c61	63	75	629	729	14.0	14.0	17.4	15.9	18.5	10	4	1	1	2	24	5	...	2	3	2	1	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howard.....	37,017	39	38	43	396	376	12.7	12.0	14.4	14.4	21.3	11	2	1	...	10	4	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huntington.....	29,450	28	19	28	274	291	11.5	7.5	11.1	6.1	4.3	2	...	...	1	9	2	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jasper.....	13,122	17	14	11	122	128	15.7	12.5	10.2	12.3	13.0	4	2	1	...	1	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jay.....	25,159	23	18	29	242	249	11.1	8.4	14.0	12.8	13.2	1	3	2	...	1	9	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kosciusko.....	28,200	24	25	39	234	279	10.3	10.4	16.8	11.0	13.2	3	1	...	1	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lagrange.....	15,148	13	10	15	135	182	10.4	7.7	12.0	11.1	9.6	10	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake.....	118,866	184	92	151	1,699	1,533	18.9	9.1	11.6	0.9	10.7	62	30	6	8	3	14	6	1	4	1	...	1	22	56	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laporte.....	49,928	58	60	50	511	524	14.0	14.1	12.2	14.3	16.4	14	8	1	...	1	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall.....	24,283	24	21	22	248	222	12.0	10.1	11.1	10.3	16.2	4	1	...	...	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miami.....	30,814	20	25	30	279	314	7.8	9.5	11.9	10.2	10.3	2	1	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton.....	10,534	6	8	4	109	83	6.9	8.8	8.4	6.3	7.0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noble.....	24,981	19	14	21	265	259	9.2	6.5	10.3	14.1	11.3	2	2	1	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porter.....	20,960	18	8	22	196	188	10.4	4.4	12.8	12.4	12.0	2	1	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulaski.....	13,312	15	13	13	112	117	13.7	11.1	11.1	9.1	21.1	5	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starke.....	10,645	11	11	18	126	103	12.5	12.2	12.0	5.5	7.2	1	3	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steuben.....	14,550	14	11	12	150	154	11.7	8.8	10.0	10.3	7.1	4	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph.....	99,284	111	103	116	1,020	984	13.5	12.1	11.4	6.3	7.1	27	7	6	4	2	30	2	1	7	...	...	3	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wabash.....	26,962	24	21	17	237	218	10.8	9.1	7.6	11.7	7.0	4	4	...	...	1	12	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wells.....	22,718	14	10	16	160	150	7.4	5.1	8.6	9.4	8.8	2	1	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White.....	17,638	11	13	14	159	156	7.5	8.6	9.6	12.0	11.8	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitley.....	17,174	13	12	13	145	140	9.2	8.2	9.2	11.2	10.9	1	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Counties.....	1,191,458	1,317	1,317	1,271	13,161	12,401	13.4	13.0	13.1	14.7	14.0	193	90	28	24	28	423	98	17	36	23	...	...	9	43	131	3	...	2	2	89	99	.....	.....	46
Bartholomew.....	25,221	24	27	15	229	229	11.5	12.5	7.2	12.1	11.2	5	1	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boone.....	25,273	26	27	22	251	242	12.5	12.5	10.6	13.2	12.8	...	3	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown.....	7,975	7	3	9	69	70	10.6	4.4	13.7	7.1	5.1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clay.....	33,553	25	24	28	254	282	9.0	8.4	10.2	21.0	11.2	4	1	...	1	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clinton.....	27,592	23	18	30	272	275	10.1	7.6	13.3	13.3	11.3	2	4	1	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decatur.....	19,021	13	22	19	199	194	8.3	13.6	12.1	13.9	13.6	1	2	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware.....	53,250	63	67	65	556	509	14.3	14.8	14.9	13.9	9.1	10	4	...	3	14	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fayette.....	14,963	18	17	16	188	175	14.6	13.3	13.1	16.7	15.7	5	...	1	1	3	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fountain.....	20,703	13	24	15	184	214	7.6	13.6	8.8	11.8	8.3	1	3	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin.....	15,335	10	10	11	145	159	7.9	7.6	8.7	12.2	13.8	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton.....	27,194	24	27	30	267	236	10.7	11.6	13.4	13.1	11.1	4	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hancock.....	19,030	24	11	22	177	192	15.3	6.7	14.1	11.2	14.3	3	2	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hendricks.....	20,840	14	18	17	209	209	8.1	10.1	9.9	13.3	13.3	1	2	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henry.....	32,035	d43	43	48	399	305	16.2	15.7	18.6	16.6	12.9	8	2	...	3	14	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Johnson.....	20,688	20	23	19	170	184	11.7	13.0	11.1	20.9	9.1	2	...	...	1	3	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madison.....	66,604	66	69	63	698	610	12.1	11.2	22.1	5.4	10.2	17	5	...	1	2	17	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marion.....	303,261	e388	410	378	3,947	3,671	15.5	15.9	15.5	5.7	4.6	60	28	13																					

b. 13 deaths occurred at Northern Inland Hospital.

e 12 deaths occurred at Central Insane Hospital

g. 7 deaths occurred at Eastern Insane Hospital.
h. 9 deaths occurred at Southeastern Hospital.

1 resident of Grayville, Ill., died in City of E

TABLE 2. Deaths in Indiana by Cities During the Month of September, 1917. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

CITIES	Population, Estimated, 1917	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1917	Total Deaths Reported for August, 1917	Total Deaths Reported for September, 1916	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1917 to date	Total Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages						Deaths from Important Causes																
							September, 1917	August, 1917	September, 1916	Rate for Year 1917 to Date	Rate for Year 1916 to Same Date	Under 1 Year	1 to 4 inclusive	5 to 9 inclusive	10 to 14 inclusive	15 to 19 inclusive	65 Years and Over	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Typhoid Fever	Diphtheria and Croup	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Lobar and Bronchopneumonia	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis	Influenza	Puerperal Septicemia	Cancer	External Causes	Smallpox	Deaths in Institutions	Deaths of Non-Residents
Cities of the First Class. Population 100,000 and over	272,338	354	359	353	3,506	3,318	15.8	15.5	15.6	21.7	21.6	58	28	12	7	7	78	34	3	9	16			5	18	39	1			21	34			16
Indianapolis.....	272,338	354	359	353	3,506	3,318	15.8	15.5	15.6	21.7	21.6	58	28	12	7	7	78	34	3	9	16			5	18	39	1			21	34			16
Cities of the Second Class. Population 45,000 to 100,000.....	291,031	311	333	313	3,084	2,960	13.0	13.4	13.5	14.6	14.6	55	26	9	9	7	64	20	3	19	2			5	10	29	1		4	13	39		24	
Evansville.....	77,531	91	116	78	961	826	14.1	17.5	12.4	16.9	14.3	11	6	2	1	4	18	9	1	8			2	3	8				2	13			7	
Fort Wayne.....	77,107	667	74	77	737	716	10.5	11.5	12.7	13.3	13.0	15	6		2	1	12	6	1	1	2			2	4	4			1	3	9		9	
Terre Haute.....	71,045	76	72	79	702	743	12.9	11.1	8.3	9.1	11.4	3	9		2	1	21	4						1	7	1			2	8			3	
South Bend.....	65,348	77	70	79	683	675	14.3	13.0	6.5	0.1	9.1	21	5		5	4	1	13	1	1	7			3	4	10			3	6	9		5	
Cities of the Third Class. Population 25,000 to 45,000.....	311,158	392	452	399	4,181	3,729	15.3	17.1	11.5	9.7	9.1	102	39	11	10	6	76	24	5	9	6	1		2	29	79			1	2	19	42		17
Gary.....	34,802	57	68	67	612	468	19.8	22.9	12.4	12.3	15.8	26	5		2	1	2	26	1	1	1			8	16				1	1	12		2	
East Chicago.....	28,506	50	53	26	441	358	21.3	21.1	8.1	7.2	6.7	20	13					20						5	25				1	6			1	
Hammond.....	26,049	39	38	40	413	392	18.2	17.1	11.9	3.2	11.9	11	5		2			11						1	6	10				6			1	
Muncie.....	25,841	29	33	32	308	245	13.6	15.0	15.2	15.9	12.8	4	1		1	2	6	4						1	3				3	2			1	
Richmond.....	24,778	30	34	29	296	271	14.7	16.1	14.5	16.3	14.8	5	2		2		12	1	1		3			1	2				2					
Anderson.....	23,856	23	38	24	320	257	11.7	18.9	12.3	17.9	14.5	8	1		1	3	2	2			1			2	5				2					
Elkhart.....	21,736	20	25	26	247	213	11.1	13.5	14.8	15.1	13.3	2	1		1	6	3	3						2	3				1	5			1	
Michigan City.....	21,529	22	29	21	212	213	12.4	15.8	12.1	13.1	13.4	2	7			3	2	2						2	4									
Lafayette.....	21,257	34	35	31	323	298	19.4	19.3	17.9	20.8	18.9	7			1	13								2	4				3	2			8	
Kokomo.....	20,850	22	25	28	249	236	12.8	14.1	11.6	8.5	9.4	6	1		1	6		2	2		1				4			1					1	
Logansport.....	20,754	16	21	29	211	252	9.3	11.9	9.7	21.3	15.6	4					6	3						1	2				2	1			1	
New Albany.....	20,629	24	29	24	314	261	14.1	16.5	14.1	20.3	16.7	2			1	11		3	1	2				1	2				4	1				
Marion.....	20,571	26	24	22	244	265	15.3	13.7	7.1	15.8	17.3	5	2		1	1	6	2			2	1		2	1				1	3				
Cities of the Fourth Class. Population 10,000 to 20,000.....	155,949	180	146	202	1,683	1,615	14.0	11.0	0.16	11.4	14.1	34	6	2	2	7	41	11	1	8				4	23				3	12	14		3	
Vincennes.....	17,679	17	16	22	209	212	11.6	10.7	7.5	15.8	16.4						2	5	1					2					1	1				
Mishawaka.....	15,768	15	9	16	122	132	11.6	6.7	7.1	7.0	4.2	4	1												3				1	2			1	
Peru.....	13,240	6	9	14	130	123	5.5	8.0	1.3	1.3	0.12	8	1						1						1				2					
Laporte.....	12,607	20	20	19	164	145	19.3	18.6	18.9	17.3	15.8	8	1		1		2							1	5				1	2				
New Castle.....	11,862	18	17	33	170	127	19.3	16.8	8.3	6.9	0.14	4	1			1	4		1											2				
Elwood.....	11,028	13	5	11	111	100	14.3	5.3	3.1	1.3	4.2	1	3			6		1	1						4									
Crawfordsville.....	11,003	12	10	14	125	118	13.2	21.0	7.5	8.5	1.8	4			1	3													1	1			1	
Shelbyville.....	10,898	17	12	8	128	122	18.8	12.9	9.1	15.6	14.0	1			1		4	2							3				2					
Huntington.....	10,740	12	6	16	118	135	13.5	6.5	5.8	2.4	6.7	8				1	1		1						2				2					
Jeffersonville.....	10,412	10	9	6	94	108	11.6	11.3	3.0	5.2	0.13	2				4		1						2						1				
Bedford.....	10,276	9	11	5	96	89	10.6	12.5	6.0	12.4	11.8	2			1	1		1																
Brazil.....	10,270	13	11	16	100	108	15.3	12.5	5.9	2.3	0.14	2				2		2						1					3	3			1	
Bloomington.....	10,256	18	10	19	117	105	21.2	11.4	2.2	9.5	2.14	4	2				6	2						1	3				1					
Cities of the Fifth Class. Population under 10,000.....	306,546	321	339	326	3,316	3,269	12.7	13.0	0.13	11.4	14.4	42	26	2	15	9	129	26	8	9	2	1		3	7	30			1	1	28	21		9
Frankfort.....	9,552	9	9	10	108	128	11.4	11.0	0.24	5.5	11.8	1	1					1	1						1				1				1	
Columbus.....	9,221	11	13	8	87	94	14.4	16.5	5.0	6.12	6.13	1						3	1										1					
Goshen.....	8,934	7	8	13	103	99	9.5	10.4	4.7	4.5	3.14	2																	2				1	
Wabash.....	8,723	5	9	6	77	89	6.9	12.1	8.4	4.1	7.13	2																		1				
Connersville.....	8,278	6	8	8	109	95	8.8	11.3	11.1	9.17	5.15	4			1	1									1					1				
Clinton.....	8,215	8	9	5	73	86	11.8	12.8	7.7	7.11	8.14	3	1			3								1						1				
Whiting.....	8,147	4	7	9	72	105	5.9	10.0	0.13	8.1	8.17	1	2		1									1	3									
Washington.....	7,854	7	13	11	95	102	7.0	19.3	3.7	0.16	1.17	2					2																	
Linton.....	7,604	7	11	6	48	62	11.2	16.9	9.9	8.4	11.2	1	3					1	1															
Valparaiso.....	7,407	9	4	5	62	59	14.8	6.3	8.3	3.11	11.0	1					5								3									
Lebanon.....	7,074	11	8	6	83	78	18.9	13.2	21.0	4.5	6.14	1	2					2											2				2	
Madison.....	6,934	9	9	5	95	81	15.7	15.2	8.7	7.18	2.15	1	1				2								2				1	2				
Princeton.....	6,688	6	8	11	83	78	10.8	14.0	0.20	1.16	6.15	1	1											1					2					
Hartford City.....	6,637	4	16	9	74	45	7.3	28.3	3.16	6.14	8.9	1						1											1					
Seymour.....	6,309	8	12	8	85	69	15.3	22.3	3.15	4.17	9.14	2			1	3									1									
Kendallville.....	5,943	4	4	5	63	58	8.1	7.9	10.0	5.14	11.3	1	1					1																
Mt. Vernon.....	5,821	4	6	5	73	55	8.3	12.1	11.0	5.16	7.13	0	1											1										
Greensburg.....	5,648	7	10	5	88	67	15.0	20.8	10.8	8.20	7.15	9						1											3				1	
Portland.....	5,328	3	1	11	60	76	6.8	2.2	2.35	3.15	0.19	1																						
Bluffton.....	5,287	3	3	2	40	40	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.10	0.10	2					2		1															
Noblesville.....	5,241	4	3	4	55	49	9.2	6.7	9.3	4.10	0.12	5	1					1																

†No deaths.

of 2 deaths occurred at Central Insane Hospital.

a 12 deaths occurred at Central Insane Hospital.
b 3 deaths occurred at School for Feeble-Minded Youth.

*1 Resident of Grayville, Ill., died in Evansville.

*1 Resident of Grayville, Ill., died in Evansville.
†1 Resident of Indiana Harbor died in Gary.

Mortality of Indiana for September, 1917. (Stillbirths Excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEO- GRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Popula- tion Estimated 1917	Deaths Reported for September, 1917	Deaths Reported for August, 1917	Deaths Reported for September, 1916	Deaths Reported for the year 1917 to date.	Deaths Reported for the Year 1916 to same date	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population					Important Ages											
							September, 1917	August, 1917	September, 1916	Rate for Year 1917 to date	Rate for Year 1916 to same date	Under 1		1 to 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 to 19		65 and Over	
												Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
State.....	2,889,615	3,053	2,989	2,935	30,443	29,171	12.8	12.2	12.5	14.0	13.7	495	16.2	217	7.1	60	1.9	57	1.8	71	2.3	94	31.1
Northern Counties	1,009,364	1,099	995	1,056	10,516	10,281	13.3	11.6	12.9	13.8	13.6	204	18.5	86	7.8	24	2.1	23	2.0	23	2.0	306	27.8
Central Counties	1,191,458	1,317	1,317	1,271	13,161	12,401	13.4	13.0	13.1	14.7	14.0	193	14.6	90	6.8	28	2.1	24	1.8	28	2.1	423	32.1
Southern Counties	688,793	637	677	608	6,766	6,481	11.2	11.5	10.8	13.1	12.6	98	15.3	41	6.4	8	1.2	10	1.5	20	3.1	221	34.7
All Cities.....	1,337,022	1,558	1,629	1,593	15,770	14,891	14.1	14.3	13.8	15.7	15.1	291	18.7	125	8.0	36	2.3	43	2.7	36	2.3	388	24.9
Over 100,000.....	272,338	354	359	353	3,506	3,318	15.8	15.5	16.2	17.2	16.6	58	16.3	28	7.9	12	3.3	7	1.9	7	1.9	78	22.0
45,000 to 100,000.....	291,031	311	333	313	3,084	2,960	13.0	13.4	13.5	14.2	14.6	55	17.6	26	8.8	6	2.8	9	2.8	7	2.2	64	20.5
20,000 to 45,000.....	311,158	392	452	399	4,181	3,729	15.3	17.1	15.9	17.9	16.3	102	26.0	39	9.9	11	2.8	10	2.5	6	1.5	76	19.3
10,000 to 20,000.....	155,949	180	146	202	1,683	1,617	14.0	11.0	16.1	14.4	14.1	34	18.8	6	3.3	2	1.1	2	1.1	7	3.8	41	22.7
Under 10,000.....	306,546	321	339	326	3,316	3,261	12.7	13.0	13.1	14.4	14.3	42	13.0	26	8.1	2	1.6	15	4.6	9	2.8	129	40.1
Country.....	1,552,593	1,495	1,360	1,342	14,673	14,281	11.7	10.3	10.5	12.6	12.2	204	13.6	92	6.1	24	1.6	14	.9	35	2.3	562	37.5

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL	Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.																															
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Forms Tuberculosis		Ty- phoid Fever		Diph- theria and Croup		Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whoop- ing Cough		Lobar and Broncho Pneu- monia		Diarrhea and Enteritis (Under 2 Years)		Cere- bro- spinal Fever		Acute An- terior Poli- mye- litis		Influenza		Puer- peral Septi- cemia		Cancer		Ex- ternal Causes		Small- pox	
	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate	Number	Death Rate
State.....	216	90.9	41	17.2	93	39.1	133	9.4	4	1.6	1	.4	21	8.8	106	44.6	333	140.2	5	2.1	1	.4	6	2.5	13	5.4	202	85.0	244	202.7	...	...
Northern Counties...	57	69.3	13	15.8	28	34.0	10	12.1	4	4.8	1	1.2	6	7.2	49	59.5	135	164.1	2	1.4	1	1.2	4	4.8	6	7.2	69	83.9	102	124.0	...	...
Central Counties...	98	100.1	17	17.3	36	36.7	23	13.5	...	...	...	...	9	9.1	43	43.9	131	133.8	3	3.0	...	...	2	2.0	2	2.0	89	90.9	99	101.1	...	...
Southern Counties...	61	107.7	11	19.4	29	51.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10.6	14	24.7	67	118.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8.8	44	77.7	43	75.9	...	...
All Cities.....	115	104.6	20	18.2	54	49.1	26	23.6	2	1.8	...	...	15	13.6	68	61.8	200	182.0	2	1.8	...	...	2	1.8	10	9.1	93	84.6	150	136.5	...	...
Over 100,000.....	34	151.9	3	13.4	94	40.2	16	71.5	...	...	...	...	5	22.3	18	80.4	39	174.2	1	4.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	93.8	34	151.9	...	...
45,000 to 100,000.....	20	83.6	3	12.5	19	79.4	2	8.3	...	...	...	...	5	22.9	10	41.8	29	121.2	1	4.1	...	...	...	...	4	16.7	13	54.3	39	163.0	...	...
20,000 to 45,000.....	24	93.8	5	19.5	9	35.1	6	23.4	1	3.9	...	...	2	7.8	29	113.4	79	308.9	...	...	...	...	1	39	2	7.8	19	74.3	42	164.2	...	...
10,000 to 20,000.....	11	85.8	1	7.8	8	62.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	31.2	4	31.2	23	179.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	23.4	12	93.6	14	109.2	...	...
Under 10,000.....	26	103.2	8	31.7	9	35.7	2	7.9	1	3.9	...	...	3	11.9	7	27.7	30	119.1	...	...	...	...	1	3.9	1	3.9	28	111.1	21	83.3	...	...
Country.....	101	79.1	121	16.4	39	30.5	7	5.4	2	1.5	1	.7	6	4.7	38	29.7	133	104.2	3	2.3	1	.7	4	3.1	3	2.3	109	85.4	94	73.6	...	...

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of September, 1917.

J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR, IN CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISION

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes					
		Station		Highest		Lowest	
		Station		Date		Date	
64.4	-2.6	Rome.....		95		Laporte.....	
				6		2.6	
						11	

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS

Section Average	Departure from the Normal	Extremes			
		Station		Least Monthly Amount	
		Station		Greatest Monthly Amount	
1.73	-1.30	Connersville.....		4.55	
				Tab	
				0.22	

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Indiana State Board of Health

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The MONTHLY BULLETIN will be sent to all health officers and deputies in the State. Health officers and deputies should carefully read and file each copy for future reference. This is very important, for we expect to print instructions, rules and general information, which it will be necessary for officers to preserve.

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BIRTHS FOR NOVEMBER, 1917.

Total births 4,612 (stillbirths excluded); State rate 19.4.
Males 2,313; females 2,299.

White males 2,267; white females 2,251.

Colored births 94; males 46, females 48.

Stillbirths 170; white 168, colored 2.

The Northern Sanitary Section, population 1,009,364, reports 1,853 births; rate 22.5.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,191,458, reports 1,770 births; rate 18.0.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 688,793, reports 989 births; rate 17.4.

The highest rate, Lake County, 36.8.

The lowest rate, Shelby County, 5.6.

Total births to date for 1917, 57,677.

ABSTRACT OF MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR NOVEMBER, 1917.

Total deaths reported 2,818; rate 11.8. In the preceding month 2,991 deaths; rate 12.2. In the same month last year 2,740 deaths; rate 11.7. Deaths by important ages were: Under 1 year of age 302 or 10.7 per cent. of total; 1 to 4, 165; 5 to 9, 61; 10 to 14, 46; 15 to 19, 81; 65 and over, 1,050 or 37.2 of total.

SANITARY SECTIONS: The Northern Sanitary Section, population 1,009,364, reports 959 deaths; rate 11.6. In the preceding month 1,022 deaths; rate 11.9. In the same month last year 935 deaths; rate 11.4.

The Central Sanitary Section, population 1,191,458, reports 1,215 deaths; rate 12.4. In the preceding month 1,299 deaths; rate 12.8. In the same month last year 1,155 deaths; rate 11.9.

The Southern Sanitary Section, population 688,793, reports 644 deaths; rate 11.3. In the preceding month 670 deaths; rate 11.4. In the same month last year 650 deaths; rate 11.5.

REVIEW OF SECTIONS: The Central Sanitary Section presents the highest death rate which is 0.6 higher than the rate for the whole State. The Central Section presents the highest death rate for scarlet fever, whooping-cough, puerperal septicemia, and cancer. The Northern Section presents the highest death rate for diphtheria, measles, diarrhea, cerebro-spinal fever, influenza and external causes. The Southern Section presents the highest death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis, typhoid fever, acute poliomyelitis and smallpox.

RURAL: Population 1,554,481, reports 1,268 deaths; rate 9.9. In the preceding month 1,394 deaths; rate 10.5. In the same month last year 1,268 deaths; rate 9.9.

URBAN: Population 1,335,134, reports 1,550 deaths; rate 14.1. In the preceding month 1,597 deaths; rate 14.0. In the same month last year 1,472 deaths; rate 13.7. The cities named present the following death rates: Indianapolis, 14.5; Evansville, 14.8; Fort Wayne, 11.9; Terre Haute, 14.1; South Bend, 13.0; Gary, 20.5; East Chicago, 13.2; Hammond, 19.6; Muncie, 11.2; Richmond, 19.1; Anderson, 14.2; Elkhart, 12.8; Michigan City, 10.1; Lafayette, 21.1; Kokomo, 8.7; Logansport, 15.2; New Albany, 14.1; Marion, 14.7.

SUMMARY OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FOR NOVEMBER, 1917.

Scarlet fever was reported as the most prevalent infectious disease. The order of prevalence was as follows: Scarlet fever, diphtheria, tonsillitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, typhoid fever, chickenpox, influenza, lobar pneumonia, acute rheumatism, smallpox, bronchial pneumonia, measles, whooping-cough, diarrhea and enteritis, malaria fever, other forms of tuberculosis, erysipelas, intermittent and remittent fever, cerebro-spinal fever, rabies in human, puerperal fever, poliomyelitis, ophthalmia neonatorum, trachoma, dysentery, rabies in animals.

SMALLPOX: 583 cases in 34 counties with 1 death. The following counties reported smallpox present: Adams, 7; Allen, 209; Blackford, 3; Brown, 1; Clark, 16; Clay, 4; Dekalb, 4; Delaware, 7; Fountain, 1; Gibson, 24 and 1 death; Grant, 2; Greene, 35; Hamilton, 1; Huntington, 1; Jay, 3; Johnson, 11; Knox, 30; Lagrange, 1; Lake, 1; Lawrence, 15; Madison, 23; Marion, 92; Monroe, 30; Parke, 1; Pike, 1; Sullivan, 2; Tippecanoe, 2; Tipton, 1; Vanderburgh, 5; Vigo, 2; Wabash, 2; Wayne, 40; Wells, 1; Whitley, 5.

TUBERCULOSIS: 250 deaths, of which 212 were of the pulmonary form and 38 other forms. Male tuberculo is deaths numbered 109, females 141. Of the males, 18 were married in the age period 18 to 40 and left 36 orphans under 12 years of age. Of the females, 42 were married in the same age period as above and left 84 orphans under 12 years of age. Total number of orphans made in one month by this preventable disease, 120. Number of homes invaded, 236.

PNEUMONIA: 247 deaths, rate 104.0 per 100,000. In the preceding month 91 deaths, rate 37.1. In the same month last year 253 deaths, rate 108.1. Males numbered 136, females 111.

TYPHOID FEVER: 119 cases in 38 counties with 48 deaths. In the preceding month 131 cases in 40 counties with 32 deaths. In the same month last year 209 cases in 50 counties with 45 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA: 58 cases in 52 counties with 52 deaths. In the preceding month 153 cases in 30 counties with 23 deaths. In the same month last year 673 cases in 54 counties with 67 deaths.

SCARLET FEVER: 470 cases in 66 counties with 11 deaths. In the preceding month 129 cases reported in 27 counties with 5 deaths. In the same month last year 513 cases in 61 counties with 7 deaths.

MEASLES: 108 cases in 26 counties with 2 deaths. In the preceding month 249 cases in 33 counties with 12 deaths. In the same month last year 744 cases in 35 counties with 5 deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS: 4 cases in 3 counties with 2 deaths. In the preceding month 5 cases in 4 counties with 6 deaths. In the same month last year 16 cases in 10 counties with 12 deaths.

RABIES: 12 persons bitten by rabid animals and treated by the State Board of Health during the month. There was one death in Monticello, White County.

EXTERNAL CAUSE: Total 242; males 183, females 59.

SUICIDE: Total 34; males 27, females 7. Suicide by poison 5, by asphyxia 1, by hanging or strangulation 13, by drowning 2, by firearms 7, by cutting or piercing instruments 5, other means 1.

ACCIDENTAL OR UNDEFINED: Total 191; males 113, females 48. By food 3, other acute poisonings 8, burns (conflagration excepted) 17, absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) 4, accidental drowning 3, traumatism by firearms 9, traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments 1, traumatism by fall 20, traumatism in mines 11, traumatism in quarries 1, traumatism by machines 4, traumatism by other crushing 4, railroad accidents and injuries 45, street-car accidents and injuries 11, automobile accidents and injuries 28, motorcycles 4, injuries by animals 4, other external violence 11.

HOMICIDE: Total 17; males 13, females 4. Homicide by firearms 11, homicide by cutting or piercing instruments 4, homicide by other means 2.

HEALTH OFFICERS, ATTENTION.

Delayed Birth and Death Certificates.

Each month the statistical department receives certificates for births that have occurred during the preceding months, which are not sent to this department in time to be tabulated with the report for the current month.

With the report for November, the following counties named below were delinquent in this matter.

BIRTHS.

Adam, 2; Allen, 4; Benton, 2; Boone, 4; Brown, 1; Cass, 1; Clark, 4; Clay, 4; Crawford, 1; Daviess, 5; Decatur, 2; Dekalb, 13; Delaware, 3; Floyd, 4; Fountain, 1; Franklin, 1; Gibson, 2; Grant, 2; Greene, 5; Hamilton, 2; Harrison, 3; Hendricks, 2; Howard, 2; Jackson, 2; Jay, 2; Jennings, 8; Johnson, 2; Knox, 10; Kosciusko, 1; Lagrange, 3; Lake, 16; Laporte, 1; Lawrence, 3; Madison, 2; Marion, 3; Morgan, 6; Newton, 1; Noble, 1; Orange, 4; Parke, 3; Perry, 1; Pike, 2; Porter, 1; Posey, 5; Pulaski, 2; Ripley, 16; Shelby, 1; Spencer, 7; Starke, 1; St. Joseph, 11; Sullivan, 3; Tippecanoe, 4; Tipton, 1; Vanderburgh, 4; Vermillion, 8; Vigo, 5; Wabash, 1; Warren, 1; Warrick, 2; Wayne, 4; Wells, 8; White, 4.

DEATHS.

Allen, 12; Cass, 3; Clay, 1; Dekalb, 4; Delaware, 1; Floyd, 2; Franklin, 1; Grant, 1; Greene, 1; Jay, 1; Knox, 2; Kosciusko, 1; Madison, 2; Marion, 1; Miami, 3; Monroe, 1; Newton, 1; Porter, 1; Posey, 3; Rush, 1; Spencer, 2; Starke, 2; St. Joseph, 1; Vanderburgh, 1; Wabash, 2; Warrick, 2; Wells, 1.

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FOR NOVEMBER, 1917.

WILL SHIMER, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli—		
Positive.....	86	
Negative.....	337	423
Urine for tubercle bacilli—		
Suspicious.....	1	
Negative.....	3	4
Pus for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative.....	3	3
Feces for tubercle bacilli—		
Suspicious.....	1	
Negative.....	1	2
Cerebro-spinal fluid for tubercle bacilli—		
Negative.....	3	3
Widal tests for typhoid fever—		
Positive.....	8	
Negative.....	84	92
Widal tests for paratyphoid fever "A"—		
Negative.....	8	8
Widal tests for paratyphoid fever "B"—		
Negative.....	8	8

Throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli—	
Positive.....	373
Suspicious.....	87
Negative.....	579
Unsatisfactory.....	29

Throat cultures for diphtheria epidemics—	
Positive.....	165
Suspicious.....	130
Negative.....	1,583
Unsatisfactory.....	40

Brains for rabies—	
Dogs—	
Positive.....	6
Negative.....	1

Cows—	
Positive.....	1

Blood for counts.....	6
-----------------------	---

Blood for malaria plasmodium—	
Negative.....	7

Pus for gonococci—	
Females—	
Positive.....	4
Negative.....	41

Males—	
Positive.....	14
Suspicious.....	3
Negative.....	14
Sex not given—	
Negative.....	2

Pus, miscellaneous.....	2
-------------------------	---

Pathological tissues—	
Carcinoma—	
Carcinoma of neck.....	1
Carcinoma of axilla.....	1
Carcinoma of breast.....	1
Carcinoma of hand.....	1
Carcinoma of cervix.....	2
Carcinoma, location not given.....	1

Sarcoma—	
Sarcoma of arm.....	1
Sarcoma of testicle.....	1
Miscellaneous tissues.....	13
Gasserian ganglions.....	2

Urine for chemical analysis.....	65
----------------------------------	----

Feces for typhoid bacilli negative.....	2
---	---

Feces, miscellaneous.....	2
---------------------------	---

Worm for identification.....	1
------------------------------	---

Stomach contents.....	1
-----------------------	---

Cerebro-spinal fluid for meningococci—	
Positive.....	1
Suspicious.....	1
Negative.....	3

Paring knives for bacteria negative.....	2
	2

Total number specimens examined.....	3,732
--------------------------------------	-------

Guinea pigs inoculated for rabies, positive.....	1
--	---

Guinea pigs inoculated for T. B., positive.....	1
---	---

Guinea pigs inoculated for T. B., negative.....	2
---	---

	4
--	---

Doses of anti-typhoid vaccine prepared and sent out.....	88
--	----

1,918 OUTFITS PREPARED AND SENT OUT DURING NOVEMBER, 1917.

Tuberculosis.....	456
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Diphtheria.....	946
-----------------	-----

Diphtheria Epidemics.....	1,350
---------------------------	-------

Widals.....	79
-------------	----

Gonococci.....	50
----------------	----

Malaria.....	10
--------------	----

Total number sent out.....	2,891
----------------------------	-------

PATIENTS TAKING "PASTEUR" TREATMENT NOVEMBER, 1917.

NAME.	Town.	County.	Age	Sex	Treat- ment Began.	Treat- ment Finished.
David Sudrel.....	Derby	Perry	15	M	11- 8-17	11-25-17
Irvin Hall.....	Derby	Perry	7	M	11-13-17	11-30-17
Mary Trone.....	Indianapolis	Marion	5	F	11-15-17	11-24-17
Wayne Ellingsworth.....	Terre Haute	Vigo	13	M	11-19-17	12- 6-17
Jessie Akers.....	Terre Haute	Vigo	12	F	11-20-17	12- 7-17
Tiny Atterson.....	Terre Haute	Vigo	9	F	11-20-17	12- 7-17
Curtis Eilert.....	Stendal	Pike	13	M	11-30-17	12-17-17
Dan Reller.....	Stendal	Pike	32	M	11-30-17	12-17-17
Justice Roettger.....	Stendal	Pike	10	M	11-30-17	12-17-17

EPIDEMICS OCCURRING DURING NOVEMBER, 1917.

DIPHTHERIA: Bethlehem, Clark County; Noble County; Gary; Fortville, Hancock County; Boxleytown and Bakers Corner, Tipton County; Bainbridge, Putnam County.

TYPHOID FEVER: Liberty, Vermillion County; New Richmond, Montgomery County; Batesville, Ripley County; Raceon Township, Parke County; Sitka, White County.

SCARLET FEVER: Kent, Jefferson County; Tyner, Marshall County; Athens, Fulton County; Jasper County; Burket, Kosciusko County; Curtisville, Tipton County; Warsaw, Washington Township, Whitley County.

SMALLPOX: Portland, Jay County; Princeton, Gibson County; Nashville, Brown County; Rivare, Adams County; Grabill, Allen County; Knightsville, Clay County; Columbia City, Whitley County; Anderson, Madison County.

POLIO: Wabash, Wabash County; one death in Grant County; one death at Bluffton, Wells County.

RABIES: One death from hydrophobia at Monticello, White County; epidemic among dogs in Pike County.

WHOOPING-COUGH: Monticello.

MEASLES: Knightsville, Clay County.

Earl Wolfage, aged seven, died of tetanus two weeks after smallpox vaccination, at Elwood, Indiana.

SCHOOL INSPECTION DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMICS.

Connersville.....	331	Laporte.....	14
Covington.....	14	Newcastle.....	42
Cynthiana.....	126	Richmond.....	176
Greensburg.....	37	Rushville.....	420
Jamestown.....	16	West Point.....	

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WIDAL REACTION.

When one is called to see a patient with a continuous fever the question is: What is it? After carefully weighing the subjective and objective symptoms and history of the case, the decision may still be doubtful. Blood is then taken for a Widal reaction. If the blood gives a positive test the diagnosis is still not absolutely positive, for the patient may have been vaccinated recently, or be a chronic typhoid bacilli carrier, or there may have been some slip in the laboratory man's technique. If the Widal is positive and the symptoms continue atypical of typhoid, or the patient has been recently vaccinated, other specimens of blood should be tested to see if the agglutinating power of the blood is increasing. The medical department of the English Army recently has adopted a standard method for doing Widal's, so that an increase of the agglutinating power of the blood can be accurately measured.

If the Widal is negative it is still not certain that the patient does not have typhoid, for the resistance of the patient may not be sufficient yet to produce agglutinins in the blood against typhoid bacilli, or the dilution used by the bacteriologist may have been too high. If the patient continues to have symptoms of typhoid it is well to send in specimens of blood each week until the patient has recovered. In some cases of typhoid a positive Widal has not been obtained until the third or fourth week of convalescence.

A correct diagnosis can seldom be made on one single factor. All factors must be weighed and each given its proper weight in the whole. A proper diagnosis depends on an innate diagnostic sense, that is, the ability to find one's way among a bewildering array of evidence to a decision. A man to be a good diagnostician must not only know how to do laboratory work, but he must also be able to interpret laboratory findings and to correlate them with the clinical data.

DISINFECTION UP-TO-DATE.

Not many years ago the placing of a saucer containing salt, black oxid of manganese and sulphuric acid under a bed, was supposed to furnish enough chlorine to disinfect a sick room. Druggists now living have prepared this formula numberless times, and the people felt they had greater security from disease on account of it. Later, carbolic acid came into domestic use and then a saucer of this chemical in the room was thought sufficient to purify it from disease infection. Formerly yellow fever was fought with disinfection. This was also true of typhus fever. Now we know that disinfectants have not the slightest effect upon these diseases, except that they might possibly drive away the mosquito which carries the yellow fever infection, or the body louse which carries the typhus fever infection.

Malaria, which as we have long known is due to the presence in the blood of an animal parasite, and which until quite recently was supposed to be transmitted in some unknown manner by dampness and night air, is now known to be communicated only by means of a certain variety of mosquito. Against malarial infection, disinfectants are helpless, except as in the case of yellow fever, they might possibly drive away mosquitoes.

For over thirty years the method by which cholera and typhoid fever are transmitted, namely, by swallowing the germs, has been well understood by the medical profession, and now the public at large understands it. It is hardly probable that diphtheria is directly communicable through the air. It almost certainly is communicated by direct contact of oral and nasal membranes with diphtheria germs. There is little danger to be feared from the air of the room in which a patient suffering from diphtheria is located, and one is safe in entering a diphtheria isolation hospital, the only care he need practice being to avoid breathing the secretions from the nose or mouth of the patient, which might be sprayed into the air by coughing or sneezing.

Very lately, disinfection with formaldehyde gas has been highly recommended and practiced. That it is a purifying agent, and a germ killer, there is no doubt; but strong doubts appear as to whether or not this disinfection actually protects to any degree against transmission of disease germs. It is now known that the infection of scarlet fever is not in the desquamation which exfoliates in this disease, and it is certain that the transmission of scarlet fever is not attendant upon the desquamative stage any more than any other stage of the disease. The infection of this malady certainly lies in the oral and nasal secretions of the patient.

Again, it has been recently discovered that measles is only contagious during the first few days, and that it is not communicated by the scales or desquamation. With this information we are certain eventually to adopt more rational methods in combating infectious diseases. In the city of London, which maintains hospital accommodations for over 10,000 patients suffering from infectious diseases, and treats 90 per cent. of infectious cases in its hospitals, little or no attention is paid to measles. The law does not require this disease to be reported. The reasons are, measles is only contagious during the first few days, and by the time the report is received and the case placed under quarantine, the damage has been done. For the same reason disinfection is not performed after cases of measles. Admitting the argument of the London authorities, it would seem proper to take early cognizance of those cases of measles which occur in the schools, and which might be immediately removed. However, this would do very little good, for it is well known that 50 per cent. of all cases of measles are not seen by physicians at all, and very many cases are not diagnosed, the parents thinking that the child has had only a "rash" or "a cold."

Dr. Chapin, the farseeing and scientific health officer of Providence, Rhode Island, has made some investigations which point to the belief that disinfection and fumigation at the termination of cases of diphtheria, measles and scarlet fever are of very little, perhaps no use. He finds that, in several hundred cases where terminal disinfection was practiced there were just as many new cases of the diseases named as where it was not practiced, and this experiment has been repeated several times. Through investigations conducted by the Department of Health of New York, it was found that secondary cases of diphtheria, measles and scarlet fever occurred only in from 3½ to 4 per cent. of those persons who came directly in contact with the disease.

Again, we say there is some doubt that fumigation and disinfection will destroy these germs, but it is exceedingly doubtful in the absence of a suitable culture medium whether the germs of many of the infectious diseases may persist for more than a short time after leaving the body of the patient. It is certainly a rational measure to disinfect the discharges from a typhoid fever patient, not neglecting the discharges of the nose and mouth, and it is also certain that it would be wise to disinfect the nose and mouth discharges of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and measles patients.

A PLEA FOR PRENATAL CARE.*

(Abstract.)

Prenatal Clinic Indiana University School of Medicine,
Indianapolis.

C. O. McCORMICK, M. D.

Although prenatal care has been recognized for generations and generations by stock breeders it has never been applied to the community at large until the past five or eight years. Inadequate vital statistics has been the chief cause of this delay. Only a little over thirty per cent. of the United States population is included in the recently revised registration area.

Three hundred thousand babies die annually in the United States under one year of age. The period of highest infant mortality in the United States is the first month of life. In the registration area of 1915, 46% of deaths under one year occurred during the first month; 32% during the first week; and 16% during the first day. The corresponding figures for Indiana show a much higher mortality, and are as follows: 55.4% the first month; 38.7% the first week; 19.9% the first day.

Infant mortality after the first month is decreasing, while that before the first month is increasing. This persistent mortality presents as great a problem for the health officer as does smallpox, scarlet fever, or infantile paralysis. The mortality during these first weeks of life can not be reduced by postnatal measures—this reduction depends upon prenatal supervision.

Thirty per cent. of all pregnancies show some abnormality. Dr. Emmons defines child bearing as a "normal function dangerous to public health."

Prenatal care is foresight and forehandedness during pregnancy—it is preventive medicine applied to obstetrics—it is an effort to give the mother and infant the greatest possible chance.

The chief results of prenatal care are:

(1). Reduces infant mortality of first year at least fifty per cent.

(2). Produces healthier babies and of increased weight—thus increases the chance of average baby to live, especially through the most perilous period, the first month.

(3). Reduces number of stillbirths 50% to 60%.

(4). Reduces the number of miscarriages.

(5). Reduces the number of premature births.

(6). Produces a greater number of normal deliveries, thus reducing mortality and morbidity of both mother and infant.

(7). Greatly reduces the number of toxemia and eclampsia cases—the latter 80%.

(8). Greatly increases the possibility of maternal nursing, thus lessening one of the most difficult problems of infant welfare work. *Breast feeding is the strongest postnatal factor we have in reducing infant mortality and producing a better race of babies. Prenatal care is the largest single solution.*

(9). Greatly reduces maternal mortality and morbidity. Over 70% of maternal mortality in Indiana is due to puerperal septicemia and eclampsia. The former is nine-tenths and the latter four-fifths preventable. Maternal mortality in the United States has not decreased in the past quarter of a century. However, deaths from most other preventable diseases have decreased from one-fourth to one-half.

(10). Affords greater comfort and peace of mind to the more or less harassed mother.

(11). Helps eliminate the midwife who delivers forty per cent. of the babies born in our country—delivers 50,000 cases annually in New York. Two hundred and twenty midwives have been licensed in forty-four counties in the State of Indiana since 1897. In 1916, 3,821 births, or 6.02% of State's total, were reported by midwives. Eighty-eight per cent. of midwife deliveries were conducted in Lake and St. Joe counties. Statis-

tics for the past seven years in this State show her to have a less maternal mortality from septicemia than the general practitioner. This probably portrays what Dr. De Lee had in mind when he said, "The science of obstetrics is far in advance of the art."

(12). Prenatal care puts obstetrics on a basis where the physician *can* charge and the patient is *willing* to pay a respectable fee. It makes obstetrics as a specialty inductive to the young physician.

It would require much less effort and money on the part of the State to direct its health forces upon the "production plant" of its citizenship, rather than upon the race "service stations" and "repair shops," such as are afforded by public institutions for the care of defectives.

Pregnancies should be reported to the public health authorities. Most European countries give the prospective mother consideration in way of exemption from employment, pecuniary allowance while off duty, maternal insurance, etc. In this country but four States give her protection, and that only in the way of exemption from employment.

The present war has focused attention upon the infant. One of its earliest achievements.

The appointment of a commission to look after the motherhood of this country is, indeed, opportune. Prenatal care represents the highest form of national preparedness.

414 Hume-Mansur Building.

CHART A.

Early Infant Mortality (Exclusive of Stillbirths).

(PER CENT OF TOTAL DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.)

	First Day.		First Week.		First Month.	
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
Allen County.....	18.7	23.3	51.4	43.6	66 $\frac{2}{3}$	61.3
Lake County.....	11.5	10.3	25.4	19.7	37	33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Marion County.....	19.5	19.2	46.6	37.8	54.5	53
St. Joe County.....	18.8	15.3	38.2	32.9	58.5	50
State.....	19.9	19.3	38.7	36	55.4	51
United States.....	16.1	.....	31.9	.....	46	.....
United States (1911)....	12.1	.....	27.4	.....	42.1	.....

Former registration area 67.1% population.

CHART B.

Stillbirths (Indiana, 1915).

Allen County.....	.....	1 to 42 live births.
Lake County.....	.....	1 to 31.6 live births.
Marion County.....	.....	1 to 25 live births.
St. Joe County.....	.....	1 to 27.2 live births.
State.....	.....	1 to 30.1 live births.

TABLE C.

Indiana's Maternal Mortality.

	1910, Per Cent.	1911, Per Cent.	1912, Per Cent.	1913, Per Cent.
C.....	450	493	450	422
Puer. Sep.....	229—50	293—59.4	231—51.8	205—48.5
Eclampsia.....	74—16.4	79—16	88—19.5	81—19.1
	1914, Per Cent.	1915, Per Cent.	1916, Per Cent.	Average Per Cent.
C.....	459	398	443	.....
Puer. Sep.....	220—47.9	185—46.5	224—50.5	50.7
Eclampsia.....	108—23.5	78—19.6	97—21.9	19.4

Death from eclampsia is probably increasing.

70% of puerperal deaths in Indiana are due to sepsis and eclampsia—both largely avoidable diseases. At least $\frac{9}{10}$ of puerperal septicemia and $\frac{4}{5}$ eclampsia cases are preventable.

*Read before Marion County Medical Society October 30, 1917.

TABLE D.

The Midwife in Indiana.

Two Hundred and Twenty Licensed in Forty-four Counties.

Year 1916. Reported Births in 27 Counties.

Reported 3,821 Births, or 6.02% of State's Total.

	Number of Cases.	Per Cent. of Counties' Total.	Per Cent. of State's Total of Midwife Deliveries.
Allen County...	149	7 (2,192)	3.9
Lake County...	2,374	55 (4,319)	62.13
Marion County...	55	.9 (6,083)	1.4
St. Joe County...	844	33.5 (2,519)	22.08

TABLE E.

Puerperal Septicemia in Indiana.

	1910	1911	1912	1913
Allen County (Physician 93%).....	1 in 496	1 in 135	1 in 313	1 in 525
Lake County (Midwife 55%).....	1 in 214	1 in 180	1 in 534	1 in 293
Marion County (Physician 99%).....	1 in 208	1 in 207	1 in 175	1 in 251
St. Joe County (Midwife 33%).....	1 in 112	1 in 145	1 in 181	1 in 466
State.....	1 in 246	1 in 194	1 in 248	1 in 289
	Average Rate Per 10,000 Deliveries.			
	1914.	1915.	1916.	
Allen County (Physician 93%)....	1 in 322	1 in 1069	1 in 731	19
Lake County (Midwife 55%)....	1 in 448	1 in 392	1 in 240	30
Marion County (Physician 99%)..	1 in 195	1 in 208	1 in 174	49
St. Joe County (Midwife 33%)....	1 in 286	1 in 272	1 in 315	39
State	1 in 281	1 in 334		39

PER CENT. OF TOTAL MATERNAL MORTALITY IN INDIANA.

1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	Average.
50.9	59.4	51.3	48.5	47.9	46.5	50.5	50.7

Death rate from puerperal septicemia is not decreasing.

So far as puerperal septicemia is concerned, the midwife ranks as high if not higher than the physician. Puerperal septicemia is more incorrectly and insufficiently diagnosed than any other puerperal disease.

REMOVING DIPHTHERIA BACILLI WITH KAOLIN.

Kaolin, commonly known as "china clay," has been suggested by Drs. L. Hektoen and B. Rappaport for the removal of bacteria from the throat and nose. Kaolin powder is blown into the nose six or seven times a day at two-hour intervals while the throat is freed of bacteria by swallowing slowly one-third of a teaspoonful of the powder four or five times an hour. Not only diphtheria organisms, but practically all bacteria were destroyed in three or four days.

Within recent years it has become the custom to determine the length of quarantine in diphtheria by swabs from the throat of the patient and it is deemed unwise to release the patient, however well he may be, so long as the germs of the disease persist in the throat and nose. This may occupy a very long period of time, some patients carrying bacilli for weeks or months.

In fact some persons who have shown no evidence of illness whatever are found to be carriers of diphtheria organisms and the safe and sane method in such cases has led to much discussion and conflict.

If, as is now claimed, a simple and harmless substance like kaolin will destroy the offending organisms, there can probably be a considerable shortening in certain periods of quarantine which persistence of germs now prolong. Checked up by repeated swabs from the throat, quarantine can become more efficient, more exact and, in many instances less arduous.

Kaolin is not a germicide in the ordinary sense of the word. Strumpf believes that it acts by depriving the germs of suitable soil on which to live while mechanically burying them alive.

A PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY, HUGH M. DORSEY, GOVERNOR.

To the People of Georgia: Health is fundamental to all success. The prosperity of our State, in the last analysis, depends upon the bodily vigor of its citizens. This is a self-evident proposition—a premise which every right-thinking man must admit. Without good health as an asset, our people cannot meet the severe physical and mental requirements of the times. There is no place for the weakling in these strenuous preparations for war.

It is not one whit less important to preserve our vital forces than it is to conserve our food products. We cannot do our bit or contribute our mite, without the self-command which comes from good health. Science has demonstrated beyond cavil that many diseases, now wantonly wasting the lives of human beings, can be successfully checked. The number of "ills that flesh is heir to" has been greatly increased by a disregard of natural laws. To reduce this sum, there must be a return to the simpler and saner habits of life.

The next step is co-operation. United effort, if wisely directed, is bound to yield good results. The saving of human life from disease is a basic duty of government. Especially is it opportune at this time to emphasize a precaution which at all times is wise. I, therefore, urge that all persons aid the constituted authorities by giving an active co-operation to our State Board of Health in its efforts to conserve the health of our people. Efficiency demands it. Every element of our strength will be needed for the great conflict.

THIRTY CASES OF TYPHOID IN FOUR SQUARES is the report from Dr. J. T. Oliphant of Farmersburg, Indiana. This is a very severe comment upon the cleanliness and sewage disposal of Farmersburg. Typhoid is a filth disease and of course, Farmersburg must be filthy to have as high as thirty cases of typhoid in an area of four squares. These cases occurred in the last ten years. When all of the citizens of Farmersburg dispose of all of their sewage all of the time in a sanitary way, then typhoid fever will depart. The people of this town and all the towns and cities have it within their power to free themselves of typhoid fever, and we may say also other diseases. The question is: How long will the people suffer loss of health, loss of life and loss of money before the science of hygiene is practically applied?

CHIGGERS was the diagnosis and the symptoms were as follows, and this occurred in Randolph County: The child had sore throat, fever, and pronounced scarlet rash. It recovered with considerable desquamation, especially from fingers, and several finger nails came off. The doctor diagnosed the disease as "chiggers" and prescribed an antiseptic oil. Sometime after, a relative of the child borrowed its wrap for her child to wear. In a few days the second child had fever and eruption, acute nephritis, and edema. There was also a rash and afterwards pronounced desquamation. Under such circumstances as this, the question is, how shall our children be saved from our ignorant, incompetent doctors?

SMALLPOX has existed in the State probably every day of the year since 1901. Fortunately it has been very mild and the deaths few. Last year there was one death from smallpox. November 6th a letter was received from Dr. Thorp, health officer of Earl Park, telling of an epidemic of mild smallpox in his town. He says: "The disease does not seem to be hurting anyone and prevails mostly among children, although adults have it. I have the houses carded and vaccinate all members of every family where the disease prevails. I have also been urging general vaccination. In some instances I have permitted the head of the family, after thorough disinfection in body and apparel, to keep regularly at his work. In such instances the bread-winner returns to his home at night, promises not to come in close contact with the patient and changes his clothes before entering.* When he leaves, he changes his clothes again. In instances I have established absolute quarantine. We now understand that the township according to the late rulings of the attorney-general, shall pay the expenses of all quarantines which the law commands."

We have written Dr. Thorp informing him that he certainly is handling the situation correctly. Smallpox is not a dangerous disease, these days, and for this we should be very thankful. Tuberculosis, to which we pay no attention, is 4,000 times more dangerous, when the deaths from the two diseases are balanced against each other. It should be understood that no amount of quarantine and disinfecting will stop smallpox when it becomes even slightly epidemic in a community. This is because people who have the disease mildly and in whom it has not been diagnosed, are at large. They spread the infection in the discharges from their oral and nasal cavities. Concerning quarantine, the law says: "It shall be done in such manner and for such length of time as in the opinion of the local health officer is necessary to prevent the spread of infection."

A GREAT MISTAKE was made recently by a certain town health officer in Indiana. He gave the following certificate: "I wish to certify that this boy (X), who has impetigo contagiosa, is under proper treatment for his ailment and should not be kept out of school. While this disease is contagious, it is not a serious disease like other exanthems. It is loosely called eczema, but an accurate diagnosis gives it as I have named." The school law says: "It shall be the duty of all teachers to immediately send home any pupil who is *perceptibly ill in any way*, or who is unclean and emits offensive bodily odors or who is infested with lice or other vermin." The same section of the law, which was approved March 1, 1911, says that refusal or neglect to obey the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100. The law is certainly right in refusing admission to school of children perceptibly ill in any way. It is for the protection of the school and for the protection of the child.

HAY, HOGS, HEALTH, HAPPINESS: The North Carolina State Board of Health has something to say upon the subject of Hay, Hogs, Health, Happiness. It calls attention to the fact that the State of North Carolina has sixty-three whole-time farm demonstrators and has only ten whole-time health officers. Continuing, the bulletin says: "Do these facts and figures indicate that the State's progress and prosperity along the lines of health and agricultural developments are in the same proportion? We believe the State has progressed six times as far in scientific farming as it has in public health interests." North Carolina evidently fully realizes that farm demonstrators are a help to the State, and she partially realizes that all-time, trained, health officers pay. Doubtless the people will gradually understand there is more money in health than in anything else in this world.

A MARRIAGE RECORD TRANSCRIPT is wanted by Mrs. W. A. Nourse of Mobile, Alabama. In her letter she says: "So long ago as 1889 (possibly the year earlier or later) Daniel Felch or John Martin Byer (the first name may have been assumed) married Miss Katie J. Rogers of Lansing, Michigan. I have no known data as to where the marriage occurred or where the license was procured. It is very essential that we learn the facts concerning this marriage. The records of Michigan do not show that the marriage occurred in that State and the question is, Did it occur in Indiana?" Mrs. Nourse is now trying to secure a record of the marriage by writing to the clerks of the various Indiana counties bordering on Michigan. We hope she will be successful. The lesson of this whole matter is the importance of recording and making proper account of all marriages.

SOUTH BEND plans a sanitary survey of the whole city. The South Bend Board of Health is not asleep. It actually works for the people, and this is in contrast with some other city boards in the State. No comprehensive sanitary survey has ever been made of South Bend. Only a few minor cities have conducted such investigations. It is announced by Dr. Charles Bosenbury, the very efficient city health officer, that the survey will be done block by block. Of course, maps will be made. A special, all-time sanitary inspector has been appointed and provided with a Ford automobile to use in his work. South Bend already has a quarantine officer who looks after contagious diseases and disinfection and does some general sanitary inspecting.

CHARLES DICKMAN OF COLUMBUS, INDIANA, with bare hands, choked to death a rabid dog. The Columbus Herald gives this account of the instance: "When a mad dog attacked his eleven-year old daughter, Charles Dickman, the father, seized the dog with his bare hands and in a fierce struggle choked it to death. The dog was a hound whose owner is unknown. It attracted attention by its strange behavior and by attacking a woman, biting her on the arm and hands. In struggling with the animal, Mr. Dickman was bitten on the hand, but nevertheless succeeded in killing the dog. The brain showed negri bodies when sent to the laboratory of the State Board of Health, and all who were bitten by the animal received pasteur treatment.

"MERCURY SUCCINIMIDE is now found to be a specific (?) for pyorrhoea. Emetin destroys the entanœba buccalis but does not inhibit pus. The mercury salt destroys both." Dr. Barton Lisle Wright, surgeon of the U. S. Navy, and Dr. Paul G. White, dental surgeon of the U. S. Navy, are the scientists who first used mercury succinimide for pyorrhoea. Of twenty-eight consecutive cases treated, every one was completely cured in from four to forty-one days. Among the twenty-eight cases, six had chronic rheumatism, one chronic stomach trouble, one chronic facial neuralgia, and one laryngitis. Three, when cured of pyorrhoea, found their other troubles disappeared. After all, the practical way is to keep well, keep the oral cavity sanitary and then one will not have to take mercury succinimide or emetin.

"ELEVEN CASES OF DIPHTHERIA in one family" is the statement made by the Hartford City News of December 1. The matter is reported as follows by the News: "Eleven cases of diphtheria in one family is the record at the home of George Besser, two miles west of Dunkirk. Mrs. Besser and all the children are ill, as are also grandchildren residing in the Besser home."

"THE SECOND STAGE OF TUBERCULOSIS is on," says Babcock, "if the infra-clavicular region is involved or reveals evidence of disease." The second stage is not beginning-tuberculosis. A physician of Indiana sent a patient to the State tuberculosis hospital who was in the last stages and who died in a few days, insisting the case was in the beginning or incipient stage. Now is the time for such doctors to subscribe.

THAT DISEASED AND PHYSICALLY UNFIT children should not be born, is a sound idea which is taking hold of the minds of the people. That State is delinquent which does not ceaselessly strive to secure the right of every child to be well born. The bad business of producing the unfit by thousands and then heaping up taxes to care for them, must stop. Prevention, not cure, is the thing.

TRACHOMA is not rare in Indiana. It has now been reported from twelve counties and doubtless will be found in many others. So many cases have appeared in Indianapolis that the City Board of Health has decided to employ a visiting nurse to aid in the fight against the disease. Patients at the city dispensary who have this disease will be placed under nurse visitation; also children found suffering from it who are found in the schools.

MRS. STONER OF MARION desires a transcript of the birth certificate of her son Forrest C. Stoner, born March 7, 1903, at Fairmount, Indiana. She says: "We are moving to New York and the school authorities require a birth certificate of every child entering school." The school authorities also make medical examination of every child.

A MAN'S EFFICIENCY depends largely upon having plenty of fresh air to breathe. Bad air in a factory will increase the number of accidents. Good air keeps the brain clear. Bad air clouds the brain. Efficient ventilation of a factory will increase the individual producing capacity 20 per cent.

WHY WELLVILLE GOT THE PANTS FACTORY.

BY A. W. HEDRICK,

Secretary, American Public Health Association.

Wellsville wanted the pants factory; so did Epidemia.

"Pants," they figured, "are staple articles that will always be in demand. They aren't like hoop-skirts or bicycles. Hoop-skirts and bicycles may come and go, but pants will be worn forever. Therefore, a pants factory that will give steady all-the-year-around employment to three or four hundred people would make a highly desirable addition to our little city."

Accordingly, they showered a mass of data upon the Knickerbocker Pants Company regarding freight rates, railroad facilities, markets, raw materials and labor supply—all tending to show that their respective cities were each the one and only place for the new branch pants factory. Finally, the president of the Pants Company asked the commercial secretaries of both cities to appear before his board of directors at the next meeting.

When the appointed day came, the Wellville secretary was on hand, but Epidemia sent a business man, who explained that their commercial secretary couldn't come. They had had a little outbreak of diphtheria in the Epidemia schools, he said, and the secretary had "caught it" through a small son. He then spent fifteen minutes in extolling the unrivaled commercial virtues of Epidemia, a gem of the Mississippi

Valley, and concluded with the magnanimous offer of a factory site at half price, with exemption from taxes for five years.

Things looked gloomy for the Wellville man when he started to speak, for he could offer no bonus whatever. However, he took a few minutes to show that for Wellville to offer any such inducements would be like royalty enclosing earfare with an invitation to the coronation ball. And then he tackled his main theme.

"In Wellville," he said, "we haven't had an epidemic of diphtheria in eight years. We have a well-organized health department to look after such things. Our medical inspectors watch the health of the school children in every school on every day, and no youngster stays in school with a 'sore throat' that turns out to be diphtheria. They even keep a card catalog of all the kids, showing who has had scarlet fever, measles, and so on, so they know whom to exclude from school on suspicion, and whom not. We have public health nurses that will teach the wives of your workers how to keep the family healthy, and infant welfare stations that will show them how to save the babies. We have the lowest death rate from preventable diseases in the State—," and when he was through the Knickerbocker people had forgotten all about cheap factory sites.

The Knickerbocker superintendent then arose and turned toward the president and directors.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I feel like sending our foremen, the workers and their households to a city that looks after the health of its people. I'd like to choose the same city for them that I would select for my own family. And let me tell you that infant welfare has a lot more to do with pants-making than we imagine! Only last week one of our operatives smashed his hand in a pressing machine because he had been up half the night before with a sick baby. Another thing, we have to look out for tuberculosis among our workers, and I understand that they have a system in Wellville whereby every recognized case of tuberculosis gets proper attention at the earliest possible moment.

"It's good business as well as decency for us to promote the health of our employes. Idle machines and workmen's compensation eat up profits.

"I'm for Wellville!"

The president nodded his head shortly, turned to the directors and seconded the superintendent's remarks.

And that was why the pants factory went to Wellville.—Reprinted from *The American City*, December, 1917.

GARBAGE FED TO HOGS. The United States Department of Agriculture recently issued circular No. 80 which is entitled—Disposal of City Garbage by Feeding to Hogs. We recommend the health officers of cities and large towns in Indiana to write the department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and request that Circular No. 80 be sent to them. The State Board of Health will soon prepare an ideal garbage law which will admit of the disposal of garbage by burying, by incineration or cremation, and also by feeding to hogs. The Agricultural Department has done a great service to hygiene by issuing this circular.

ARSPHENAMIN is the name now used instead of salvarsan by the United States Government. This preparation is exactly the same as salvarsan, for the national government has abrogated the german patents. It is our understanding that anyone wishing this remedy should buy it under the new name of Arspnenamin, for the old names, salvarsan, 606, arsenobenzol and arsaminol will no longer be used. The Public Health Service according to law has promulgated rules and standards in this matter.

NORTHERN SANITARY SECTION.

Total population	1,009,364
Total deaths	959
Death rate per 1,000	11.6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	64.4
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	9.7
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	12.1
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	29.1
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	3.6
Measles, rate per 100,000	2.4
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	6.0
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	108.2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.), rate per 100,000	29.1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	2.4
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	...
Influenza, rate per 100,000	8.5
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	6.0
Cancer, rate per 100,000	89.9
External causes, rate per 100,000	115.5
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	...

Total population	1,191,158
Total deaths	1,215
Death rate per 1,000	12.1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	98.1
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	17.3
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	18.3
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	19.4
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	7.1
Measles, rate per 100,000	
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	8.1
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	105.2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.), rate per 100,000	17.3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	1.0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	1.0
Influenza, rate per 100,000	3.0
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	7.1
Cancer, rate per 100,000	94.0
External causes, rate per 100,000	104.2
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	1.0

Total population	688,793
Total deaths	644
Death rate per 1,000	11.3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	111.3
Other forms of Tuberculosis, rate per 100,000	22.9
Typhoid Fever, rate per 100,000	35.3
Diphtheria and Croup, rate per 100,000	15.9
Scarlet Fever, rate per 100,000	1.7
Measles, rate per 100,000	
Whooping Cough, rate per 100,000	5.3
Lobar and Broncho-Pneumonia, rate per 100,000	97.1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2), rate per 100,000	19.4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, rate per 100,000	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, rate per 100,000	1.7
Influenza, rate per 100,000	7.0
Puerperal Septicemia, rate per 100,000	7.0
Cancer, rate per 100,000	72.4
External causes, rate per 100,000	79.5
Smallpox, rate per 100,000	1.7

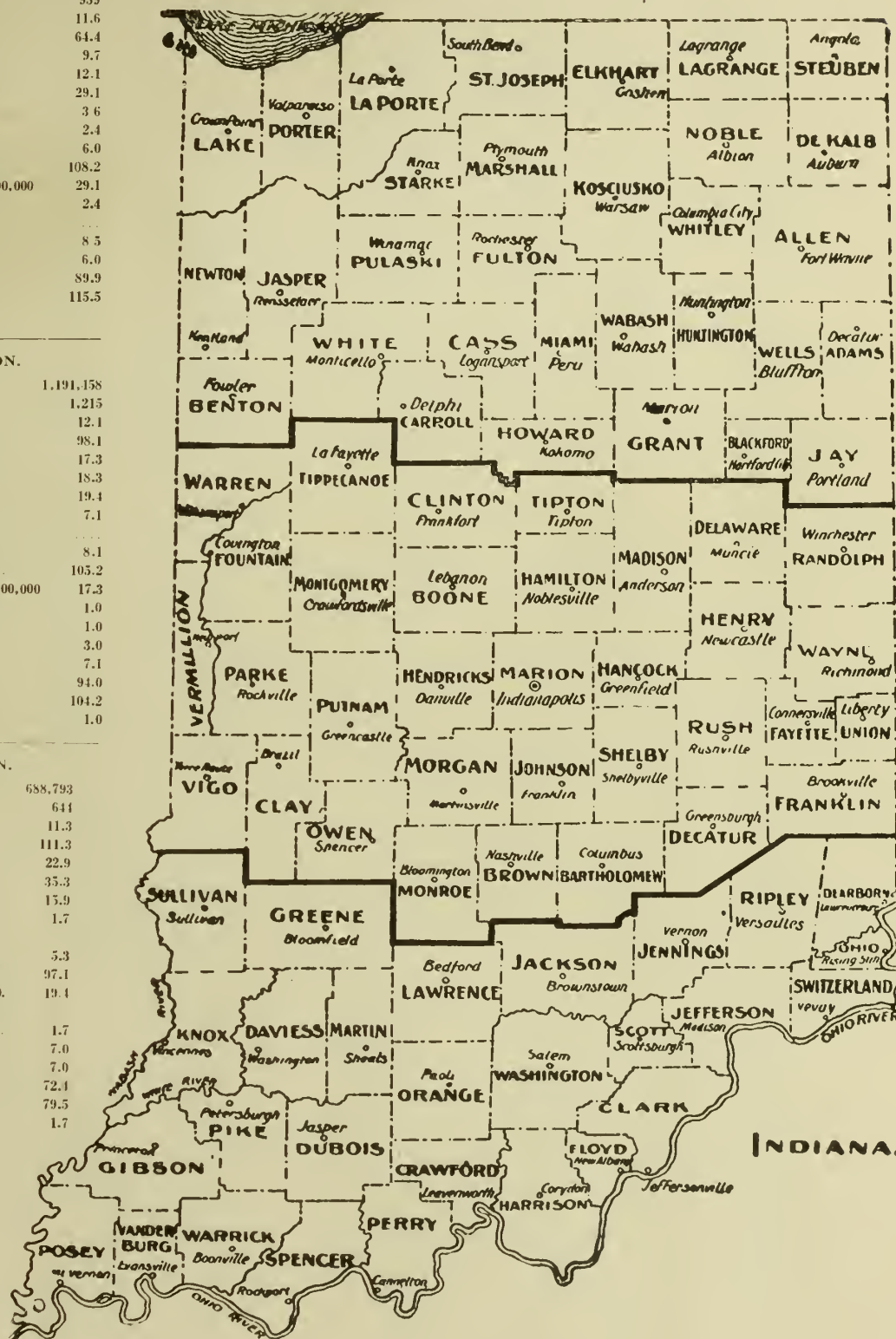


TABLE 1. Deaths in Indiana by Counties During the Month of November, 1917. (Stillbirths excluded.)

[illegible]

Mortality of Indiana for November, 1917. (Stillbirths excluded.)

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Popu- lation, Esti- mated, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for Novem- ber, 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for October 1917.	Total Deaths Reported for Novem- ber, 1916.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1917 to Date.	Total Deaths Reported for Year 1916 to Same Date.	Annual Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.					Important Ages.											
							November, 1917.	October, 1917.	November, 1916.	Rate for Year 1917 to Date.	Rate for Year 1916 to Same Date.	Under 1.		1 to 4.		5 to 9.		10 to 14.		15 to 19.		65 and Over.	
												Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
State	2,889,615	2,818	2,991	2,740	36,299	34,985	11.8	12.2	11.7	14.0	13.3	302	10.7	165	5.8	61	2.1	46	1.6	81	2.8	1,050	37.
Northern Counties.	1,009,364	959	1,022	935	12,510	12,258	11.6	11.9	11.4	13.5	13.3	126	13.1	59	6.1	20	2.0	13	1.3	34	3.5	356	37.
Central Counties.....	1,191,458	1,215	1,299	1,155	15,691	14,914	12.4	12.8	11.9	14.3	13.8	122	10.0	63	5.1	31	2.5	15	1.2	32	2.6	454	37.
Southern Counties.....	688,793	644	670	650	8,098	7,813	11.3	11.4	11.5	12.8	12.4	54	8.3	43	6.6	10	1.5	18	2.7	15	2.3	240	37.
All Cities.....	1,335,134	1,550	1,597	1,472	18,925	17,965	14.1	14.0	13.7	15.4	15.0	177	11.4	100	6.4	37	2.3	21	1.3	47	3.0	469	30.
Over 100,000.....	272,338	327	357	302	4,190	3,947	14.5	15.4	13.8	16.8	16.2	34	10.4	13	3.9	8	2.4	3	.9	8	2.4	96	29.
45,000 to 100,000.....	291,031	324	335	331	3,743	3,622	13.5	13.5	14.3	14.1	14.0	37	11.4	13	4.0	6	1.8	7	2.1	13	4.0	82	25.
20,000 to 45,000.....	311,158	391	410	371	4,984	4,522	15.2	15.5	14.8	17.4	16.1	60	15.3	48	12.2	15	3.8	6	1.5	16	4.0	83	21.
10,000 to 20,000.....	155,949	159	179	141	2,022	1,916	12.4	13.5	11.2	14.1	13.7	19	11.9	11	6.9	3	1.8	.....	.....	4	2.5	48	30.
Under 10,000.....	306,546	349	316	327	3,986	3,958	13.8	12.1	13.1	14.1	14.2	27	7.7	15	4.2	5	1.4	5	1.4	6	1.7	160	45.
Country	1,554,481	1,268	1,394	1,268	17,374	17,020	9.9	10.5	9.9	12.2	11.9	125	9.8	65	5.1	24	1.8	25	1.9	34	2.6	581	45.

Deaths and Annual Death Rates Per 100,000 Population from Important Causes.

POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS AND AS URBAN AND RURAL.	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis.		Other Forms Tuber- culosis.		Typhoid Fever.		Diph- theria and Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Whoop- ing Cough.		Lobar and Broncho Pneu- monia.		Diarrhoea and Enteritis. (Under 2 Years.)		Cerebro- Spinal Fever.		Acute Anterior Poli- omyelitis.		Influ- enza.		Puer- peral Septi- cemia.		Cancer.		External Causes.		Small pox.	
	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.	Number.	Death Rate.		
State	212	89.2	38	16.0	48	20.2	52	21.9	11	4.6	2	.8	16	6.7	247	104.0	52	21.9	3	1.2	2	.8	14	5.8	16	6.7	207	87.1	242	101.9	1	.....
Northern Counties.....	53	64.4	8	9.7	10	12.1	24	29.1	3	3.6	2	2.4	5	6.0	89	108.2	24	29.1	2	2.4	.....	.....	7	8.5	5	6.0	74	89.9	95	115.5	.....	.....
Central Counties.....	96	98.1	17	17.3	18	18.3	19	19.4	7	7.1	.....	.....	8	8.1	103	105.2	17	17.3	1	1.0	1	1.0	3	3.0	7	7.1	92	94.0	102	104.2	.....	.....
Southern Counties.....	63	111.3	13	22.9	20	35.3	9	15.9	1	1.7	.....	.....	3	5.3	55	97.1	11	19.4	.....	.....	1	1.7	4	7.0	4	7.0	41	72.4	45	79.5	1	.....
All Cities.....	112	101.9	22	20.0	23	20.9	34	30.9	4	3.6	2	1.8	8	7.2	141	128.3	37	33.6	3	2.7	.....	.....	3	2.7	11	10.0	106	96.4	145	131.9	1	.....
Over 100,000.....	31	108.5	5	22.3	2	8.9	7	31.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8.9	21	93.8	4	17.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4.4	26	116.1	27	120.6	.....	.....
45,000 to 100,000.....	34	142.1	5	20.9	3	12.5	6	25.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4.1	31	129.6	7	29.2	2	8.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4.1	22	91.9	27	112.8	.....	.....
20,000 to 45,000.....	18	70.3	7	27.3	8	31.2	18	70.3	2	7.8	2	7.8	3	11.7	49	191.6	17	66.4	1	3.9	.....	.....	1	3.9	4	15.6	23	89.9	54	21.1	.....	.....
10,000 to 20,000.....	8	62.4	2	15.6	4	31.2	1	7.8	2	15.6	.....	.....	2	15.6	15	117.0	3	23.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7.8	3	23.4	10	78.0	10	78.0	.....	.....
Under 10,000.....	21	83.3	3	11.9	6	23.8	2	7.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	99.2	6	23.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3.9	2	7.9	25	99.2	27	107.1	1	.....
Country.....	100	78.4	16	4.7	25	19.7	18	14.1	7	5.4	.....	.....	8	6.2	106	83.1	15	11.7	.....	.....	2	1.5	11	8.6	5	3.9	101	79.1	97	72.0	.....	.....

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Condensed Summary for Month of November, 1917.

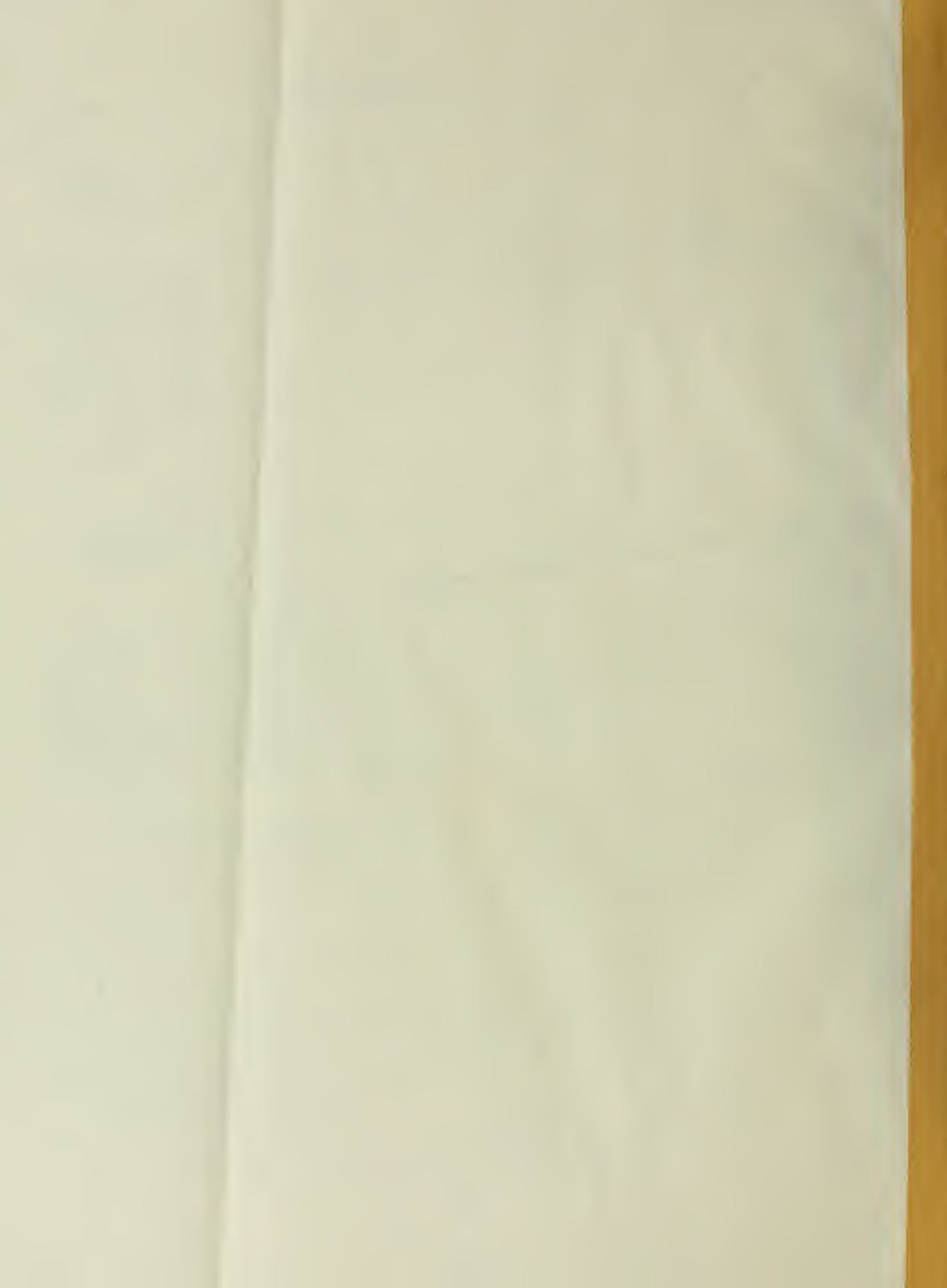
J. H. ARMINGTON, SECTION DIRECTOR IN CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISION.

TEMPERATURE—IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Section Average.	Departure from the Normal.	Extremes.					
		Station.		Highest.	Date.	Station.	
41.8	-0.3	Rome.....	Paoli.....	77	5	Auburn.....	8
				77	7	Howe.....	8

PRECIPITATION—IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS.

Section Average.	Departure from the Normal.	Extremes.			
		Station.		Greatest Monthly Amount.	Least Monthly Amount.
0.55	2.68	Mt. Vernon.....		2.25	Crawfordsville.....



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